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FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1886.

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ERRATA FOR LIST OF 1885.

On page 11, Return No. 14, read 1883 instead of 1884. On page 50, Return No. 127, read *Not printed* instead of *Printed for Distribution only*. On page 53, Return No. 140, read *Printed for Sessional Papers only* instead of *Printed for Distribution only*.

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Census of the Three Provisional Districts of the North-West Territories, 1884-85—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan. Estimates of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 24th March, 1886. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886; presented 26th May, 1886. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 28th May, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

5. Annual Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. J. Costigan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

5a. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1885, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. Costigan. Twelfth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue. Presented 2nd June, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

6. Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

6a. Report upon the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, and matters in connection therewith, in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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7. Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

8. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

8a. Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

8b. Detailed Report upon all claims to land and right to participate in the North-West Half-breed grant by settlers along the South Saskatchewan and vicinity west of Range 26, West 2nd Meridian, being the settlements commonly known as St. Louis de Langevin, St. Laurent or Batoche and Duck Lake. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886, by the Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

9. Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9a. Synopsis of companies incorporated under the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act of 1869 and 1877, from 7th May, 1869, to 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau .....*Not printed.*

10. Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

10a. Criminal Statistics for the year 1884.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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10b. Report on Canadian Archives, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

10c. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1885—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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11. Eighteenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

11a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1885..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

11*b*. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

11*c*. Report of the second Hudson Bay Exploration, under the command of Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

11*d*. Charts showing the mean, monthly and annual temperatures of Hudson Bay region and eastern Canada, September, 1884, to October, 1885, by Andrew R. Gordon. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

12. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

13. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

13*a*. Reports and Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, 1884-85. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

14. Abstract of Statements of Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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15. Annual Report of the Ministers of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

15*a*. Correspondence, Reports of the Minister of Justice, and Orders in Council upon the subject of provincial legislation, 1867-84. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

16. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

17. Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

18. Accounts of the late Province of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

19. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for a Return showing the date and hour of departure from Toronto and arrival at Brockville of all trains on the Grand Trunk Railway carrying Her Majesty's mails, from 1st February to the 30th April, in the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and in the present year up to the date of the Return; also the date and hour of departure from Brockville and Ottawa and of arrival at Ottawa and Brockville of all similar trains on that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway betwen the two points last named during the same periods of time. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886—*Mr. Cameron (Middlesex)*.....*Not printed.*

19*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for copies of the Returns as required to be made under the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879 and the Acts in amendment thereof of 1881 and 1884, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the fiscal year 1883-84, in each case separately; and 1st. The number of miles of main line of Grand Trunk, with statement of actual total cost of construction and equipment thereof. The separate cost per mile of construction thereof, without rolling stock. The total amount of capital account now standing against the said railway, including its equipment. 2nd. A statement in detail showing the several branches or side lines now owned by the said company, including the number of miles in each, with the amounts severally paid for each. How such amounts were paid; whether paid in cash or securities, and the statement and character thereof in detail. The amount for which each of such securities was sold, and the net amounts which were realized in each. 3rd. A statement in detail of any railway line or lines leased by the Grand Trunk Company or agreed to be worked by them on a percentage of earnings or other terms, with the length of each of such lines and the conditions in detail of the agreements in relation thereto. 4th. A statement in detail of any interest the Grand Trunk Railway may have in any other railway or railways, with the securities in detail that they may hold in relation thereto. 5th. A statement in detail of the net earnings of each of the railways mentioned in the four preceding clauses after the payment of working expenses for the past financial year of each of the said railways, with a statement in detail of the percentage that working expenses bear in each case to the gross earnings. 6th. Whether any and what amounts were paid by the Grand Trunk Company towards the construction of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway; and the amount thereof, with the statement of the gross as well as the net earnings of the said railway for the past financial year of the said railway; and a statement of where these funds came from; also a statement as to where they appear in the accounts of the Grand Trunk Company's accounts or returns. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

19*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for a list of the names, in detail, with the residence or business address of each of the several stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, on the first day of January, last. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

20. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1884, for a statement showing the respective amounts of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal money paid, or grants of land given, either by way of bonus or otherwise, paid towards the construction or equipment of railways (other than the Canadian Pacific Railway) since Confederation, with dates of such payments and names of the respective railways so aided. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*

20*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return showing all grants of land made to Mr. Valin, M.P., in the North-West Territories, with the date of the Letters Patent therefor, the quantity, location, price and payments; also all grants so made either to Mr. Valin alone, or to others jointly with him. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1886.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

20*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing: 1. The total number of acres of grazing land placed under lease up to 1st March, 1886. 2. The names of grazing land lessees who have cattle upon their leaseholds, the number of acres in each leasehold, the date of the lease, the location of the land covered by the same, the number of lease, the number of cattle reported on each leasehold, the date when the leasehold was first stocked with cattle, and the aggregate area covered by such leases. 3. The names of grazing lands lessees who have not placed cattle upon their leaseholds, the number of acres in each leasehold, the location of the land covered by the same, the number of the lease, and the aggregate area covered by such leases. 4. The total revenue derived from pasture land leases.—All Returns asked for to be brought down to 1st March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

20c. A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Honorable the Deputy Governor in Council on the 19th day of May, 1885, respecting the North-West Coal and Navigation Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Not printed.*

20d. A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th March, 1886, respecting the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Not printed.*

20e. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th May, 1886, for a list giving the names of all persons occupying, under annual leases, Government properties situated in the Seigniory of Sorel. Presented to the Senate, 19th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Guévremont*.....*Not printed.*

20f. Copies of Orders in Council, correspondence, etc., relating to grants of Dominion Lands to the following railway companies: Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company; North-West Central Railway Company; and Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Not printed.*

21. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1883, for copies of all correspondence, reports, accounts and other papers relating to any claim made by D. B. Woodworth and others, for compensation for gravel, said to have been taken from claimants' land for use on the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway; together with a copy of the evidence respecting such claim taken before the Board of Dominion Arbitrators, showing the amount claimed and the award, if any, made by said Arbitrators, and what sums have been paid thereunder. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

22. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1885, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired; his salary, age, length of service, allowance granted him on retirement, cause of his superannuation, and whether the vacancy has been subsequently filled, and, if so, whether by promotion or by new appointment, and the salary of the new appointee, under the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 8, section 15. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

22a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1884, for copies of all correspondence, papers and telegrams between the Government or any member thereof, and any person or persons, relating to the superannuation of James Hearn, late Preventive Officer at Arichat, N.S.; and also all correspondence and telegrams relating to the appointment of his successor and the continuance of the latter in office. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*.....*Not printed.*

22b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing: 1st. The name of each person on the superannuation list on the first of January, A.D. 1886. 2nd. The date at which each of such persons was superannuated. 3rd. The amount paid into the superannuation fund by each person now on the list. 4th. The total amount paid to each person now on the superannuation list up to the first of January, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

23. Statement of payments charged to Unforeseen Expenses under Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1885, to date; in accordance with the Act 48 Victoria, chapter 41. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

24. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of fiscal years 1885-86; issued under the authority of 41 Victoria, chapter 7, section, 32, subsection 2. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—

Not printed.

25. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for a Return showing the expenses, in detail, with dates, incurred by the several members of the Govern-

ment and any other person or persons in the service of the Government, sent to England or elsewhere, on behalf of the Government, from 28th January, 1884, to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Somerville (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*

26. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of the Dominion, since the last Session of Parliament, relating to the claim made by the former Government for moneys expended by them in the construction and maintenance of piers and wharves, from 1st July, 1873, to January, 1883; also of all reports made to the Minister of Public Works, or any of his officials, since last Session upon such claims, together with all Orders in Council made thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

26a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works, the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, relative to repairs of the public wharf at Port Hastings, Inverness, N.S. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

27. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of correspondence and petitions on the subject of the cases of criminal libel against Saunders and Wood, tried in December, 1884, before a judicial functionary in the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

28. Return (*in part*) to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for a copy of the short-hand notes of the argument before the Privy Council in the late dispute between Manitoba and the Province of Ontario, as to the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario; also copy of the claim as presented by the Attorney-General of Ontario before the Privy Council; also a statement of the reasons given by the Attorney-General of Ontario for abandoning his claim to that part of the territory lying between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains; also a copy of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario in reference to the arbitration and award, and also in reference to the decision of the Privy Council not already moved for or brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

28a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario in reference to proposed Imperial legislation to confirm the decision of the Queen in Council upon the west and north-west boundaries of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

29. Draft of the Revised Statutes of Canada, laid before Parliament on the 3rd February, 1885, with which have been incorporated the Acts passed in the Session held in the 48th and 49th years of Her Majesty's reign. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Not printed.*

29a. Return in conformity with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 1, section 14, Distribution of the Statutes of Canada during the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

30. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return showing the names of all persons who tendered for the contract for carrying the mail from Calgary to Fort McLeod, the amount of each tender, to whom the contract was let, together with all papers and correspondence relating to said contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1886.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*

30a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1886, for a Return of the number of post offices established in the Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing districts, with the cost and revenue of each office for each year respectively, since 1879. Presented to House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Cook*.....*Not printed.*

30*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all reports made by Inspector Sweetnam concerning alleged irregularities in connection with the management of Pickering post office, in the county of Ontario, and in particular of his report upon the investigation held by him at the village of Pickering in December, 1883; and copies of all correspondence between Inspector Sweetnam and the Post Office Department relating in any way to charges made against the management of said post office, and a copy of instructions to the inspector given upon such report. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886. —*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*

31. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return of the receipt and expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1884, to the 1st day of March, 1885, and from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 1st day of March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright.*

Printed for Distribution only.

32. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for copies of all papers, letters, correspondence and Minutes of Council relative to making Port Mulgrave, in the county of Guysboro', a sub-port of Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk.*

Not printed.

33. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1883, for a Return of the number of children's carriages imported into Canada each and every year from the 1st July, 1878, to the 1st July, 1882, with the amount of duty collected in each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. McCraney*.....*Not printed.*

34. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all papers, orders, letters, vouchers, correspondence or any other memoranda whatever in the possession or under the control of the Department of the Minister of Customs, or any of the members of the Government, or of any of the officials of the Government, relating to, or in any way connected with, the alleged violations of the Customs laws by swearing to false invoices, or in any other mode, by one John Leander McKenzie, of Canning, King's county, Nova Scotia, and of the firm of Sheffield & McKenzie, of the same place, with a copy of the decision of the Customs Department in such cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.— *Mr. Moffat*.....*Not printed.*

34*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all papers, orders, letters, vouchers, correspondence or any other memoranda whatever in the possession or under the control of the Department of the Minister of Customs, or any of the members of the Government, or of any of the officials of the Government relating to, or in any way connected with, the alleged violations of the Customs laws by swearing to false invoices, or in any other mode, by one John Leander McKenzie, of Canning, King's county, Nova Scotia, and of the firm of Sheffield & McKenzie of the same place, with a copy of the decision of the Customs Department in such cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*.....*Not printed.*

35. Return (*in part*) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

35*a*. Supplementary Return under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reserva-

tion of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

35*b*. Return of correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Department of the Interior, as required by Resolution of the House of Commons of the 20th February, 1882. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

35*c*. Articles of agreement entered into between Andrew Onderdonk and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to erect and complete a combined passenger and freight building at North Bend; one at Chinaman's Ranche, and one at Pennie's, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in British Columbia. Also between Wilson and McCrady and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to erect a ten-stall engine house on the station ground of the Canadian Pacific Railway at North Bend, British Columbia. Also between Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Company and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to supply iron piles, caps and points for the Canadian Pacific Railway Wharf at Port Moody, British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

35*d*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the North Shore Railway Company, and between the two companies concerning the prolongation of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the harbor of Quebec; of all contracts between the said two railway companies in reference to the same; of all Orders in Council passed in reference to the same; together with a statement of all moneys paid by the Government, and of the names of the persons to whom such payments were made, also in reference to the same, and in conformity with the Acts 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and 48-49 Victoria, chapter 58. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

35*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of any agreements or contracts entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Northern Railway Company of Canada, and the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company as lessees of the Northern and Pacific Junction line from Gravenhurst to Callander, providing for through rates and fares and proper traffic arrangements for freight and passengers over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as stipulated in the agreement of 12th April, 1884, under which the Government granted the subsidy of $12,000 per mile for the construction of the railway from Gravenhurst to Callander. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

35*f*. Copies of letters from James A. Dickey, Office of Government Inspecting Engineer, summit of the Selkirks, enclosing extracts from diary, as to weather reports, snow-slides, etc. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

36. Return under Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 3, intituled: "An Act to provide for the taking of the Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin." Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

36*a*. Report of expenditure incurred on account of the Census of 1881, required by the "Census and Statistics Act, 1879." Also a report of all things done and expenditure made under the Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 3, intituled: "An Act to provide for the taking of a Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin." Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Not printed.*

36b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for a copy of the appointment of Angus McDonald, of Upper Washabuck, Victoria county, N.S., as census enumerator in 1881; also copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any other person relative to the cancellation thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk....Not printed.*

37. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for a Return showing the number of persons who, on the 30th June, 1884, had deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank of the following amounts:—Number having sums not exceeding $100; number having sums between $100 and $300; number having sums between $300 and $500; number having sums between $500 and $1,000; and (if any) number having sums exceeding $1,000, and the amount (if any) of the several sums exceeding $1,000, and in each class giving the number of males and females depositing, also the Province in which the deposit was made, and the same information in all respects regarding depositors in the Government Savings Banks. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Fairbank.....Not printed.*

37a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount held by the Government, through the several savings banks and Post Office Savings Banks throughout the Dominion, on the 30th June last, giving the location of each savings bank or Post Office Savings Bank, and the sum held by the Government through each separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen....Not printed.*

38. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a statement showing: 1. The number of lots sold in the township of Viger, Témiscouata, belonging to the Indians, the amount of the sale and the name of the purchaser. 2. The payments made to the Department, to the agent, Mr. G. H. Deschêne, and to Mr. Antoine LeBel, showing in detail the date of such payments, when made and the amount of each payment. 3. A detailed statement of the amounts transmitted to the Department by Messrs. Deschêne and LeBel, out of all moneys received by them up to date, and the date of such transmission. 4. Copies of the report of Mr. Dingman, on the occasion of his visit to the Viger agency, in September, 1884. 5. Copies of correspondence with the Department in relation to the claims of Edouard Morin, and others, for lands purchased by them in the said Indian Reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. De St. Georges.....Not printed.*

38a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of minutes of the councils held by the Six Nation Indian chiefs during the month of December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant).....Not printed.*

38b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amounts of money paid to Chief Kah-ke-waquo-na-by (otherwise known as Chief Jones) editor of "The Indian Newspaper," during the past four years, with a statement of the services rendered for such payments, and all correspondence and Orders in Council in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Somerville (Brant).....Not printed.*

38c. Return (*in part*) to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Canada, relative to the presence of American Indians on Canadian soil, all communications from officers of the Mounted Police upon that subject, and all Orders in Council or Departmental instructions relating thereto, which have not already been published in the Annual Report of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Interior. Also an estimate of the increase or decrease of the Indian population of the North-West, based upon the numbers who were paid at the various treaties made in 1871, and subsequent years, and the number now paid; such information regarding the number of Indians who have adopted agricultural pursuits not hitherto printed, and copies of complaints (if any) from the Aborigines Protection Society, the bishops and clergy of the various missionary bodies in the North-West, and from others, regarding the treatment of the Indians of the North-West. Also an approximate estimate of the cost of food supplies furnished to these Indians since Treaty No. 1, in 1871. Presented to the Senate, 23rd March, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Schultz.....Not printed.*

38*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for reports made by persons not in the service of the Government to whom samples of flour for the Indians in the North-West were submitted for inspection during the years 1883, 1884, and 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson* (*Brant*).....*Not printed.*

38*e*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing certain persons as inspectors or commissioners of Indian Affairs in the North-West in the year 1878, together with the report, if any, of said inspectors or commissioners. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*

38*f*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing copies of all reports, communications, letters or other papers from any Government agent or other person, to any member of the Government or to any Department of the Government, since the first of April, 1882, referring to the insufficiency of the food, either as to quality or quantity, supplied by the Government to any Indians in the North-West Territories, or referring to the case of any North-West Indians who may have suffered or died from starvation. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886. —*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*

38*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, or any official of the Indian Department, or the revising officer for West Elgin, and Mr. Beattie, Indian Agent for the Indian Reserve in the township of Orford, in regard to his duties or action in connection with the registration of Indian voters, or as to the qualification of any Indian. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

38*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing: 1. A copy of all contracts with I. G. Baker & Co. for supplies agreed to be furnished by them to the Indians for the years 1884 and 1885. 2. A copy of all accounts for such supplies for said years by said I. G. Baker & Co. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Huron*).....*Not printed.*

38*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return of all statements and estimates made by the Department of Indian Affairs, of moneys due to Indians under the Robinson Treaty; also of all correspondence and documents whatever in relation to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1886.—*Mr. Dawson*— *Not printed.*

39. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1885, for a statement of all sums entered in the Public Accounts of Canada as having been expended for railways, canals and navigation in British Columbia, the North-West Territories, Keewatin, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia proper, and Cape Breton Island, up to the 1st January, 1885; also the superficies and population of each of the said divisions of Canada respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Vanasse*— *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

40. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of all moneys received by the Government as export duty levied on oak, pine and spruce logs since Confederation, up to 1st January, 1885, showing the amounts received from each shipping point where such duties were levied, giving in detail the amounts collected each year, and giving the names of each person from whom duties have been collected, and also the amounts he or she has paid each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*

41. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all reports, Orders in Council and correspondence, not already ordered, on the subject of the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court as to the License Act of 1883, and of the steps to be taken to review the same, and of the steps to be taken under the Act meanwhile, with copies of all letters or telegrams to the commissioners or inspectors giving them instructions as to their conduct or action, or information as to the intentions or action of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

41*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd March, 1885, for the number and title of all causes entered for argument upon the docket of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick *in banco*, the date of each entry thereof, the date of the argument of each cause, and the date when judgment was given in each cause, the Return to include all causes from 1st May, 1879, to 31st December, 1884, and to specify the causes in which questions arising under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 or the Liquor License Act of 1883 were involved, and the cities or counties in which said actions were brought or such questions were first raised. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

41*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for a statement of the names of all cases in which judgment has been given by the Supreme Court of Canada, the reports of which have not yet been published, together with the respective dates on which such judgments were delivered. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Barker*.....*Not printed.*

42. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1884, to the 1st day of February, 1885, and from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 1st day of February, 1886, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—*Not printed.*

43. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for a copy of the report of the medical men appointed by the Government to enquire into the mental condition of Louis Riel, after his conviction. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Coursol*—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

43*a*. Memorandum of Sir Alexander Campbell in the case of Louis Riel, convicted of treason and executed therefor. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

43*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all commissions, letters, telegrams or instructions whatsoever, given, furnished or sent by the Government, by any minister or ministers, or any officer of the Department of Justice, to His Honor Mr. Justice Hugh Richardson, in relation to the trial of Louis Riel at Regina. Also copies of any instructions given to any person whomsoever on the staff of the court presided over by the said judge, and to the counsel representing the Government at the said trial. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

43*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the case of Her Majesty against Louis Riel, tried at Regina, including the jury list, the names of the jurors challenged and by whom they were challenged, the list of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the addresses of counsel and of the prisoner, the charge of the judge, the names of the judges or assistant judges who tried the case, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence; and, in short, of every document whatsoever relating to the trial, and also of the verdict and of the recommendation to the mercy of the court. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

43*d*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for: 1. A copy of the shorthand notes of the application to postpone the trial of Louis Riel for one month from the 21st July, 1885; the arguments of prisoner's counsel in favor of and the arguments of the Crown counsel against such postponement, and the observations and decisions or rulings of the judge thereon. 2. The shorthand notes of that portion of Charles Nolin's cross-examination wherein Riel's counsel endeavored to establish Riel's insanity; Riel's protests against that line of defence and his desire to dispense with

the services of his counsel; and the arguments of counsel and the observations and decisions or rulings of the judge thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

43e. Petitions addressed to His Excellency the Governor General:—Of A. B. Dunnet, and others, of Regina, N.W.T., and of A. G. Hamilton, and others, of Moosomin, N.W.T., severally praying that the sentence passed upon Louis Riel be not disturbed in any way; that the law be permitted to take its course, and that Executive clemency be refused. A communication signed by James Boddy, district secretary, on behalf of the Loyal Orange Association of West Toronto, urging the carrying out of the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel. Also a letter addressed to the Honorable the Privy Council, signed by Charles O'Hara, of Cranbourne, in the province of Quebec, laborer, setting forth the necessity of the carrying out of the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

43f. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all petitions, communications and representations in favor of the commutation of the sentence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

43g. The Queen *versus* Louis Riel, accused and convicted of the crime of high treason. Report of the trial at Regina; Appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba; Appeal to the Privy Council, England; Petition for medical examination of the convict; List of petitions for commutation of sentence. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

43h. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all papers found in the council room of the insurgents, or elsewhere at Batoche, especially including: 1. The diary of Louis Riel. 2. The minute book and Orders in Council of the insurgent council. 3. The correspondence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

43i. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all papers found in the council room of the insurgents, or elsewhere at Batoche, especially including: 1. The diary of Louis Riel. 2. The minute book and Orders in Council of the insurgent council. 3. The correspondence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

44. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, in compliance with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 73. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—
Not printed.

44a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for a Return showing the names and number of those who acted as police scouts during the North-West insurrection; also the names of those who have since applied for a land grant bounty for said services, the same as that given to the volunteers. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*

45. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all Orders in Council in relation to the Half-breed prisoners in the North-West, passed during the three months next preceding the 16th November, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Mr. Desaulniers (Maskinongé)*—
Not printed.

45a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of Half-breeds of the North-West Territories who proved their claims before the Commission at Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Qu'Appelle Valley, Regina, Maple Creek, Calgary, Fort McLeod, Pincher Creek, Edmonton, St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Fort Pitt, Battleford, Prince Albert, Batoche, Duck Lake, Forks of Saskatchewan, Fort à la Corne, Cumberland House, Moose Jaw and Willow Branch, in the North-West Territories; also at Grand Rapids, in Keewatin, and Winnipeg and Griswold, in Manitoba, giving in each

case the number of heads of families and minors; also the number of males and females; also copies of all the petitions filed in the Department of the Interior praying that grievances be redressed, with the names of such petitioners, distinguishing those who had their claims already settled in Manitoba and those who had not; also the number of Manitoba Half-breeds who proved their claims prior to the 20th of April last on the supplementary list, and those who have proved their claims since that date. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Ross*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

45*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th March, 1883, for copies of all correspondence and memorials relating to the claims of the inhabitants of Prince Albert, and the neighboring districts in the North-West Territories, in respect of the lands they occupy, and to other matters affecting their condition. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

45*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all the depositions or other evidence submitted in favor of Half-breeds or Metis sentenced to imprisonment in the gaol at Regina and in the Provincial Penitentiary of Manitoba; and also all depositions submitted on behalf of André Nault and Abraham Monteur, Metis prisoners confined at Regina and Battleford. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

46. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing, in detail, sums borrowed by way of temporary loan by the Government, on 1st March, 1886, from banks or other parties, in Canada or elsewhere. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*

47. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for copies of all memorials and papers presented to the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the Canada Temperance Act by deputations, on Thursday, the 19th February last. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kranz*—*Not printed.*

47*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount paid P. M. Barker, of Orangeville, returning officer under the Canada Temperance Act for the county of Dufferin, Ontario, for the vote taken under the provisions of said Act on the 30th day of October, 1884, giving a detailed statement of his account and the amount paid him, giving each item separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

47*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount paid to P. R. Jarvis, Esq., of the city of Stratford, county of Perth, returning officer under the Temperance Act for the county of Perth, Ontario, for the vote taken under the provisions of the Act on the 18th day of June, 1885; a detailed statement of all monies paid to such returning officer, for what purpose, and to whom paid by him. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

47*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a Return showing the number of establishments now in operation in Canada in which liquors of all kinds are manufactured; the number of hands employed; the amount of capital invested, and wages paid to employees during the year ending 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*

47*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a statement showing the amount of liquor of all kinds manufactured in Canada during the year 1885; the amount of same exported, and the estimated value of same. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*

47*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a statement showing the amount of liquor of all kinds imported into Canada during the year 1885, and duties collected for same. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 13.

48. The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1885, under the 59th section of the Civil Service Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

48*a*. A Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ending 1885, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. (Section 58, sub-section 2, "Civil Service Act.") Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

49. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, in conformity with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 37, section 15. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

50. Return of expenditure under appropriation of $2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of the troubles in the North-West Territories, from 1st July, 1885, to 15th March, 1886; and subsidiary statement, "Hudson Bay Company's Supplies." Presented to the House of Commons, 30th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

50*a*. Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

51. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, reports, recommendations and representations received at, and sent from, the Department of Customs since the year A.D. 1880 to this day, on the subject of the Richibucto harbor, the Customs business done thereat, and in any way relating to the Customs service thereat, including all claims made for extra services by or on behalf of any preventive officer of the ports of Richibucto and Kingston. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Landry (Kent)*.....*Not printed.*

51*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works relative to protection required to the north of Smith's Island to prevent the total destruction of Port Hood harbor, Inverness, N.S.; also a copy of the engineer's report thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

51*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Municipal Council of Bayfield or other persons and the Department of Public Works, in reference to the repairs to the harbor of Bayfield. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th April, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*

52. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

52*a* & *b*. A Supplementary Return and a *final* Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Goveror General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of

the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

52*c*. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of certain letters of a confidential character respecting the rebellion in the North-West Territories during the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th March, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

52*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing all sums of money paid to any member or members of this House or the Senate, on account of services rendered in connection with the North-West rebellion, giving the names, the services performed and the respective sums paid each, the date at which the services commenced and terminated; also all sums paid on account of travelling expenses, outfit or otherwise, giving each name, amount paid, what for, and date of payment, separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*. ..... *Not printed.*

52*e*. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1886, for a Return setting forth the total amount of the claims which have been already acknowledged by the Government for losses sustained by the Hudson Bay Company and private parties, arising out of the North-West rebellion, up to the 1st March, 1886, giving the names and amounts. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Alexander*—

Not printed.

52*f*. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of the commission or commissions, and instructions issued to the commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon the losses sustained in the North-West Territories during the recent rebellion. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Power*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

53. The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, copies of despatches and other papers with reference to the transfer of Cape Race lighthouse and steam fog-whistle from the Imperial Government to the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*

53*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the late superintendent of Scatterie fog-whistle, and any other person or persons, and any Order or Orders in Council relative to the dismissal or resignation of the said superintendent and the appointment of his successor. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*..... *Not printed.*

54. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of instructions or circulars issued to revising officers in regard to the performance of their duties under the Electoral Franchise Act of 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*..... *Not printed.*

55. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Iberville, Montmagny and Quebec, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Arthabaska, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Saguenay and Terrebonne, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker. Returns for the district of St. Francis; presented 2nd June, 1886..... *Not printed.*

56. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.

Not printed.

57. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 28th March, 1884, for a statement showing the amount of bonuses that have been granted for railway purposes by the townships of Artemesia, Bentinck, Egremont, Glenelg, Normanby and the town of Durham; also for statement showing the amount expended by the Provincial Government in aid of railways within said townships. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Thompson (Haldimand)*.....*Not printed.*

58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return of the expenditure made by the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company on their railway and bridge connecting the Intercolonial and New Brunswick Railway, together with a statement of the amounts advanced by the Government to the said company, and the dates of such advances. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon...Not printed.*

59. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for copies of all petitions or memorials received by the Government, since the 1st January, 1882, from riparian owners on the Richelieu river, complaining that the piers constructed in the said river near the towns of St. John and Iberville by the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company raise the waters of the said river, and that their lands are consequently flooded, and praying for relief. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Béchard*.....*Not printed.*

60. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1885, for a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the claims of the merchants and fishermen of Prince Edward Island for a refund of duties paid by them in the years 1871 and 1872, on fish exported to the United States. Also all instructions furnished to said commissioner, and all correspondence between the commissioner and the Government, or any of the Departments, relating to the said refund, or the evidence or report of the said commissioner. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Not printed.*

61. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for a Return showing: 1st. The total number of timber licenses or permits to cut timber granted since 1st February, 1883, and the total area covered by such licenses or permits. 2nd. The total amount of bonuses or premiums paid on such licenses or permits. 3rd. The name and residence of each grantee of a timber license or permit; the number of the license or permit; the area covered by each; the date of application for the same; the bonus or premium per square mile paid upon each; whether the survey of each berth or area covered by license or permit was made by the Government previous to granting the same, for the purpose of obtaining information as to its value; and the information, if any, in the possession of the Government as to the quantity, quality and kind of timber upon each; also the location of each berth or limit; also the names of all assignees of such licenses, and the consideration expressed in the assignment. 4th. The Crown dues or stumpage charged or chargeable on each license or permit. 5th. Whether in each case where a license or permit was granted the berth was first put up at public auction after public notice inviting tenders was given, and was sold to the highest bidder, or whether granted upon application from the grantee without public competition being invited. 6th. Copies of all petitions, remonstrances, claims or communications sent or made to the Government respecting such timber licenses or permits; and copies of all correspondence had with the Government respecting such lands, licenses or timber, and the action of the Government thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

61*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of correspondence between the Indians of the Fort William Reserve, or anyone on their behalf, and the Indian Department, and between the Indian Department and Indian agent, whether by telegraph or otherwise, on the subject of the action taken under the existing timber licenses. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

61*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1886, showing the names of the persons who respectively owe the arrears of $43,860.95, on account of cullers' fees, which appear to be according to the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1885, at page 23. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casgrain.....Not printed.*

61c. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th July, 1885, for copies of all memorials, letters or telegrams, addressed to the Department of the Interior or any member of the Privy Council, respecting the land and timber regulations affecting Dominion Lands in British Columbia. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes* ..... *Not printed.*

62. Reports of the Chief Engineer and General Manager, Government Railways; the Dominion Government Agent in British Columbia; and the Engineer who personally erected the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1886 by Hon. J. H. Pope..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

62a. Copies of telegraphic communications respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

63. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a copy of the report made F. N. Gisborne in February, 1885, on the application of the inhabitants of Bryer and Long Islands, Digby county, for telegraphic communication with the mainland. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Vail*..... *Not printed.*

64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a statement, in detail, of the several assets forming the sum of $72,791,837, stated by the Minister of Finance to be available in reduction of the gross debt of the Dominion. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton..Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all memorials or papers relating to reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the British Government, the British Minister at Washington, or the Government of the United States, upon the subject of reciprocal trade relations with the United States; also copies of all reports, if any, made by agents of the Canadian Government upon the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*—
Not printed.

66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return of the rolling stock repaired at the Government workshops at Moncton for the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1885; also of the rolling stock of the said railway repaired at other workshops during the same period, the places where such repairs were made, and the amounts paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*—
Not printed.

66a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return of the number of private or official cars built or purchased for the Intercolonial Railway since the year 1878, and the cost of each car. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon* ..... *Not printed.*

66b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1885, giving each kind of rolling stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind. Also a statement showing what has been built in Government workshops of each kind. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886. -*Mr. Weldon* ..... *Not printed.*

66c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the cost and monies expended upon the railway station building in St. John, N.B., and of the furniture and fittings therein, the amount of the several contracts, names of contractors, and the place of manufacture of such furniture and fittings. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*..... *Not printed.*

66*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of a report made by Mr. Joseph Simard, Dominion Arbitrator, under date of 16th October, 1883, recommending that a sum of money should be paid to George Lavoie, of the parish of Ste. Cécile du Bic, for damages caused to his property by the Intercolonial Railway, or fixing the amount of such damages. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Langelier*—

Not printed.

66*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all documents addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways, praying, on the part of Jean Baptiste Plante, of St. Charles, that his claim for two horses killed on the Intercolonial Railway may be referred anew to the Dominion Arbitrators. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Not printed.*

66*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for copies of the award or report of the Dominion Arbitrators, with the evidence and papers connected therewith, in the matter of claims in connection with section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, on the part of the estate of the late John Bannon, Esq.; the late William Muirhead, Esq.; William Wilkinson, Esq., and the other claims investigated at the same time as those named above, and connected with the said report or award. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

66*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the quantity of stores purchased and taken into stock for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1885, specifying what stores and of what kind purchased under contract, and the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*

66*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of the earnings and working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1885, to 1st February, 1886, specifying the different sources of earnings and the amount (if any) in each month, credited from mechanical stores account to earnings. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

66*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railway between Campbellton and Halifax and between St. John and Shediac, including the men employed at the different stations, specifying the number at each station and the men employed on the machine shops at Moncton; the number and names of men dismissed or discharged from the employment of the railway since 1st October last, and the several causes of such dismissal or discharges; also any reduction of wages payable to the employees or any of them since the first day of October last. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*

67. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for copies of all Orders in Council passed for the granting of the subsidy authorized by the Acts 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and 48-49 Victoria, chapter 58, "for a line of railway connecting Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax by the shortest and best practicable route;" of all reports of engineers upon which said Orders in Council may be based, together with a statement of all monies paid in connection with the same, and of all persons to whom such payments may have been made. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

67*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of Nova Scotia, in reference to the Short Line Railway in Nova Scotia, and legislation affecting the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

67*b*. Report of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, submitting the reports of Messrs. Donken and Hyndman on Cape Breton surveys, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

68. Copy of an agreement between the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited) and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, dated 4th March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

69. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 15th April, 1885, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and any member of Parliament or others in relation to the investigation which took place last summer in regard to the administration of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, and the difficulties in the administration of the said institution. Presented to the Senate, 30th March, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*.....*Not printed.*

69*a*. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for a copy of a protest of the deputy warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary (Télesphore Ouimet) objecting to the evidence of Hector Demers, summoned as a witness on the 14th July, 1884, being taken before the commission of enquiry named to enquire into the management of the aforesaid penitentiary in 1884. Presented to the Senate, 30th March, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*.....*Not printed.*

69*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of convicts in the Dominion penitentiaries for the years 1884-85, who were employed at work that competes with free labor; the kind of work employed at; the number employed at each kind of work; the number employed outside by contractors; and the amount received per day by the Government for each convict so employed; and where the goods so manufactured were disposed of. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Wilson*.....*Not printed.*

70. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of the several despatches from the Imperial Government in reference to the engineers' certificates of competency in the British mercantile marine. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*

71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount of notes of the several banks of the Dominion in circulation on the 1st March last; the amount of Dominion notes in circulation and in the hands of the banks on the same date; and the amount of gold held by the Government and the banks for the redemption of Dominion and bank notes at the same date. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, minutes of evidence taken, reports, memoranda or telegrams whatsoever, relating to or causing the dismissal of one Brenton H. Dodge, of Kentville, King's county, Nova Scotia, from the office of collector of the port of Kentville, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*.....*Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing seizures made at the port of Winnipeg, or any of its outports, by the Customs officers or officials, between 1st January, 1885, and the 11th March, 1886, in which fines were imposed, deposits forfeited, or goods sold after seizure; giving the names of the persons upon whom fines were imposed, who forfeited deposits, or whose goods were sold after seizure; giving the amount of each fine imposed, of each forfeit deposited, and of the amount obtained in each case in which goods were sold; and stating in detail the name, official position and salary of each officer to whom any part of the money so realized was paid, and the amount in each case thus paid to the said officer. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*

74. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of all the evidence, together with the judge's charge, and all other papers relating to the trial of Loison Mongrain for the murder of David L. Cowan, a

policeman, late of the county of Carleton. Also all petitions, correspondence and Orders in Council relating to the commutation of the death sentence of Loison Mongrain. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

75. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of certain despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of other papers, with reference to the Aspy Bay affair. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

76. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island that the terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. McIntyre*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

76*a*. Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island that the terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1886.—*Mr. McIntyre*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of names, tonnage, number of men and armament of steamers or sailing vessels forming the present Marine Police Force of Canada, the extension of which is referred to in the Speech from the Throne. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*M. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

77*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of the numbers and names of United States fishing vessels frequenting the inshores of Canada for fishing and kindred purposes, during each of the several years that the Treaty of Washington has been in operation; also the kinds and estimated quantities of fish taken yearly by each American vessel, and the probable period of each fishing voyage or voyages. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

77*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for a copy of the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the Privy Council under date of 15th December, 1869. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

77*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all fishery regulations or official notices, and of instructions to fishery officers or other persons commanding the alleged Marine Police Force of Canada, under the Fishery Act of 1868, relative to fishing practices by United States citizens exercising privileges conceded by the Treaty of Washington in common with Canadian fishermen, the said copies to be accompanied by a description of the various instances and of the manner and effect of enforcing the said regulations or notices. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

77*d*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia, or any person, and the Dominion Government, with regard to the deep-water fisheries on the coast of British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Shakespeare*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

77*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for a Return giving the number of whitefish fry at the various fish hatcheries of the Dominion for distribution next

spring; also the number of pickerel and black bass; also the instructions that have been given for their distribution. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Gordon*—
Not printed.

77*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all claims for fishing bounties by Louis Pinault and Michel Pinault, of Ste. Cécile, Bic, fishermen; of all affidavits or declarations in support of the said claims; of all correspondence in relation to such claims between the Department of Fisheries or any other Department of the Government and the said Louis Pinault and Michel Pinault or other persons; also of all reports of fishery overseers in relation to the said claims. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Not printed.*

78. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a Return of the names of the president, vice-president, directors (or provisional directors, as the case may be) and shareholders of the various railway companies for whose lines subsidies have been granted by the Parliament of Canada, and the amount of the stock held by each individual. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr Lister*.....*Not printed.*

78*a*. Papers, correspondence, etc., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows: Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company; line of railway, Ingersoll to Chatham, Ontario; Northern and Western Railway Company; the Caraquet Railway Company; Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit Railway Company; Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company; Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company; railway from New Glasgow to Montcalm, Quebec; railway from Hereford to Eaton, Quebec; railway from St. Félix to Lake St. Gabriel, Quebec; railway from Glenannan to Wingham, Ontario; railway from McCann Station to Joggins, Nova Scotia; railway from L'Assomption to L'Epiphanie, Quebec; Montreal and Western Railway Company; railway from St. Andrews to Lachute, Quebec; Canada Atlantic Railway Company; railway from Truro to Newport, Nova Scotia; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company; Cap Rouge and St. Lawrence Railway Company; Long Sault to Lake Témiscamingue; Gananoque to Delta; line of railway along Stewiacke Valley; Perth Station to Plaister Rock Island, New Brunswick; Fredericton to Prince William, New Brunswick; Newcastle to Douglastown, New Brunswick; point on Canadian Pacific Railway to Eganville, Ontario; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; and Albert Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed*

78*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all petitions from the Legislature of Nova Scotia or any member thereof, and the Dominion Government or any member thereof; and all Orders in Council of either Government, respecting the re-adjustment or increase of the money subsidy paid, or to be paid, by the Dominion Government to the Government of Nova Scotia, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

79. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th April, 1886, for a copy of the memorial of the North-West Council presented to the Government by Messrs. Wilson and Ross, members of said Council, and of any answer made to said memorial and of any correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories or other parties in reference thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Watson*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for Return of names, rank and corps of the officers composing the Military Claims Commission, while at Winnipeg; stating also any subsequent changes in the personnel of the commission, with reasons for the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

80*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Militia and Defence and any official of the Militia Depart-

ment, and any officers of volunteer corps, whether on active service or not, all officials of rifle associations, and other parties, in reference to the character of the ammunition made at the Quebec Cartridge Factory and supplied for use in the field, for practice, or at rifle matches; including reports of all tests of such ammunition made by any such officers or officials of rifle associations. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

80*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of names of the staff paymasters appointed, showing whether non-combatants or not, with rank and corps of such as were in the active militia; with rate of pay and length of services in all cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

80*c*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Militia and Defence and any official of the Militia Department, and any officers of volunteer corps, whether on active service or not, all officials of rifle associations, and other parties, in reference to the character of the ammunition made at the Quebec Cartridge Factory and supplied for use in the field, for practice, or at rifle matches; including reports of all tests of such ammunition made by any such officers or officials of rifle associations. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

80*d*. Statement of militia pensions, awarded by Order in Council, consequent upon the rebellion of 1885, North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

80*e*. Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th July, 1885, respecting regulations as to pensions and gratuities, rebellion, North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

80*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of instructions to Major Bell, Major-General Laurie, S. L. Bedson, and other non-combatants, employed during the North-West campaign, from the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton, or the Adjutant-General of Militia, and of correspondence between the last-named authorities and such non-combatants. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

80*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing names of all militia officers and non-combatants appointed as transport and supply officers, giving rank and corps of militia officers, with dates of appointment, rates of pay, by whom appointed, and on whose recommendation, and total payments to each to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

80*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of all horses, ponies, cattle, furs, waggons, carts and other property seized by the Mounted Police or Expeditionary Force, while on service in the North-West between 27th March and 1st August, with the disposition made of the same, the names of persons from whom such seizures were made, and the amounts (if any) paid, received, or now payable or receivable, on account of such property. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

80*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return stating name, rank and corps of all officers composing the staff of Major-General Middleton, and the capacity in which each served. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

80*j*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between one James Anderson and the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton, and any member of the Government, with respect to the purchasing of supplies, cost of transport and other expenditure incurred during the North-West Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

80*k*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of names of all persons employed as puchasing agents, showing when, by whom, and on whose recommendation appointed, rate of pay, and length of employment. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

80*l*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing names of all contractors from whom teams were engaged for transport, number of teams engaged from each, with rate of pay per day per team, and the total amount paid to each of such contractors. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

80*m*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Canadian Government, or any members, officers or employees thereof, respecting the medals to be given to the volunteers who served in the recent insurrection in the North-West. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*—
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81. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all petitions, despatches and correspondence, reports to Council and Orders in Council touching upon and relating to the disallowance of railway charters in Manitoba, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Watson*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

82. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for a copy of the report of Mr. Justice Hensley upon the trial of Alexander Gillis, for murder, at Charlottetown, in January last, together with a copy of the report of the Minister of Justice recommending a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Gillis, and all telegrams and letters upon the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*

83. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence relative to the dismissal of Isaac McLeod, Esq., Strathbone, Inverness, from the position of postmaster at that place, including the Post Office Inspector's report. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Inverness*).....*Not printed.*

84. Copy of an agreement between Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, dated 7th November, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Not printed.

86. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return giving: 1. The number of Chinese immigrants that have arrived in Canada from the 20th day of August, 1885, to the 31st day of January, 1886, specifying the ports at which such immigrants have arrived. 2. The number that have arrived direct from China. 3. The number that have arrived from other countries, specifying the countries. 4. The total amount of duty collected from such immigrants. 5. The number of Chinese that have entered as tourists, merchants, men of science or students. 6. Whether in either case (if any) certificates were presented from the Chinese Government endorsed by the chargé d'affaires, consul or consular agent, or other representative of Her Majesty, at the place where the same was granted, or at the port or place of departure. 7. The cost to the Department of Customs, in consequence of the administration by that Department of the Act restricting and regulating Chinese immigration into Canada. 8. Copies of all the correspondence (if any) between trades unions or other societies, corporate or incorporate, or persons and the Department of Customs, urging more strict supervision over Chinese immigration, together with complaints (if any) against any officer of Customs in connection with the administration of said Chinese Restriction Act. 9. The total number of Chinese persons that have left Canada during the same period. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Gordon*....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

87. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of: 1. All Orders in Council or Departmental Orders respecting the putting in operation "The Act respecting the Electoral Franchise." 2. All correspondence between the Government or any Department of it and said revising officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*

87*a*. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1886, for statements from all revising officers in regard to the arrangements made by them for the printing of the voters' lists in their respective electoral divisions, showing whether tenders were called for, for such printing, or written contracts entered into for its performance, with copies of such contracts; names of parties with whom agreements (written or verbal) were made for such printing, and number of times lists are to be printed; stating rates allowed, per name or otherwise, number of names on first list, whether first list is printed by polling sub-divisions or not, manner of making alterations and additions after first printing, and all other details of such arrangements, agreements and contracts for printing said lists. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

88. Memorandum as to whether it has come to the notice of the Government that American tow boats have been towing in British Columbia harbors and within the "three mile limit" in Dominion waters. Presented to the Senate, 19th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald*...*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of correspondence, not already brought down, between the Government and the captain or any of the crew of the Life-Saving Service at Port Rowan, province of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886.—*Mr. Jackson*.....*Not printed.*

90. Correspondence, etc., in connection with the suit of The Queen *vs.* the St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886, by Hon. Thomas White.....*Not printed.*

91. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of particulars of any claim made by John Heney, of Ottawa, for a refund of tolls paid by him upon vessels or wood passing through the Government canals, together with copies of all Orders in Council passed by the Government in relation to such claim, and copies of all correspondence between the Government and the said John Heney, or any other person, respecting such claims for refund. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1885.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1886.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable The Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to submit for Your Excellency's information the Report of this Department for the year 1885.

The condition of Indian matters in the several Provinces of the Dominion has been generally satisfactory during the past year. And if the same cannot be said with regard to the North-West Territories as a whole, it is due to circumstances over which this Department had no control, but which were the result of specious inducements held out to the Indians of the North-West Territories by the leader of the half-breed insurgents and his lieutenants, and to which several of the Indian bands on the North Saskatchewan lent too ready an ear, which resulted in some of them forgetting the allegiance they owed their Sovereign, and becoming involved in the rebellious movement, and eventually committing crimes, for the more serious of which those whose guilt was confessed or proven suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and others convicted of having been guilty of outrages of a less criminal nature were sentenced to and are undergoing imprisonment for long or short terms, as the extent of the offences committed by them justified. That the Indians who revolted had no reason for doing so, in so far as their treatment was concerned, is sufficiently established by the concurrent testimony of all those connected with the management of the Indians in the North-West Territories, as also by the fact that they had no intention of joining in the insurrection until messages reached them

from the leaders of the half-breed insurgents, assuring them that great benefits, in the shape of rich booty, would accrue to them in the event of success attending the rebels, which they were also told was a foregone conclusion. Moreover, the fact of the Indians being connected by blood relationship with the half-breeds had, of course, great influence with the former. These messages were more successful in misleading the Indians after the encounter had by the Nort-West Mounted Police with the rebels at Duck Lake—that affair having been represented by the runners sent by the insurgents to the Indians as having been a great success for the rebels. Their old instincts for the war path were thus aroused in several of the bands, more especially in those wandering tribes not settled on reserves, such as Big Bear's following at Frog Lake, by some of whom the majority of the more revolting atrocities were perpetrated, such as the massacre at that place of two clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Indian agent, the farming instructor, and several other white people.

The last advices received from the above officials before they were thus ruthlessly slain indicated no apprehension on their part of an Indian outbreak, but, on the contrary, that they were on the best of terms with the Indians, and that the latter were working well and were quite contented. The same good accounts were received just previous to the uprising from the other points at which the Indians were induced to act with the insurgent half-breeds. On the 17th of March Mr. Acting Indian Agent Lash wrote from Carlton: "I have the honor to state I visited Duck Lake yesterday, and remained over night in that neighborhood, and am pleased to report the Indians are all quiet, and not interfering with the half-breed movement. The latter are still a little uneasy, but I trust the precautions taken by the Police have cooled their ardor, as they are starting on freighting trips, and I am inclined to think their excitement will blow over."

As will be observed from the same officer's annual report, which will be found with the appendices attached to this report, on the 18th of March, only three days after the date of his letter above quoted, being apparently the next occasion of his visiting the above locality, which he did in consequence of a rumor having reached him that the half-breeds were tampering with the Indians, he "was surrounded by an armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make him and his interpreter prisoners. "This," he adds, "was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp, until released by General Middleton's column, on the 12th May." It should be here stated, that at about the same time the farming instructor at Duck Lake, and other loyal subjects, were also made prisoners, and that these men were subjected to great indignities at the hands of the rebels. During the last ten days of their captivity they were kept in a dark cellar, from which they were not allowed egress for any purpose whatever, the cellar being at the same time without any means of ventilation, except that afforded by a few chinks in the foundation.

The agent at Battleford reports that the Indians of that vicinity were better clothed last winter than usual; that there were sufficient provisions on the different reserves to last until June, and that all seemed happy and contented until the half-breed insurgents began to trouble them with messages. The purport of these false missives was, among other things, that the troops were on the way northward, and that the Indians would either be enlisted as soldiers or be massacred. The effect which attended the receipt of these messages was afterwards only too evident. The town of Battleford was sacked: the farming instructor on the Assiniboine or Stony Indian reserve at Eagle Hills, and one of the settlers of the vicinity, were murdered; the farming instructor and his family on the Cree Indian reserve, in the same locality, barely escaped with their lives, by fleeing to Swift Current, the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway; and the inhabitants of the town and of the adjacent country were forced to seek refuge in the fort of the North-West Mounted Police at Battleford, which was besieged by the half-breeds and Indians for several weeks, until reinforcements came to the relief of the garrison. The Indians who revolted do not plead grievances in extenuation of their having done so. On the contrary, they express regret for the part they took, and say they were led into it by the leader of the half breed insurrection. And those of them who suffered for their crimes on the gallows publicly acknowledged that they deserved the punishment, and advised their compatriots to be warned by their fate not to follow their example.

The Department had taken especial care, inasmuch as their crops had proved a failure, to provide, in the autumn of 1884, an extra large supply of provisions for the districts in which they afterwards became disaffected, and the Indians consequently had an abundance of food. The excitement extended as far west as Edmonton, and to the Bear Hills south of that place; but with the exception of the looting of the farming instructor's house and the storehouse at Saddle Lake, and the pillaging of the Hudson Bay Company's store and the house of the Methodist missionary on Battle River, in the Bear Hills, no deeds of rapine were committed, although the Indians were greatly excited, and for some time there were grave apprehensions of an uprising; but wiser counsels prevailed with them, and the arrival of the military effectually removed the difficulties of the situation.

It is gratifying to be able to bear testimony to the loyalty, during this most trying time, of several of the most prominent chiefs, and the bands represented by them, whose reserves are situated in the districts affected by the late rebellion. I would mention specially the names of Chiefs Mis-to-was-sis and At-tak-a-koop, the most important Indian leaders of the Carlton section, and those of Chiefs John Smith, James Smith and William Twatt, leading chiefs in the vicinity of Prince Albert. Chiefs Moosomin and Thunder Child, whose reserves are situated near Battleford, also deserve mention; the latter, however, owing to his band having run short of supplies, and the impossibility of obtaining any elsewhere, had to seek the rebel's camp. All of the above chiefs and their followers removed to a distance

from the scene of the trouble, as they had no sympathy with it. Chief Pecan *alias* Seenum, of Whitefish Lake, deserves special mention. He is the most influential of the chiefs of that section of country east of Victoria and west of Frog Lake, and has the most numerous band: which he managed to control, and they, led by their chief, successfully resisted an attempt made by a war party from Big Bear's band to pillage the store of the Hudson Bay Company at Whitefish Lake, one man having been killed in the encounter. Chief Blue Quill, of Egg Lake, south of Victoria, and his band, likewise remained loyal; as did also chief Muddy Bull, of Pigeon Lake, and Chief Chepoostiquahn, or Sharphead, of Peace Hills, south of Edmonton, and their followers. The other chiefs and bands of the country adjacent to Edmonton, although they were considerably excited, committed no overt acts, if we except the raiding by some of Chief Bobtail's band of the Hudson Bay Company's Store at Battle River and the residence of the missionary of the Methodist Church at Bear Hills, which matters have already been referred to; and I should state that those Indians have consented that the cost of the damage done by them shall be paid for from their annuities.

None of the Indians in the southern part of the district of Alberta took any part in the rebellion, notwithstanding that messages urging them strongly to do so were constantly being received by them. The chiefs remained true to their allegiance, and their followers obeyed them, by abstaining from any interference in the matter. Many of the young men of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans were anxious to be allowed to fight on behalf of the Crown against the insurgents. The chiefs in this section of the Territories whose names deserve special mention are, Red Crow, head chief of the Bloods; Crowfoot and Old Sun, head chiefs of the Blackfeet; Eagle Tail (recently deceased), head chief of the Piegans; Jacob, Bear's Paw, and Chinniquy, head chiefs of the Stoneys or Assiniboines, of Morleyville.

In the district of Assiniboia, which, from its geographical position, was more readily reached from the Saskatchewan district by the emissaries of the rebels than other parts, the Indians were constantly besieged with messages from the half-breed insurrectionists, urging them in the strongest terms to revolt and assist in the movement. With the exception of about twenty or thirty, who plundered the houses and property of a few settlers, none of the Indians responded to the call; although they were naturally greatly excited by the messages received, as well as by seeing so many troops moving north; for all of them had to pass that way to the scene of the troubles, and a considerable force was also stationed in their vicinity. The rebels did not omit to inform these Indians, as they had done elsewhere, that they would be massacred by the soldiers in the event of the insurgents being defeated, whether they had fought or not. It required all the influence which the Indian agents for the locality, Col. McDonald, of Indian Head, and Mr. Lawrence Herchmer, of Birtle, and those acting under them, could bring to bear upon the Indians, to remove the false impression engendered by these messages in their

minds. Those officers were indefatigable in moving about among them and quieting their fears. And I beg here to state that all the officials connected with the Indian service in the North-West Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin, from the Indian Commissioner, Assistant Indian Commissioner and Superintending Inspector at Winnipeg, downwards, deserve great commendation for the zealous efforts made by them to keep the Indians loyal, and which endeavors, I am sure, all are thankful to know were, as regards the great majority of the Indians, entirely successful. And I would also be lacking in a recognition of what is properly due to those who assisted us with their wise counsel and active sympathy in that trying time did I omit to acknowledge the eminent services rendered by several clergymen and other gentlemen, who, though not directly connected with the Indian management in the North-West, voluntarily and magnanimously lent their services; and, by their influence with the Indians, were, doubtless, largely instrumental in preserving order amongst them. In this connection I would especially mention the Rev. Father Lacombe, Principal of the St. Joseph's Industrial School at High River; the Rev. Father Scollen, of the St. Albert Mission; Mr. C. E. Denny, of Fort McLeod, and the officers of the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company generally.

Despatches expressive of their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and of their disapproval of the insurrection, were received from time to time, from Indian chiefs in several parts of the North-West Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin.

It is encouraging to learn, from the report of the Indian commissioner for these portions of the Dominion, that notwithstanding the excitement incident to the rebellion, educational progress among the Indian children was not seriously retarded in the North-West Territories, as shown by seven new schools having been opened during the year, and the increase generally in the number of children attending the schools. It is much to be regretted, however, that the industrial institution established at Battleford was pillaged by the half-breeds and Indians, and the building greatly damaged. So soon as the rebellion was quelled and the troops had been withdrawn from Battleford, this institution was re-opened, the Indian children being glad to return to it. But, later, when the artillery was sent to that point, it had again to be vacated and given over to them, as no accomodation could be found elsewhere for the troops. The Department, however, succeeded in securing two vacant houses, where the children are at present lodged and taught, until more suitable arrangements can be made. The two industrial institutions at High River, in the district of Alberta, and at Qu'Appelle, in the district of Assiniboia, have continued their operations. It is proposed, provided Parliament will vote money for the purpose, to establish another institution of the same type in the vicinity of Long Lake, in the district of Assiniboia, and to select the Principal and other officers of the institution from the Presbyterian denomination.

Except on the reserves on the North Saskatchewan, a considerable quantity of land was brought under cultivation, and the Indians worked well. Especially was this the case on the reserves in the southern part of the district of Alberta, where the Indians generally remained steadily at work, as did those, also, in the western part of Manitoba, and the large majority of the Indians in the district of Assiniboia.

As elsewhere intimated, the Indians of Manitoba, and of the district of Keewatin, generally, had no sympathy with the insurgents, but denounced the rebellion in no measured terms.

ONTARIO.

The Six Nation Indians, whose reserve is situated on the Grand River, in the counties of Brant and Haldimand, number three thousand two hundred and sixteen souls, being a decrease of fourteen since last year's report was compiled. This diminution in population is attributable to a prevalence among children of whooping cough and scarlet fever;—these epidemics having proved fatal in numerous cases. That this decrease of population is purely fortuitous, and not to be regarded as likely to be continuous, is capable of being proven by adverting to the annual census taken for many years past of these Indians—when it will be found that they have increased in twenty years by five hundred in population.

That their natural energies are not on the decline can be shown by the fact that they added during the year five hundred and fifty acres to the land previously under cultivation in the reserve, making an aggregate of twenty-seven thousand three hundred and sixteen acres of land under tillage. Their harvest consisted of seventy-six thousand six hundred and fifty bushels of produce and one thousand eight hundred and eighty tons of hay.

The twelve schools on the reserve are making fair progress. The Public School Inspector reports, regarding them, that he notices a decided improvement since last year.

The small but progressive band of Mississaguas, who occupy a tract within the Six Nation reserve, and between whom and the Six Nations the most friendly and sympathetic feeling has always existed, having, as stated in my report for the year 1883, adopted a code of rules and regulations for the better government of the community, which received Your Excellency's approval, and thus became law, appointed during the past year the necessary officials to carry out the provisions of the same. This band has thus a *quasi* municipal system for the management of roads, fences, ditches, pounds, schools, &c., &c. Its progress in agriculture is satisfactory, and an evidence of increased interest in educational matters is afforded by the fact that a more commodious building for school purposes is desired by the band,

and one will be erected so soon as some matters of detail in connection with the plan of the building have been arranged.

The efficient head chief of this band, whose Indian name is Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by, but who is better known under his English patronymic of Dr. Jones, has been largely instrumental in bringing about the satisfactory condition in which matters are at present on this reserve. For although he has his professional practice to attend to (Dr. Jones holds a diploma from Queen's College, Kingston), he takes a deep and active interest in the welfare of his people.

The Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands, who occupy Walpole Island, in the River St. Clair, are annually improving in material wealth, and their interest in the education of their children is also greater than was formerly the case. They have two day schools in operation on the reserve, and many of their children are afforded educational advantages of a higher character at the industrial institutions at Mount Elgin and Sault Ste. Marie.

The population of the two bands is seven hundred and ninety-four. They have two thousand two hundred and ninety-seven acres of land under cultivation, of which quantity one hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres were broken up for the first time this year. The quantity of produce raised by them was sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty-four bushels, and they also cut six hundred and eighty tons of hay. These and the other resources possessed by them from fishing, hunting, and the sale of Indian handicraft, place the majority of these Indians in very comfortable circumstances.

I regret to have to record the decease of the much-respected missionary to the Chippewa band—the Rev. Mr. Jamieson—who, after devoting forty years of his life to their service, died in the month of June last.

The band known as the Chippewas of Chenail Ecarté and St. Clair, or Chippewas of Sarnia, which is divided into three sections, resident upon as many tracts of land, situated respectively near Sarnia, at Kettle Point, and on the River aux Sables, raised crops far in excess of those of any previous year. The whole quantity of produce raised was eighteen thousand three hundred and seven bushels, and they likewise saved two hundred and twenty-three tons of hay. They added ninety-one acres of land to the one thousand and fifteen acres previously cultivated by them. The population of the Chippewas on the three reserves is four hundred and eighty-three, and interspersed among them are some twenty-seven Pottawattamies. The Indians on the Sarnia reserve have shown a praiseworthy desire to improve the roads and to drain their lands, which will greatly augment their value.

The two bands of Chippewas and Munceys who occupy the reserve in the township of Caradoc, in the County of Middlesex, are making fair progress in

agriculture. The former band, as stated in my report for the year 1882, allowed the Department to lease for the benefit of the individual claimants thereof all surplus unused land on the reserve, the understanding being, that when the leases expire the land, which is to be brought into a good state of cultivation by the lessees, shall revert to and be worked by the Indian claimants; and in order to enable them to do so effectively, the Department retains out of the rents received from the lessees a certain proportion, wherewith to purchase implements and stock for the Indians when they are ready to assume the working of the land.

The municipalities in the immediate vicinity of this reserve having adopted the Act prohibiting the public sale of spirituous liquors, the facilities for these Indians to obtain the same will be greatly diminished. Hitherto, I regret to say, they have been able to procure intoxicants too easily.

There are four schools in operation on the reserve.

In the same agency the Oneida band, who, as stated in previous reports, occupy a reserve in the Township of Delaware, are included. These Indians are highly intelligent and their progress is quite marked. There are three schools on the reserve, which are conducted more efficiently and with a greater degree of success than was formerly the case. The remarks made in respect to the liquor traffic as affecting the Chippewas and Muncey Indians, on the reserve in Caradoc, are equally applicable to the Oneida band; and these Indians will be similarly benefited by the adoption of the prohibitory liquor law. The population of the three bands numbers one thousand three hundred and forty-two. They have one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three acres under cultivation, of which one hundred and fifteen acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them amounted to fifty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-five bushels, and they also cut seven hundred and seventy tons of hay.

The small band of Indians known as the Moravians of the Thames, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, appear to be making pleasing progress. They number only two hundred and seventy-two souls, but they raised ten thousand four hundred and forty-three bushels of produce of various kinds, and cut one hundred and twenty-four tons of hay. They keep their roads in excellent order, and their schools—of which they have two—are in a satisfactory condition, both as regards efficiency and attendance—the latter being more regular and numerous than is the case with Indian schools generally. This has been secured by the adoption, voluntarily, of a system of fines imposed on parents for non-attendance of children.

The Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, whose reserves are situated in the County of Northumberland, have, I regret to state, suffered much from sickness during a portion of the past year. Their sanitary condition is, however, now improved.

They subsist mainly on the products of the chase and fisheries. Their manufacture of Indian handiwork is likewise considerable. Many of them, moreover, compete in the labor market with their white brethren, and a few of them farm successfully.

There is a school on each reserve.

The two bands number two hundred and fifty souls. They have nine hundred and sixty-three acres under cultivation, whereof six acres were newly broken this year. From this land the yield was four thousand two hundred and sixty bushels of grain and roots and sixty-two tons of hay.

The Mississaguas of Alnwick, in the same county, do not appear to be making the progress one would desire to see. Their agent reports that intemperance has increased among them, and that he is unable to bring to trial the parties who supply them with the liquor, owing to the indisposition of the Indians to testify against them. The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-two, and they have two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine acres under cultivation, the yield from which was four thousand eight hundred and fifty bushels of grain and root crops, and thirty-five tons of hay.

There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Mississaguas of Scugog, whose reserve is situated on the island of that name in the county of Ontario, number but forty-four souls. They devoted a portion of their funds to the purchase, last spring, of horses, waggons, ploughs and other implements; and they have since been giving much more attention to farming. During the past season they broke up eighty-two acres of new land, which, when added to the area previously cultivated, makes two hundred acres of land under cultivation, from which one thousand and fifty bushels of grain and roots were produced and four tons of hay cut. These Indians derive a large portion of their subsistence from the waters of Lake Scugog, which afford them an unlimited supply of fish.

They are improving in their habits of temperance; intoxicants being now used by very few of them.

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté are making fair progress in farming. They number nine hundred and seventy-five souls, and have nine thousand two hundred acres under tillage; the produce from which amounted to thirty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy one bushels of grain and roots, and two hundred and sixty-eight tons of hay. The quantity of new land broken this season was twenty-six acres.

There are four schools in operation on the reserve.

The fencing of the farms on this tract had fallen greatly into disrepair, and the band, in the early part of the year, resolved to re-fence their fields with metal

fencing, known as the "Buckthorn steel ribbon fencing," and to pay for the same from the funds at their credit, on condition that one-half of the cost shall be re-funded by the individual members of the band whose lands are fenced out of their shares of interest upon the invested capital, or from the rent money received from lands leased for the benefit of such members. The Department considered it advisable to accede to the desire of the band, as there is no wood suitable for fencing on the reserve, and metal fencing is more durable, and cannot be burnt as fuel—a great portion of the wooden fences having been so used in the past. Your Excellency, by an Order in Council, was pleased to sanction the expenditure, and the work is now being proceeded with.

In consequence of the increase of intemperance in this band, the Department resolved upon adopting strenuous measures to lessen the facilities with which intoxicating liquor could be obtained by the Indians. Dominion constables were sent to the locality, and several dealers in liquor were brought to trial; and subsequently the services of the village constable at Deseronto, the point at which liquor was principally obtained, were enlisted, with the gratifying result that at the present time the spectacle of an Indian under the influence of liquor in the locality is as unusual at it was formerly customary.

The Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, whose reserve comprises those islands, are giving more attention to stock raising and farming, and every year shews marked progress in both enterprises. The population of the band is one hundred and thirty-four, and they have three hundred and ten acres under tillage, whereof ten acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them amounted to three thousand four hundred and thirty bushels of grain and roots, and they cut also twenty-two tons of hay.

A portion of the land on Georgina Island has been sub-divided by survey into farm lots, with a view to location tickets being issued to the individual occupants of the same. There is a school in operation on the island.

The Chippewa band, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, appear to be advancing in civilization. They erected, during the year, a commodious building, two stories in height, and 24 feet broad by 42 feet long, to serve for school purposes and for holding public meetings. They have also engaged in the planting of fruit trees. The population of this band is two hundred and forty. They have seven hundred and seventy-nine acres under tillage, thirteen acres of which were freshly broken this year. The products of the soil amounted to four thousand one hundred and ninety-four bushels, and they cut sixty-six tons of hay. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Chippewas of Saugeen, whose reserve is situated near Southampton, in the County of Bruce, number three hundred and forty-seven souls. They appear to be

making progress in farming. They are also paying more attention to the roads and ditches on the reserve. The prohibitory liquor law, which has been adopted by the County of Bruce, has acted most beneficially for these Indians, as it has also for other bands resident within districts where the same is in force.

These Indians have nine hundred acres under cultivation, from which they raised five thousand five hundred and fifty bushels of produce, and cut one hundred and twenty-eight tons of hay. There are three schools in operation on this reserve, which are favorably reported of.

I regret to state that no report has been received from the agent to the Chippewa band of Cape Croker, in the County of Bruce, although he was instructed to forward a report. It may be stated, however, that matters generally upon the reserve are in a satisfactory condition.

There are three schools in operation, which are successfully conducted.

The Chippewas of Christian Islands, in the Georgian Bay, are in comfortable circumstances. They are a well-conducted and industrious community. There is a school in operation on the main island in the group. These Indians number three hundred and eighteen. They have four hundred and fifty-one acres under tillage, of which thirty-four acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them was two thousand three hundred and eighteen bushels, and they cut thirty-seven tons of hay.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island, in no wise disheartened by the unsuccessful crops of the previous season, as referred to in my report of last year, planted their lands with grain and roots, and their industry has been rewarded by ample returns of both products. The hay was, however, light. Their fisheries were successful and remunerative.

The bands on the north shore of Lake Huron were not so successful in providing for their wants. Those Indians depend mainly upon the chase for a subsistence; and their last season's hunt, owing to the unusual depth of snow, was not so successful as usual.

The destruction by fire of the two industrial school buildings at Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island, is to be deplored. These institutions were in active operation at the time the fire occurred, which was in the depth of winter; and, as a matter of course, operations had to be, to a large extent, suspended. Happily, however, the Principals of the institutions were able to procure temporary accommodation for a considerable number of the pupils, by hiring buildings, and thus the teaching of the children was not wholly stopped—though, necessarily, many of the pupils could not be accommodated, owing to the limited house room the disposal of the Prin-

cipals, and they were returned to their parents. Parliament having granted $4,000 towards the reconstruction of the buildings, that work has been proceeded with, and the building for the girls' department is approaching completion, and will probably be occupied at an early date. That for the boys will be proceeded with in the spring. The interruption in the industrial training of the children was rendered less serious owing to the zealous efforts of those in charge of the institutions, and their assistants, although, through lack of sufficient accommodation, their endeavors to continue their commendable work of instruction were, of course, greatly retarded. An interesting report by the Rev. M. DuRonquet, the Principal of the institutions, will be found among the appendices to this report.

There are six day schools in operation on Manitoulin Island, and five on the mainland. The Indians of Manitoulin Island keep the roads running through their Reserves in good order. This is especially the case on the Wikwemikong reserve. The Indian population of the superintendency is three thousand three hundred and forty-three. They have three thousand one hundred and twenty acres under cultivation. Their crops amounted, in the aggregate, to forty-two thousand and sixty-nine bushels of produce and one thousand two hundred and ninety tons of hay. The fish captured by them were valued at $18,450, and the furs at $5,205.50; while the revenue derived from other industries is estimated to have amounted to $5,850.

The Indians of the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts are represented as being in a prosperous condition. The Parry Island Band have shown much energy in clearing lands for farming purposes; and I am happy to be able to state that indulgence in intoxicants is now a thing of rare occurrence with these Indians. Increased interest is also taken by them in school matters.

The bands at Shawanega and Henvey Inlet preserve their normal condition. The partial failure of their hunt last winter occasioned some distress in the latter band. Each of these bands has a school in operation on its reserve.

The band on the Lake Nipissing reserve appear to have had a most successful season. The proximity of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the reserve has, however, not been unattended with disadvantages to these Indians, bringing, as it did, in its train, unprincipled parties, who were only too ready to barter spirituous liquors with them for their furs and other property. With a view to prevent a continuance of this condition of matters, the Department of Justice, at the request of this Department, appointed a constable to discover and bring to trial any parties committing infractions of the law in the above respect. Several have been convicted and punished; and the effect has been to check effectually the liquor traffic with these Indians. A school house is in course of construction on the reserve.

The band of Chief Dokis, whose reserve is situated on French River, support themselves for the most part, by trading with other Indians for furs. Their reserve is a very valuable heritage, but as yet they have not occupied it, preferring to reside upon a portion of the Lake Nipissing reserve, being, I suppose, a more eligible locality for carrying on their business in trading.

The Temogamingue band, for whom a reserve was last year located upon the lake of that name, expressed some dissent from the proposed plan of the same. There has consequently been a delay in having the location finally approved of. It is hoped, however, that a satisfactory understanding will soon be arrived at in the matter.

The Naishcoutayong band is very limited in numbers, and their reserve is of little value as an agricultural tract. These Indians support themselves by working for lumber merchants and at mills, and by fishing.

The Indians composing the several bands of the two Districts last described are of the Chippewa tribe.

In the same superintendency a section of the Iroquois band of the Lake of Two Mountains is located upon a reserve in the Township of Gibson, in the District of Muskoka. The progress made by these Indians, considering the short time that has elapsed since their removal to this reserve, is remarkable. From forty to fifty acres of new land were broken and brought under cultivation this year. This, when added to the area previously cultivated by them gives a large extent of farm land, and the Indians have not failed to use it profitably. The varieties of crops raised consisted of oats, peas, rye, corn, potatoes, turnips, timothy hay, Hungarian grass, and millet. Their live stock has increased fifty per cent in one year.

It was hoped that the residue of the band at the Lake of Two Mountains might have been induced to join their brethren on this reserve, but up to the present time they have manifested an entire disinclination to do so.

The Indian population of the Parry Sound and Muskoka Districts numbers seven hundred and ninety-eight. The area of land under cultivation consists of one thousand and seventy acres, of which sixty acres were broken for the first time this year. The products of the soil amounted to sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-one bushels, and they cut one hundred and eighty-five tons of hay. The value of the fish captured by the Indians of this superintendency during the year is estimated at $1,850, and the furs at $7,100, and from their other industries they realized $1,750.

The two Ojibbewa or Chippewa bands, who occupy a reserve on Garden river are not successful as agriculturists, and they neither hunt nor fish to any great

extent. They depend for a subsistence principally upon boat building, and acting as guides and laborers for exploratory and surveying parties. They cultivate, in an indifferent manner, about one thousand one hundred acres of land.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

The small band of Algonquins, whose reserve is situated in the County of Renfrew, on Golden Lake, are evincing a greater desire to farm. They have also purchased some horses and oxen, and have erected several new buildings. A school is in operation on the reserve. These Indians number but eighty-one. The yield from their farms amounted to four hundred and twenty-one bushels of produce and twenty-two tons of hay.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior number one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven souls. The majority of these Indians live principally by hunting. The agent, however, reports that they have accomplished more in agriculture during the past year than they had ever previously done. On the Fort William reserve the Indians made some very good bridges, which were greatly needed. They also drained, by ditching, a quantityof land in the rear part of their reserve that had been previously too wet to work. They also put the roads running through the reserve in good order, repaired the old bridges and ditches, and established a pound for impounding animals found running at large, appointed a pathmaster, and made regulations as to the height of fences on the reserve. There are two schools on this reserve—one of them, for girls, is also an orphanage, and of the industrial type. It is highly spoken of. The building in which it is conducted was recently completed at a cost of $7,000. It is managed by the ladies of the Order of St. Joseph. The boys' day school is also making satisfactory progress.

The other points on Lake Superior frequented by the Chippewas are Pays Plat, Pic River, Michipicoton River, Red Rock, Nipigon Lake and Long Lake. At the three first-named points the Indians had made clearings and built houses on Crown lands. The Department has been able to secure the same for them, and has had a survey made dividing the land occupied into small farms. This has afforded the Indian occupants much satisfaction. The Indians of Nipigon Lake have a reserve on Gull River. It has never been surveyed, and they have not as yet settled upon it.

The Indians of Lake Superior have two hundred and seventy acres under tillage, of which five acres were newly broken this year. They raised five thousand six hundred and ten bushels of grain and roots and cut ninety tons of hay.

QUEBEC.

The Algonquin and Têtes des Boules Indians of the River Desert number four hundred and ten souls, of whom about one-half cultivate land. The others

either trap fur-bearing animals or work for the lumbermen. Many of those who farm join in the hunt in the winter. Some of them have neat houses and barns. Their reserve consists of a valuable tract of land, which forms the Township of Maniwaki. They have five hundred and sixty acres under cultivation; of which twenty-five acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them was three thousand six hundred and ten bushels. They also cut ninety tons of hay. The value of the furs captured by them amounted to $5,100; and from their other industries they realized about $2,350. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

Upon the reserve on Lake Témiscamingue, in the County of Pontiac, the school referred to in my report for 1884, as then about to be opened, has been brought into operation, and it is expected that good results will ensue. The Department furnished this band with an excellent yoke of oxen last spring, which has greatly encouraged them to extend their farming operations.

The Iroquois band of St. Régis, in the County of Huntingdon, appear to be turning their attention more assiduously to agriculture.

Owing to the rigid measures adopted by this Department, in conjunction with the authorities of the United States, whereby the sale of liquor to Indians by parties on either side of the boundary line, was effectually put a stop to, the acceptance by the town of Cornwall (where the Indians used to procure liquor with too much facility) of the prohibitory liquor law, and the presence of a resident agent on the reserve, intemperance is now a thing of rare occurrence with any of these Indians, and, as a result, order prevails among them.

Four schools are in operation on the reserve, and a fifth is about to be opened on St. Régis Island, where a suitable building has been erected for the purpose.

The population of the band is one thousand one hundred and thirty-six. They have two thousand three hundred and fifty acres under tillage, sixty-two acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and forty-two tons of hay.

The Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, or Caughnawaga, appear to be in a satisfactory condition.

Their agricultural exhibition, which is now an established institution, was, this year, quite successful, the products of the Indian farms contrasting favorably with those exhibited at other agricultural shows. Everything connected with the show was conducted in a manner highly creditable to the committee of management. Several Dominion policemen were present to preserve order.

A change has been effected in the school management in this reserve, which I hope will prove beneficial. As stated in my report for 1884, the school was not as

satisfactory in its results as one would wish. A new teacher has recently been appointed. He comes highly recommended, and it is confidently expected that a fresh impetus will be given to the education of the children.

The order and decorum that have of late years characterized the village of Caughnawaga have, I am glad to be able to report, continued during the past year.

An investigation was held into the claims to land on the reserve, and such of them as are disputed by the chiefs are receiving the careful examination of this Department and of the Department of Justice; and so soon as they shall have been determined the land on the reserve will be divided among those entitled to share in the same, and location tickets will be issued to the individual occupants, when it is hoped that the fact of each holder of land possessing a document giving him a title of occupation to a location will tend to stimulate these Indians to greater efforts in agriculture. The population of the band is one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine.

They have four thousand acres under tillage, whereof eighty acres were newly broken this year. The produce raised by these Indians amounted to thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-one bushels, and they also cut one thousand two hundred tons of hay. The value of their other industries is estimated at $44,000. This band suffered a serious loss by the death this year of their Grand Chief Joseph Williams, to whose wise counsel and excellent example the present satisfactory condition of matters on the reserve is largely attributable.

The agent at Pierreville to the Abenaki band, whose reserve is situated at St. François du Lac, reports that these Indians have been more than usually successful in disposing of their manufactures and that there is a perceptible improvement in the moral tone of the band, the same being attributable to the prohibitory liquor law which is in force in the adjoining settlements, and in consequence of which the Indians cannot so easily obtain intoxicants. The population of this band is three hundred and three. They have three hundred acres of land under tillage, three acres of which were newly broken this ysar. They raised three thousand two hundred and eleven bushels of produce and cut sixty-eight tons of hay. The value of fish and furs captured, and of their manufactures was $12,050.

The condition of the small band of Abenakis who occupy a reserve at Becancour remains unchanged.

The Huron band of Lorette in the County of Quebec engage more in manufacturing snow shoes, moccassins, lacrosse sticks, bead work, and other Indian wares than in hunting or agriculture. They manage to secure a sufficiency for their families and some of them are quite well off. They number two hundred and eighty-eight souls. From the above industries they are stated to have realized about $47,000 during the past year.

The failure on the part of Mr. LeBel, the local Indian Agent, to forward a report on the condition of the Amalecites of Cacouna, Rivière du Loup and Rimouski renders me incapable of supplying any additional information to that contained in my Report for 1884 in regard to those Indians.

The agent last referred to as having been derelict of his duty through failure to forward his report was, as was the case with several other agents, whose names will appear hereafter, repeatedly instructed to report; and it is certainly an indication that but little interest is taken in his duties when an Agent does not consider it worth his while to forward a report once a year upon the affairs of his agency.

The Micmac band, whose reserve is situated on the River Restigouche, in the County of Bonaventure, number about 500 souls. There was considerable drunkenness for some time prevalent among these Indians. With a view to the amendment of matters in this respect, the Department of Justice, at the request of this Department, appointed a Dominion constable to reside upon the reserve. The services of the stipendiary magistrate for the district of Gaspé were likewise enlisted, in order that offenders against the law might be summarily prosecuted. These measures have resulted in a complete change in the condition of matters on the reserve. These Indians possess ample resources, in the immediate neighborhood of their reserve, for procuring a comfortable subsistence. They have, moreover, an extensive tract of arable land to cultivate. If they do not avail themselves of these advantages they have only themselves to blame. I regret that the non-receipt of a statistical statement from the agent prevents my supplying any details in respect to the property or industries of this band. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The other Micmac band, of the County of Bonaventure, in the Township of Maria, numbers only one hundred and seven souls. They have made some progress in agriculture, and have purchased farming implements, waggons and horses; and have built barns for their produce and repaired their houses. They have three hundred and sixteen acres under cultivation, whereof twenty acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of produce and cut forty tons of hay. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Montagnais band, whose reserve is at Pointe Bleue, on Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, are making fair progress in agriculture. Order and sobriety are characteristic of these people. The school on the reserve is well attended. The population of the band numbers three hundred and ninety-nine. They have one hundred acres under cultivation, of which twenty-three acres were broken for the first time this year. From this land they raised one thousand eight hundred and ten bushels of produce, and cut forty tons of hay. These Indians still engage in the winter season in hunting fur-bearing animals, although the advancement of settlement has driven the animals to such a distance as to

render the hunt for them scarcely remunerative. The value of the products of last season's hunt is estimated to have been $13,000.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence manage to subsist on the fruit of the chase and by the sale of furs captured in hunting; and their superintendent reports that they also this year paid the debts contracted with traders for supplies advanced to them to enable them to proceed to their hunting grounds, and that they are more comfortably clothed than usual. In order to prevent, if possible, the sale by interested parties of liquor to these Indians, a constable was stationed on the reserve at Betsiamits, while the constable previously employed there accompanied the superintendent in his tour of visitation of the various points on the coast to which these Indians resort when they return from their hunt in the interior. These measures, as well as the annual visit made by the stipendiary magistrate, who is paid by this Department to adjudicate upon cases in which Indians are concerned, will, it is trusted, have the effect of stamping out the traffic.

The Indians of Sept Iles engage more in fishing than the other Indians of the north shore. Some of them are employed by fishing establishments. They also engage in hunting fur-bearing animals during the winter. With the Indians of the Godbout seal and porpoise hunting forms an important factor in their means of subsistence. They also trap fur-bearing animals. At Escoumains the usual orderly condition of matters prevails. The Indians at this point are very industrious. It is the only place on the north shore at which seed may be planted with a fair chance of a successful yield.

At Betsiamits, where a large reserve is provided for the Indians of the north shore generally, the Indians resident thereon appear, from the annual reports received from the Superintendent and from the stipendiary magistrate, to have had a very successful season. Their hunt for fur was a profitable one, and resulted in their having one-third more furs to dispose of than in previous years. They are described as being all well clothed, and as having no want of food, either when on the reserve or while hunting. These statements are in contrast to the representations made to the Department in the early part of the season, by persons who should have known the real condition of matters on the reserve before making such strong representations, of exceptional destitution existing among these Indians, which induced the Department to send them additional assistance. The Indians of Betsiamits appear to procure, with too much facility, spirituous liquor at Rimouski, as well as from traders visiting the vicinity of the reserve.

The total Indian population on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence is one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight. The value of the furs obtained from their winter's hunt is estimated at $17,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of the counties of Annapolis and Shelburne are of the Micmac stock, as are the Indians, generally, of this Province. The Indians of these counties are said to be gradually improving in their habits. Their principal means of support are derived from fishing, hunting, from the sale of oil extracted from fish, and from the disposal of such articles as Indians generally manufacture. The Indian population of these counties is one hundred and twelve. I regret that the very meagre statistical statement forwarded by the agent prevents me from giving any further details respecting these Indians.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of the County of Digby, whose reserve is on Bear River, was not as good as usual during the past year. Consumption is the most fatal disease with which they are afflicted. Intemperance is not so common with members of this band as was formerly the case. The conviction and subsequent committal to prison of a person who had broken the law by selling intoxicants to some of them, has, doubtless, had a deterrent effect upon others.

The school on the reserve is favorably reported of by the Public School Inspector.

The Indians of the County of Yarmouth are included in the same agency, but there is no reserve in that county. They therefore camp on lands not their own, and very little is known about them. The Indian population of the two counties is two hundred and twenty-five. They have two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, of which twelve acres were newly broken this year. They raised nine hundred and thirty-three bushels of farm produce, and cut thirty and a half tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs taken by them is estimated at $6,000; and from other industries they are stated to have realized $3,080.

The Indians of King's county number only seventy-five souls. They are, for the most part, well behaved, temperate, and industrious in their habits. They support themselves principally by the manufacture and sale of Indian work. They have no reserve for general occupation. A few families are settled upon a lot consisting of ten acres, which the Department purchased for them several years since. The others occupy pieces of land which they have either brought or which are the property of white people. These Indians subsist principally by the sale of Indian wares. They have six acres under tillage, two acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised three hundred and eighty bushels of produce.

The Indians of the counties of Queen's and Lunenburg number one hundred souls. They are reported to be improving in their circumstances. They have one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation, whereof five acres were broken for the first time this year. Their products amounted to four hundred and fifty-six bushels

of grain, and forty tons of hay were cut by them. Their principal means of subsistence are derived from the sale of articles of Indian manufacture.

The Indians of the County of Halifax are very industrious, and temperate in their habits. The Indian population of this county is one hundred and ten. They have thirty acres under cultivation, from which they raised two hundred and thirty bushels of produce and cut ten tons of hay.

The non-receipt of a Report from Mr. Gass, the agent for the County of Hants, prevents me from adding anything to the remarks contained in my report for 1884 respecting these Indians, which had necessarily to be very brief, from the same cause.

The Indians of the County of Colchester have no reserve. The lands they occupy do not belong to them. They consequently do very little in the agricultural line. Truro is the point most resorted to by the Indians of this county, and it is also much frequented by Indians from adjoining counties. They can here find a ready mart for their manufactures. The Indian population of the county is one hundred.

The condition of the Indians of the County of Cumberland appears to be improving. They are, for the most part, temperate and industrious. Their principal occupations are coopering and farming. They number seventy-seven souls. They have sixteen acres under cultivation, of which six acres were newly broken this year. They raised four hundred and fifty bushels of produce and cut five tons of hay. Their other industries realized for them about $800.

The condition of the Indians of the County of Pictou is reported to be unchanged. They derive a subsistence principally from fishing and coopering. Very little interest is manifested by them in farming. The school on the reserve at Fisher's Grant has been closed for some months. The teacher having resigned, it is not easy to obtain the services of another competent person for the position.

The Indian agent for the counties of Antigonish and Guysboro' having only forwarded a statistical statement, I am unable to do more than furnish statistics respecting the Indians of those counties. They number fifty souls, have one hundred and seventeen acres of land under cultivation, raised five hundred and twenty-five bushels of produce, cut thirty-two tons of hay; and they realized from other industries about $1,300.

The Indians of the County of Inverness are improving morally, being more temperate in their habits than was formerly the case. They have a school on the reserve at Whycocomagh, which is well reported of by the Public School Inspector, and the children attending it are said to be making fair progress in their studies. The Indian population of the county is one hundred and fourteen. They have

two hundred and sixty acres under tillage, of which six acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two bushels of produce and cut one hundred and fifty tons of hay.

The Indians of the County of Cape Breton have, I regret to report, suffered very much from sickness. Consumption has been very fatal among them. On the reserve at Eskasoni considerable progress in cultivating the soil is apparent. The school on the reserve is not regularly attended by the Indian children, and they do not therefore derive the benefit thereform that would otherwise be the case. The Indian population of the county is two hundred and fifty-two. They have two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, four acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised two thousand three hundred and seventy bushels of produce and cut ninety-five tons of hay.

No report or statistical statement having been received from the Rev. R. Grant, Indian agent for the County of Victoria, I am unable to give any particulars regarding the Indians of that county, other than those contained in my Report for 1884.

The same remark has to be made respecting Indian affairs in the County of Richmond, for which County the Rev. John McDougall is Indian agent. The Department has had a road built from the mainland to Chapel Island, which forms part of the reserve of these Indians. This will be a great convenience to the public generally. A small wharf will also be constructed in the ensuing spring, at the terminus of the road, for the landing of vessels.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians in the northern and eastern sections of the Province, like their brethren in the Province of Nova Scotia, are Micmacs. They do not appear to be making that progress that the many resources within their reach should enable them to do. The very meagre report of their superintendent merely admits of my making the above remark respecting these Indians, besides adding a few statistics contained in the tabular statement forwarded by him.

There are ten bands, owning as many reserves, distributed over the northern and eastern counties. They comprise nine hundred and twenty-six souls. They have three hundred and fifty-four acres under tillage, three acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six bushels of produce and cut forty-five tons of hay. There are two schools in operation on the reserves at Eel Ground and Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland. A third school was to have been established on the reserve at Big Cove, in the County of Kent; but further action in the matter has been discontinued for the present, in consequence of the Indians not having fulfilled their promise to erect a frame for the building.

The Indians of the southern and western portions of the Province are Amalacites. Those resident in counties other than Victoria and Madawaska are under the superintendence of Mr. James Farrell. The Indians of the two last-named counties are included in the agency of Mr. Moses Craig. In the former superintendency there are eight bands, with a total population of four hundred and seventeen souls. In the latter agency there are two bands, the population being two hundred and seven souls.

On the reserve in the County of York, at Kingsclear, pleasing progress in agriculture is noticeable. Both grain and root crops were this year very good, being considerable in quantity and excellent in quality.

Formerly, any attempt at agriculture was confined to the Kingsclear and St. Mary's reserves. This year, however, has witnessed a change in that respect on the part of the Indians owning the reserve at Woodstock, in the County of Carlton, of the Indians of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, and of those of the counties of King's and Queen's. The Indians of this superintency engage also in the manufacture of tubs, churns, baskets and other wares, in the making of which Indians, generally, are skilful. Many of them also compete in the labor market, and obtain employment at remunerative wages in loading boats, driving rafts of timber in rivers and streams, and in working at mills.

There are schools in operation on the reserves at Kingsclear and St. Mary's. Prosecutions, followed, in two cases, by convictions of parties accused of selling liquor to Indians have resulted in the diminution of that demoralizing traffic among them.

The total area of land brought under cultivation by the Indians of this superintendency is one hundred and fifty-one and a-half acres, of which two acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised amounted to one thousand one hundred and seven and a half bushels, and the hay cut to thirty-five tons. Their income from other industries is estimated to have been $13,075.

The Indians of Victoria and Madawaska, who are embraced, as previously stated, in Mr. Craig's agency, are making slow but steady progress as agriculturists. They derive also quite a revenue from tourists visiting the picturesque head waters of the rivers Tobique and St. John. The school on the reserve at Tobique is favorably reported of, although the attendance of children thereat is not what it should be. These Indians have one thousand seven hundred and twenty acres under culture, of which five acres were newly broken this year. The products from this land amounted to four thousand three hundred and fifty-five bushels, and ninety tons of hay were also cut by them. Their other industries are believed to have produced about $5,000. These Indians appear to be an orderly and industrious people.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Micmac Indians of this Province reside principally on Lennox Island. There is, however, a small band on another reserve, situated in Township 39. Many families likewise frequent the suburbs of Charlottetown, and other towns and villages of the Province. Those on the Lennox Island reserve are reported to have made fair progress in agriculture. It is stated that their crops compare favorably with those of their white neighbors on Prince Edward Island.

The Indian population in the Province numbers three hundred and seven souls. They have one hundred and thirty-five acres under cultivation, whereof ten acres were newly broken this year. From their fields they obtained one thousand six hundred and thirty-five bushels of produce and cut forty tons of hay.

Their other industries are estimated to have yielded them in value $5,900.

There is a school in operation on Lennox Island which is favorably reported of by the Public School Inspector, excepting as regards attendance, which is very small and irregular.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

In forwarding his annual report of inspection, the inspector for this province and district comments upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the Indians. His remarks on this head are as follows:—

"In all my interviews with the bands visited during the year, no complaint of any importance was made to me concerning any irregularity in the payment of their annuities, or in reference to the quantity or quality of the various supplies furnished them; but, on the contrary, they frequently expressed their gratitude to the Government for so faithfully carrying out the stipulations of their respective treaties. Their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen is so deeply rooted in their affections that neither the signal fires of rebellion nor the persistent importunities of accredited messengers from the insurgents, with presents of tobacco, to endeavor to induce them to follow their kindred on the bloody trail of the war path, could influence them in alienating their allegiance from their beloved Sovereign, whom they profoundly reverence with a devotion bordering upon idolatry."

Within the eastern portion of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, the bands of Lac des Mille Lacs, Sturgeon Lake, Wabegon, Eagle Lake, Lac Seul, Mattawan and English river are located on reserves chosen by themselves when the treaty was made with them. The population of these bands is eight hundred and forty-one. They have sixty-nine and a half acres under cultivation on the several Reserves. The quantity of produce raised by them was four thousand eight hundred and seven bushels. The value of the fish and furs taken by them is estimated at $10,893. There were three schools in operation, viz., two on the

reserve at Lac Seul and one on the reserve of the Mattawan and Eagle River band. This latter school has temporarily suspended operations, owing to the resignation of the teacher. These Indians subsist, for the the most part, on the products of the chase, and by the sale of furs captured by them.

The Indians of the Rainy Lake country are distributed among six bands, located upon Reserves at Manitou River, Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Staugeecoming, Naicutcheweenan and Nickickosinniecan. They number eight hundred and eighty-souls and have under cultivation one hundred and twenty-eight acres, of which seventeen acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them amounted to five thousand one hundred and fifty-six and a half bushels, and the hay cut consisted of one hundred and thirty-four tons. The value of the fish and furs taken by them is estimated at $12,330.

There are eleven bands of Indians in the Lake of the Woods district. They subsist, for the most part, on game and fish—there being usually abundance of both these means of food supply in that section of country, though the fisheries last season were a failure. Many of these Indians also work for lumbermen, and they likewise derive a considerable revenue from the sale of furs captured by them. The population of the eleven bands is nine hundred and sixty-eight. They have eighty-six and three-quarter acres under cultivation, whereof thirty-four acres were newly broken this year. They raised nine thousand one hundred and fifty-nine bushels of produce and cut three hundred and fifty-seven tons of hay. The value of the furs taken by them is estimated at $10,780, and from other industries they are thought to have realized $8,600.

The St. Peter's band of Manitoba, had not as good a crop as usual in the fall of 1884, owing to the exceptionally wet weather; but, notwithstanding, the Indians did not suffer from want of food during the winter. The hay which they saved was sold by them at a good price, and they caught and sold a great many fish. The members of this band who have settled down to farming are nearly as comfortable in their circumstances as the white settlers of the neighborhood, and if they would only remain steadily at work they would all soon have a competence; but, unfortunately, the wandering habits and regardlessness of time so characteristic of Indians still act, in too many cases, as an obstacle to their progress towards that condition.

There are five schools in operation on the reserve. All of these institutions are favorably reported of.

The Indians of Broken Head River have about the same means of subsistence as those of St. Peter's. They have a ready market in the vicinity for the disposal of the products of the soil, of their manufactures, and of the fish and game captured by them. Those who remain on the reserve are in comfortable circumstances. There is a school thereon, which is conducted with efficiency.

The band owning the reserve at Fort Alexander had a very bountiful harvest, and consequently plenty of food during the winter, notwithstanding the failure of their fall fishery, on which they greatly depend. They also had an abundance of game, and their capture of fur-bearing animals was exceptionally large. There are two schools in operation on the reserve. The Rev. Mr. Madore, the teacher of the Roman Catholic school, has succeeded remarkably well in advancing his pupils in the various branches of education.

The population of the three bands last referred to is two thousand one hundred and forty-seven souls. The area of land brought under cultivation by them was six hundred and ninety-two acres, of which fifty acres were newly broken this year. They raised nine thousand eight hundred and sixty bushels of produce, and cut one thousand eight hundred and seventy five tons of hay. The value of the fish captured by them was $29,000, and of furs $6,000. Their other industries are estimated to have been worth to them $2,500.

The band whose reserve is situated on Rosseau River broke up twenty acres of new land this year. They also planted a considerable quantity of potatoes, wheat, barley, turnip seed and other vegetables.

The band owning the reserve at Long Plain broke up about the same quantity of new land, and planted the same kinds of seeds as the band last described. During last winter considerable fencing was made by these Indians, with rails and pickets cut and prepared by themselves. Fifty acres will be brought under crop on this reserve next season.

The band whose reserve is situated at Swan Lake still persists in remaining off it. It is hoped, however, that the majority of them will soon be induced to remove there. At present the greater number of these Indians are settled on a location for many years occupied by them at "The Gardens," near Hamilton's Crossing, on the Assiniboine River. There are thirty-two acres under cultivation on the reserve. The councillors of this band were deposed from their positions last spring, by Order of Your Excellency in Council, for having stopped the freighters *en route* to the Swan Lake reserve with supplies, and forcibly taken possession of the latter. These men, it is believed, have been largely instrumental in preventing the other members of the band from settling upon the reserve at Swan Lake. Their removal from the important positions held by them in the band will diminish their influence; and it is hoped that the band will soon listen to the wiser counsels of those who have their interests at heart, and remove to the fertile tract of land provided for them at the above point, where they will enjoy the additional advantage of a good fishery.

The population of the above three bands, which are embraced in the Portage la Prairie agency, is eight hundred and eighty-three. The Indians of this agency

have ninety-three acres under cultivation, of which fifty acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand five hundred and forty bushels of produce and cut one hundred and forty-five tons of hay. The amount realized by them from their other industries is estimated at $6,000.

The Indians owning the reserve at Sandy Bay on Lake Manitoba, appear to have resolved to settle down to farming. They have made preparations to build houses, have broken up, fenced and planted new land on the reserve, have completed the erection of a school house, and made preparations to build a residence for the teacher. The school is making fair progress. The fishing in the locality is good, and from the sale of the fish the Indians derive a revenue. The agent reports that these Indians appreciate the earnest desire of the Government to promote their welfare, and thankfully acknowledge the assistance given them; and as fur-bearing animals have become scarce, they begin to realize the fact that they must look mainly to the soil for their future subsistence.

The Indians composing what is known as the Lake Manitoba band are described as endeavoring to improve their circumstances. Members of this band who have been nomadic in their habits, or who had settled outside of the reserve, are gradually moving to it. The band being divided into two sections, resident at a considerable distance from each other, much inconvenience is occasioned, especially in school matters. Their fishery last autumn was unsuccessful. The Indians made good use of the seed given them last spring, and here, as elsewhere, owing to the diminution in the number of fur-bearing animals, the Indians are obliged to resort to agriculture for a subsistence.

The Indians of the Ebb and Flow Lake reserve have their gardens well fenced, and own a considerable number of horses and cattle. They have also erected some new houses and barns. The school on this reserve is favorably reported of.

The band on the reserve at Crane River had good crops this year. They own a number of horses and cattle, and have good stables. There is a school in operation on the Reserve, but owing to the indifferent health of the teacher (who is to be replaced by another), the progress of the pupils has been unsatisfactory.

The gardens of the Indians of the Water Hen River reserve are reported to have been more skilfully worked than was formerly the case. There is an excellent school in operation on this reserve.

At Duck Bay the Indians are orderly, and desirous of making progress. There is a school in operation on the reserve, which appears to be very well managed, and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

The band owning the reserve at Sandy Bay, on Lake St. Martin, have, with the assistance of the Department, recently completed a good school house, which

was very much needed. The services of a new teacher having been secured, the pupils in attendance are now making fair progress. These Indians had not a successful harvest.

On the Lake St. Martin reserve (proper) school matters are not in a satisfactory condition, which is mainly attributable to the want of proper accommodation. The Indians have promised, however, to erect the walls of a school house, which, being done, the Department will complete and furnish the building. The gardens on their reserve are well fenced, but these Indians live principally on fish.

At Fairford the Indians have under crop about thirty-six acres. They own a large number of cattle and horses. There are two excellenct schools in operation on the reserve, and the progress of the pupils is very satisfactory.

The nine bands last described are included in the Lake Manitoba Agency. The population of these bands is one thousand two hundred and fifty-five. They occupy two hundred and sixty-two houses, own eighty-eight barns and stables, have ninety-two acres under tillage, eighteen and three-quarter acres of which were broken for the first time this year. They raised five thousand and fourteen and a half bushels of produce, and cut eight hundred and eighteen tons of hay; and the value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at $12,911.

The Indians of the Black River reserve, on the south-east shore of Lake Winnipeg, obtain a subsistence by working at the saw mills, and from the sale of fish captured in the waters of the lake. They attend fairly well to their gardens.

There is a school in operation on the reserve, and it is hoped that at an early date better school accommodation than that at present had will be provided. The Indians have promised to complete a building which has been partially erected for the purpose.

On the Hollow Water River reserve not much has been done in the agricultural line by the Indians. They subsist to a large extent on fish, which are abundant in the vicinity of the reserve, and they likewise obtain employment at a saw mill adjacent to the same. A school house was erected during the past year on the reserve, and a school is now in operation.

The band occupying the reserve at Loon Straits are maintaining their character for industry. They met with a serious loss in the destruction, by fire, of a quantity of good wood. The fire occurred while the Indians were burning brush in clearing land for cultivation.

The Indians owning the reserve at Blood Vein River for the most part hunt fur-bearing animals, and live on game and fish. It was hoped at one time that they were about to settle upon their reserve, but the indications of their doing so are not now so apparent.

On the Fisher River reserve the Indians have manifested considerable enterprise in building and in agriculture. They also own a good many cattle. Many of these Indians likewise obtain remunerative employement at saw mills. From these resources, as well as from the sale of fish, they are able to support their families. There is an excellent school in operation on the reserve.

The band at Jack Head had their gardens in good order when last visited by the agent. They have been unfortunate in losing some of their cattle. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

At Beren's River the Indians, who own a reserve of good land there, have erected some new houses, and their crop, when the inspector visited the reserve, promised an abundant yield. There is a school in operation at this point.

The Indians of the Norway House reserve had a very successful fur hunt last season. Furs and fish are their principal source of revenue. They, however, farm to some extent, and own a considerable number of cattle. There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

At Cross Lake the circumstances of the Indians are similar to those of the Norway House band. The school on the reserve at that point is highly spoken of by the agent.

The nine bands last described are embraced in the Lake Winnipeg agency. The population of these bands is one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. They own five hundred and fifty-one dwellings, and sixty-one barns and stables. They have one hundred and thirty-six acres under cultivation, of which twelve and a half acres were newly broken this year. They raised seven thousand two hundred and twelve bushels of produce and cut one hundred and forty-three tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them is estimated at $7,700. The value of the furs captured by them is not stated.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The Indians owning the reserve at Grand Rapids, where the Saskatchewan empties itself into Lake Winnipeg, are reported to have attended better to their gardens than in previous years. They have erected a new school house, but the furniture forwarded from Winnipeg for the same was unfortunately lost, having to be thrown overboard, owing to the vessel which carried it having become stranded during a storm. The old furniture, which is of very rude manufacture, will consequently have to be used until next season, when it will be replaced by more suitable articles. The school is now in operation. These Indians obtain employment in loading and unloading vessels, and many of them also are

engaged as deck hands on steamers. The fisheries at this point being very prolific, afford the Indians an abundant supply of food.

The Indians of Chamewawin and Moose Lake—who form one band, and whose reserve is situated at those points on the easterly part of the Saskatchewan—support themselves mainly by hunting and fishing. They do a little, however, in the way of planting. There are two schools in operation on the reserve. They have erected some new houses, and, with game and fish, manage to sustain themselves.

The Indians of the Pas, which point is situated further West on the Saskatchewan, are distributed in separate communities, settled on reserves at the Pas, Birch River and Pas Mountain. They still subsist, for the most part, by hunting fur-bearing animals, and on fish and game. They, however, farm to some extent; those at Birch River, where the land is very fertile, doing more in that line than the other members of the band. There are two schools in operation at the Pas. Both of these institutions are favorably reported of. At the Pas and Birch River many of the houses are substantially built and some of the fields are well fenced.

The Indians on the reserve at Cumberland having complained of the inadaptability of the soil for farming, land near Fort à la Corne has been allotted to such of them as desire to farm. These Indians likewise live principally by hunting game and fur-bearing animals, and on fish. They have an excellent school in operation on the reserve.

The four bands last described are embraced in one agency, the incumbent of which is stationed at the Pas. The reserves they occupy are situated the furthest east of any in the district of Saskatchewan—the next reserves westward being situated near Fort à la Corne.

The agent, in his report, describes the loyalty of these Indians in the following terms :—

" Early in May the news of the rebellion reached us. But from that date to this I have seen no signs of disloyalty among these bands. This, I believe, to be chiefly owing to the benefits of religion, which, for many years, they have learned to appreciate. Even the heathen Indians in this district appear to be influenced to a certain extent by christianity: for it is now over forty years since the Church Missionary Society sent missionaries into this part. Some Pas Mountain Indians who, I believe, had been living at or near Fort à la Corne, fled back to the mountain, not wishing to join the rebellion."

The Indian population of this agency is one thousand four hundred and twenty-three. They occupy two hundred and forty-two dwellings, own thirty-four barns, have seventy-four and a half acres under tillage, of which fourteen

and a half acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand five hundred and ninety-three bushels of produce and cut sixty-four tons of hay. Value of the furs and fish captured by them is estimated at about $24,600.

The reserves of Chiefs John and James Smith are occupied by one hundred and eighty-six and one hundred and forty-two Indians respectively. The latter is situated near Fort à la Corne, the former on the South Saskatchewan; and the Reserve of Chekastapaysen, near that of John Smith, is occupied by fifty-two Indians. These reserves are the most easterly of the Indian reserves in the Carlton district. Schools are in operation on the two first named reserves. There is also the reserve of Chief William Twatt, on Sturgeon Lake, which is occupied by one hundred and forty eight Indians. These bands, as elsewhere stated, remained loyal during the troubles.

Chief Ke-pa-ha-wek-e-min's band consists of fifty-eight souls, occupying a reserve on Meadow Lake; and Chief Ken-ne-may-tay-s' band, consisting of one hundred and six souls, are located on a Reserve on Assiniboine Lake. These localities are better known under the general term of Green Lake. The band last referred to looted the Hudson's Bay Company's stores at Green Lake during the troubles.

The band of the Sioux Chief White Cap, consisting of two hundred souls, have their reserve in the Moose Woods. At Duck Lake the reserve of Beardy and Okemasis is situated. These bands consist of two hundred and forty souls; and on the opposite side of the river, on the south branch, is the reserve of One Arrow, whose band numbers ninety-one souls. The Indians of the three bands last referred to took a prominent part in the late rebellion. North-west of Carlton, in the Snake Plains, the reserves of Chiefs Mis-tah-wah-sis and Ah-tah-kah-koop, occupied by one hundred and ninety and one hundred and eighty Indians respec tively, are located. These chiefs and their followers remained loyal during the troubles.

The band of Pete-qua-quay consists of one hundred and twenty-nine souls. Some of them, and the chief, joined the rebels. Their reserve is situated on Muskeg Lake.

The agent for the district, Mr. J. B. Lash, who was made a prisoner by the insurgents, reports as follows in respect to the meritorious conduct of the two chiefs—Mis-tah-wah-sis and Ah-tah-kah-koop—and their farming instructor:—

"Chiefs Mis-ta-wa-sis and Ah-tah-ka-koop deserve great credit for the stand they took, and the manner in which they controlled their bands. Situated a short distance from the headquarters of the rebels, every effort was made to induce them to take up arms. Instructor Chaffey, in charge of these bands, remained at

his post, and through his influence and management the herd of cattle was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. This was accomplished by removing the bands, with all the movable property that could be taken, to Sturgeon Lake, some twenty miles north of Prince Albert."

The yield in 1884 from the land planted on the reserves in the Carlton district was very much less than was anticipated. Consequently, the Department was obliged to furnish liberal supplies of food for the Indians. Fisheries, with competent overseers, were also established, with a view to reduce as much as possible the expenditure on food supplies. The agent reports as follows in respect to the feelings of the Indians before the half-breed insurrection broke out, and the connection of the three bands of One Arrow, Okemasis and Beardy, therewith:—

"Shortly after Riel's appearance in the country the Indians held a meeting at Duck Lake, which was attended by Big Bear and other Indians from the north. This meeting concluded by the Indians of this district declaring their loyalty, and nothing transpired to excite suspicion during the fall and winter. In February the half-breeds in the vicinity of Batoche held several meetings, in none of which the Indians took part, but remained on their reserves. The excitement then prevailing was entirely confined to the half-breeds. On visiting the various reserves the Indians appeared to be perfectly contented, and expressed themselves thankful for the liberal assistance extended to them throughout the winter.

"On the morning of the 18th March word was brought to me that some half-breeds were tampering with the Indians on One Arrow's reserve. I immediately proceeded to that point, passing through Duck Lake and Batoche *en route*. At both places I made the necessary enquiries, but failed to discover anything to lead to the supposition that an early resort to arms was expected. On arriving at the reserve, about four and one-half miles south of Batoche, I found, on questioning the Indians, that Gabriel Dumont had been on the reserve the previous evening and invited the band to attend a meeting the following day. I then drove to chief One Arrow's house, and explained to him, as strongly as I could, the importance of keeping his band on the reserve, and not listening to any stories that might be circulated throughout the camp by outsiders. This he appeared thoroughly to appreciate, and spoke in glowing terms of the loyalty of himself and his band. On returning to Batoche, and when within a short distance of that place, I was surrounded by an armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make me and my interpreter prisoners. This was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp until released by General Middleton's column on the 12th May.

"The bands of Beardy and Okemasis remained neutral for a few days, but were finally persuaded to join the rebels, through the influence of the half breeds,

seconded by the supplies of various kinds, such as presents to their camps, from the plunder captured at Batoche."

On the return of the Indians to their reserves, after the insurrection in this part of the country had been put down by force of arms, the season was too far advanced to admit of much being planted and successful results following. Consequently, this year's harvest has been small.

The thirteen bands last described are included in the Prince Albert, formerly the Carlton, agency.

Besides the schools already mentioned, there are schools in operation on the reserves of chiefs Ah-tah-ka-koop and Mis-ta-wa-sis.

These bands occupy three hundred and forty-four dwellings, own one hundred and ten barns and stables, have two thousands and thirteen acres under tillage, of which two hundred and sixty-three acres and a half were newly broken in 1884, from which they raised six thousand eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of produce and cut six hundred and twenty-five tons of hay. They have in use one thousand one hundred and eleven farm implements and four hundred and eighty-five heads of live stock. The value of fish caught by them in 1884 is estimated at $2,950; and the furs taken by them are considered to have been worth $9,550.

In the vicinity of Battleford the following bands of Indians occupy reserves: In the Eagle Hills the Cree band of Red Pheasant, consisting of one hundred and forty-nine souls, and the Stony bands of Mosquito, Bear's Head, and Lean Man, two hundred and forty-nine souls; at Jackfish Creek the Cree bands of Moosomin, one hundred and forty-five souls, and Thunder Child, two hundred and fifty souls; on Battle River the Cree bands of Poundmaker, two hundred and two souls; Sweet Grass, two hundred and forty-seven souls, and Little Pine, three hundred and eleven souls. All of these Indians, with the exception of the band of Moosomin, were induced to join the half-breed rebels. The band last referred to as having remained loyal, when they heard rumors of the probable outbreak removed north of the Saskatchewan taking with them their cattle and such supplies as they could carry, in order to be out of the way of the trouble. Thunder Child and a portion of his band adopted a similar course, but eventually having run short of supplies, they were forced to seek the rebel camp, in order to save themselves from starving.

The agent for the district reports, with respect to the behavior and feelings of the disaffected Indians before and their conduct during the outbreak, as follows:—

"During summer a good deal of new land was broken, new fences put up, and a large quantity of hay cut.

"The payments went off quietly, and, owing to competition, goods were sold at a remarkably low figure, which enabled the Indians to clothe themselves and their families better than usual.

"Rabbits were plentiful during winter, and this helped them greatly in their food supply, and all seemed happy and contented with their lot, till about January, when messengers began to come and go from all sections of the country, and I saw there was uneasiness among them. In February the Indians cut three hundred cords of wood for the contractor who supplied the industrial school, and five hundred cords for the Mounted Police. This enabled them to procure clothing and other necessaries, and all appeared contented. Then I found that messengers were being sent from Riel to them, and I visited the reserves frequently, trying to quiet their fears; for amongst other things they were told that soldiers were on their way, either to make them (the Indians) soldiers, or kill them. From confidential men whom I had amongst them, I found that all were very uneasy and unsettled. On the 24th March I started to visit the reserves, going first to Sweet Grass' reserve, then to Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. Knowing the temper of the Indians, I took out presents of tea and tobacco for each band. On my arrival at these reserves I found the Indians very sulky, though they had nothing to complain of, nor did they make any demands. I gave each band the tea and tobacco I had brought out for them, but even this did not seem to cheer them. On Saturday, the 28th, I visited the Stoneys, and gave them also tea and tobacco. They seemed glad to get it, and had no complaints to make. Their instructor (Payne) said: I believe the Crees are up to mischief, and in case you need assistance the Stoneys wil fight for the whites; they told me so. Poor fellow! his confidence in them was misplaced, for on the following Monday he was murdered by them in cold blood

"On Sunday morning I was astonished at getting word that the Indians from the various reserves (excepting Moosomin's and Thunder Child's) were within eight miles of Battleford, and all armed and in their war paint; and, later in the day, that they had already raided the houses of settlers *en route*. On Monday they raided the stores and houses in the town south of Battle River, reports of which you have already had. Horses and waggons were taken from farmers coming in with their families, and were glad to escape with their lives.

"The bands of Moosomin and Thunder Child, hearing what was about to take place, moved north of the Saskatchewan before the insurrection took place, taking with them their oxen and supplies, or at least as much as they could; but the river was breaking up and the crossing was most dangerous. All the other bands joined in the rebellion. There is one man, Baptiste, brother to Chief Red Pheasant, who deserves equal credit with Moosomin and Thunder Child, as he saved Instructor Applegarth's life, by helping him to get away from the reserve. As it was, Apple-

garth had to leave all his goods behind, and they were being taken by Indians before his eyes, while he was getting the horses and waggon ready to make a start.

"The Indians, in their madness, destroyed everything in their way. Seed grain was emptied out and mixed with flour and bacon. Cattle were killed by the dozen. Mowers and reapers were smashed, and wheels of sulky rakes cut to pieces. Tools and implements were wantonly destroyed. The scene after the surrender is almost indescribable, and the loss to the Government in cattle, implements, seed grain and provisions is tremendous. Of the latter, there were enough on the reserves to last till the end of June."

By the time the insurrection was quelled the season was too far advanced to admit of much of a crop being planted. Some barley, potatoes and turnips were, however, sown on each reserve; and the greater number of the disaffected Indians returned to the reserves and engaged in farm work.

The Indians of the eleven bands in the Battleford agency occupy one hundred and forty-four dwellings, own thirty-seven barns and stables, have under cultivation one thousand two hundred and nine acres, have in use six hundred and eighty-five farm implements, and two hundred and eighty-one heads of live stock. They raised, in 1884, two thousand nine hundred and seventy bushels of produce, and cut eight hundred and eighty-five tons of hay. The value of the fish caught, and of the furs captured by them, is estimated at $1,800.

There were, before the troubles occurred, schools in operation on the reserves of Red Pheasant, Poundmaker and Chief Moosomin.

No report or returns have been received from Frog Lake, owing to the fact that the Indian agent for that locality was massacred by a member of the band of Big Bear, called Wandering Spirit, who subsequently paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime.

There are ten bands of Indians in the district, distributed as follows:—

Big Bear—number of souls in band, according to last year's Census	494	souls.
This band has not, as yet, settled upon a Reserve.		
Sekas kootch's band, at Onion Lake Pay-moo-tay-ah-soo's band, at Onion Lake Sweet Grass' band, do Thunder Companion's band, do	221	do
Wee-mis-ti-coo-si-ah-was-sis' band, at Stony Lake O-nee-pow hay-o's band, Frog Lake Pus-he-ah-ke-win's band do	217	do
Ke-he-win's band, Long Lake	145	do
Ki-noo say-o's band, Cold Lake	123	do
Total population, according to census of 1884,	1,200	

Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion there were two farm instructors in the district, one being stationed on Ne-pow-hay-o's reserve, on Frog Lake, and the other on Se-kas-kootch's reserve, on Onion Lake.

Mr. John Delaney, the instructor at Frog Lake, was massacred by one or more of the Indians; and Mr G. G. Mann, the instructor at Onion Lake, was obliged to abandon his post when the troubles broke out. He was subsequently made a prisoner by Big Bear's band, from whom he eventually escaped, with other white people held as prisoners by those Indians. There was, as a consequence of these casualties, but little done this season in the way of farming in this agency. All of the Indians of the several bands in this district were induced to join the rebels. "Miserable Man," one of the Indian criminals convicted of the murder at Frog Lake of Mr. Charles Gouin, on being asked, previous to his execution for the crime, why he rebelled, said that Riel told Big Bear and his councillors at Duck Lake that he was going to start a rebellion when the leaves came out, and that a well known character, either a real or an adopted son of Big Bear, was the first to tell him of it. "Wandering Spirit," who was executed at the same time for the murder at Frog Lake of Mr. Thos. T. Quinn, the acting Indian agent, in answer to the question why he took up arms, and why the Indians rose in rebellion, referred the enquirer to Miserable Man, as he said he knew most about that; and from the latter the explanation above given was elicited. It may here be stated that the two criminals above referred to as well as six others who had been convicted of similar crimes, were executed at Battleford on 27th November, 1885. The names of the other criminals were: "Round the Sky," convicted of having murdered the Rev. Father Fafard, at Frog Lake; "Manachoas," who was implicated with "Miserable Man" in the murder of Charles Gouin; "Napahase" or "Iron Body," and "Little Bear," for the murder of Mr. George Dill, at Frog Lake; "Man without Blood," who murdered Mr. Bernard Tremont, a white settler residing on a farm near Battleford, and "Ik-teh," who killed Mr. James Payne, farming instructor on the Stony Indian reserve, in the Eagle Hills, in the Battleford district. These eight criminals acknowledged, in their death song on the scaffold, that they justly merited death for the crimes of which they had been convicted:—and they advised their friends to be warned by the fate they had met with not to do as they had done.

In connection with the rising at Frog Lake, the statement of the Rev. Mr. Quinney, missionary of the Church of England, stationed at Onion Lake, as published in a newspaper called the *Canadian Missionary*, is as follows:—

"As regards the late uprising I have no hesitation in saying that I thoroughly believe the Indians would never have rebelled but for half-breed influences, chiefly through Riel. Several times last winter the chief at Onion Lake told me of Big Bear's visit to Riel; how he was taken into a large upper room, grandly furnished,

and even invited to sit down to table with the latter. When the Indian expressed surprise, Riel said, 'Yes, my brother, this is a nice house, these are nice things, and I have plenty to eat, but, if you do as I tell you, you will have a grander house, better things, and plenty to eat. I am poor, but you will be rich. They call you chief now, but it is for nothing. By-and-bye you will be a chief in reality, and what I say to you I say to all my brother chiefs, and I want you to tell them my words when you go back.' Then he got Big Bear to sign a paper, promising to obey all future orders Riel should give, and to help him in his contemplated fight with the white man. Our chief said he also signed the same paper, which Riel sent round by Big Bear to all the chiefs. Big Bear said, whilst we were in his camp, that he was acting under Riel's orders when he killed the white men. He doubtless forgot to exclude the priests. After such promises of so grand a future it will be easily seen the influence it must necessarily have had upon the poor untutored savages. Many such reports we had through the latter part of the winter, and in spite of lengthy arguments, endeavoring to show the utter absurdity of the half-breeds and Indians thinking to fight the white man, all seemed to no purpose. Towards the latter end of March messengers continually arrived from the east, but generally managed to arrive and depart in the night. On the 2nd April an Indian called and said he had just come from Frog Lake, and that the Indians were all preparing to get up a rebellion. He also said our chief was going to kill a Government ox that day. I at once saddled my horse and rode to the chief's house and saw the cattle being driven up. The gun was ready loaded, and quite a number of Indians at the chief's house. I was given a seat, and the chief began to tell me he was going to kill an ox, and that he would give me a piece of beef. After a long argument and earnest persuasion he put away his gun and said, 'I will take your advice.'"

"I then rode to the camp of another chief, to which the Indians were assembling from all parts of the reservation, and Fort Pitt. He offered me the seat of honour. His old wife was busily engaged cutting up tobacco. She had about a dozen plugs and cut a little from each one, and this all being rubbed together the war pipe was filled and, after the chief took a few draws and performed a few antics, he handed it to me. I passed it on, of course, without smoking from it. This chief began by saying I had not long to stay here, but too long, as trouble had already begun, and he advised me at once to try and get out of the country. In spite of all his counsellors being there, and determined upon joining Riel's ranks, I used my best endeavours to show them their folly in thinking that they could fight and overcome the white man. I was here told that the Anglican and R. C. priests, together with H. B. Co. officials would be safe, while Government officials would be killed. I little thought that at that very moment so many had fallen by the murderous hands of their fellows at Frog Lake, only 20 miles away."

"On leaving his tent I saw numbers of Indians coming in from Fort Pitt, and one was riding on a mare of mine. Of course he had stolen it, but I did not know this then, so I rode up to him and asked why he had brought my mare from the fort? He simply laughed and said 'for nothing.' I gave him a scolding, snatched the line out of his hand, and led the mare home. One old squaw said to the man, 'you see the minister does not care for any of you.' In the evening I went along the Frog Lake road with my gun after some geese I had seen, and it was nearly dark when I met two Indians coming at full gallop. These men were bringing the messsage of the Frog Lake murders. The Indians then held a council, at which they talked of murdering the farming instructor, but he escaped with his family to fort Pitt that night. We only lived 300 yards from him, but he was afraid to come and tell us, being so eager to get away."

Schools are in operation on the reserves of Sekaskootch, on Onion Lake, and Keehewin, on Long Lake, and up to the time of the trouble a school was conducted at Frog Lake by the Rev. F. Marchand, who was murdered at that place by an Indian or by Indians, who have, up to the present, eluded justice, having, it is believed, escaped across the boundary line into the United States.

The other victims of the Frog Lake massacre besides those above referred to were Messrs. Gowanlock and Gilchrist. Their murderers have not as yet been apprehended, nor has the murderer of Mr. John Delaney, the farm instructor.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

The Indian agent at Elmonton reports as follows:—

"During the first part of this year I found all the Indians in this district quiet and orderly, showing a disposition to cultivate the soil and make a living at agriculture, and they made fair progress. In October I made the annuity payments to all the bands in the district, excepting that portion between Victoria and Lac la Biche, which was attended to by the agency clerk, acting under my instructions; and all payments were made without trouble or disturbance. * * * * During the annuity payments the Indian Commissioner made a tour of inspection, and pleased the Indians very much by promising the various bands more working oxen, of which they stood in great need. Acting under his instructions, I purchased a fine lot of animals, which were duly distributed."

In the north-western part of this district the following bands are settled upon reserves:—

Little Hunter's band, on Saddle Lake	97
Pecan's, or Seenum's band, on Whitefish Lake	340
Pee-ay-see's band, on Lac la Biche	176
Antoine's band, on Heart Lake	79

Blue Quill's band, on Egg Lake	59
Mus-keg-a-wa-tic's band, at Victoria	81
Ka-qua-num's band, on Beaver Lake	160
	992

Of the above bands, that of Chief Pecan, or Seenum, and some of Chief Blue Quill's band, as previously stated, remained loyal; though messages were sent to them as well as to the other bands, and strong inducements were held out to them by Riel and by Big Bear, Little Pine and other disaffected Indians and half-breeds to join the insurgents. Chief Pecan, who has the most numerous band in that section, resisted the advances made to him, and kept all his followers from joining the rebels; and when a war party came from Fort Pitt, and attempted to seize the goods in the Hudson Bay Company's store at Whitefish Lake, this chief successfully resisted them, and in the struggle one man was killed.

Those bands in this section that became disaffected through following the evil counsel given them by Riel and his followers did not proceed to the extremities resorted to by the Indians of the Battleford and Frog Lake agencies. Their farm instructor and his assistant, who were stationed on Little Hunter's reserve, were obliged, however, to abandon their posts, as the attitude of the Indians became defiant, as evinced by their raiding the farm house and store. Antoine's band, at Lac la Biche, near Heart Lake, also joined a war party of Big Bear's followers in raiding the Hudson Bay Company's store at that point.

The bands occupying reserves nearer Edmonton, though considerably excited by the messages received from the insurgents, committed no overt acts of violence. They consist of:—

	Souls.
The band of Pass-pass-chase, near Edmonton	225
" Iron Head, on White Lake	60
" Michel, on Sturgeon River	64
" Alexander, on Lac la None	217
" Alexis, on Stony Lake	141
" Enoch *alias* Tommy le Potac, on Stoney Plain	171
" Stragglers having no reserve	60
Total	938

South of Edmonton, in the Bear Hills country, the following bands occupy reserves:—

		Souls.
The band of	Muddy Bull, on Pigeon Lake	92
"	Chee-poo-stee-quahn, Wolf Creek	183
"	Sharphead, on Battle River and Wolf Creek	164
"	Sampson, in Bear Hills	311
"	Ermineskin "	125
"	Bobtail "	122
	Total	997

The acting local Indian agent's report shows that considerable industry and increased interest were displayed by the several bands in their farming operations in the season of 1884; and the succeeding winter was, on the whole, a favorable season for them, snow having fallen very lightly and the spring opening early in March. The Indians had no lack of food. In fact, they had more than they required, and were able to dispose of a surplus quantity of potatoes. A considerable amount of sickness prevailed, and many deaths occurred, although a physician was in attendance on the ailing.

The agent reports that in the latter part of February messages were received by Chief Bobtail from Big Bear, Little Pine and other Battleford Indians, and that the Indians became restless; which feeling increased after the news of the Duck Lake fight reached them, and they appeared to apprehend that the hostile Indians intended coming to the Bear Hills. This excitement resulted in some of the most turbulent among them raiding the residence of the Methodist missionary on Bobtail's reserve, and the store of the Hudson Bay Company at Battle River. The agent, in recording the above facts, adds: "The great majority of the Indians were loyal, and refused to mix or meddle in any illegal act. * * * * * * Since order has been restored all have worked well, and seem to regret the part taken by the few in the troubles.

"These Indians had no cause for siding with the rebels. In October, 1884, the Indian Commissioner met these Indians, and listened with patience to all their complaints, real or imaginary. Where a grievance existed, redress was immediately promised.

"Additional cattle, that were most desired and needed, were given at once. The necessary implements were promised them. During the winter I was often told by Indians that they had never been as well off as they now were, as regards food —that no doubts existed in their minds of being able to make a living by farming."

Considerable force is added to the sentiments thus given expression to by these Indians, when it is remembered that their crops the previous season had not been altogether successful. They had this year 238 acres of land broken, of which 163 acres were under crop; from which they raised 65 bushels of wheat, 1,084 bushels of barley, 6,285 bushels of potatoes, and 1,530 bushels of turnips, and they cut 331 tons of hay. The agent reports that more land was planted last spring than could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It should be added that the Indians were in a great measure restrained from committing other unlawful acts by the good advice given them by the Rev. Father Scollen, who remained in their midst during all the time of the excitement.

The three Stony or Assiniboine bands, whose reserve is situated at Morleyville, on the Bow River, are composed of six hundred and forty-seven Indians. They all continued loyal during the troubles. They depend upon hunting fur-bearing animals and game for a subsistence. They are excellent hunters, and this stands them in good stead, as the soil on their reserve is not adapted for agriculture. They own a large herd of cattle, which is annually increasing in number. The Department has always ample supplies on hand on the reserve for the relief of the infirm, aged, sick and helpless members of the band, as well as for meeting the need of the other Indians, should their hunt prove a failure.

A day school and an orphanage are in operation on this reserve. The latter institution is of the industrial type. Both establishment are conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

The Stony bands above referred to, and the Sarcee band, whose reserve is situated to the south-west of Calgary, have been recently placed under the supervision of an agent stationed on the latter reserve. These bands were last year included in one agency with the Blackfoot band, who occupy the reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing. But it was found that one agent was not sufficient for the exercise of that close supervision which is necessary for the successful management of Indians settled upon reserves in such close proximity to leading centres of white population. The Sarcee band, which numbers about two hundred and sixty-four souls, is more especially exposed to the temptations incident to such proximity, their reserve being but a few miles from Calgary. Already the presence of a resident agent on that reserve has effected a sensible improvement in the tone of the band. These Indians all remained loyal during the troubles.

On the reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing the Blackfoot band still continues to prosper, their worthy chief, Crowfoot, setting them a good example. This chief's meritorious conduct during the late trouble is specially referred to in another part of this report. They had a bountiful harvest in 1884, which enabled them to dispose of a large surplus quantity of vegetables, and thus procure

clothing and other requisites for the winter. These Indians true to the instincts that have guided them in the past, remained loyal during the troubles on the North Saskatchewan.

They offered their services to the Government to assist in putting down the insurgents, but it was not considered politic to take advantage of the offer. Some of them were, however, employed as scouts, for the purpose of watching for any war parties of half-breeds or Indians from the north that might be going south to cause trouble.

There is a good school in operation on the reserve. The industrial institution at High River, established in the interests of the Indian youth of the south western portion of the Territories, is not far distant from this reserve. In the winter twenty-three children were undergoing a course of instruction at the institution, but their parents becoming alarmed when the insurrection on the North Saskatchewan broke out, lest a war party of Crees might suddenly appear and take the children prisoners, removed them to the reserve.

In consequence of the dearth of wood on this tract, the Department has had to employ wire, to a large extent, in fencing the fields. Roots were extensively planted, grain being but sparingly sown, as there are no grist mills in the vicinity at which it can be turned into flour. The Department is gradually introducing oxen for agricultural use on this reserve, and on others in its vicinity, as the Indian horses are too light to do good work at ploughing. The Blackfeet have a prejudice against the use of oxen, but it is hoped that they will, as they become accustomed to them, get over it. The population of these Indians numbers two thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

The Blackfoot, Stony and Sarcee bands have five hundred and forty acres of land under tillage, whereof fifty-eight acres were newly broken during the past year. They raised fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six bushels of produce, and cut one hundred and sixty tons of hay. They occupy two hundred and ninety-eight dwellings, own forty-six barns and stables, and have seven hundred and fifty-six implements and one thousand six hundred and sixty-three heads of live stock in use. The value of the furs captured (principally by the Stonys) is estimated at $5,000.

The Blood Indians, who form another and the most numerous branch of the great Blackfoot Nation, occupy a reserve near Fort McLeod. They worked well during the two last seasons, and were rewarded by having bountiful crops. They, as were also their brethren at the Blackfoot Crossing, were permitted to dispose of a surplus quantity of vegetables from the crop of 1884. The Indian agent for this reserve and that of the Piegan Indians, whose headquarters had been at Fort McLeod, was recently removed to and stationed upon the Blood reserve. That

officer reports that the industry of the Indians surprises him, and that their work in ploughing and fencing their fields was well and willingly done. As on the Blackfoot reserve, so also here—wire has had to be used for fencing. None of these Indians joined or sympathised with the insurgents. Their head chief, Red Crow, exercised a good influence over them. This chief deserves special commendation for his loyalty and general good conduct. Tobacco was more than once sent from some of the disaffected half-breeds or Indians, in the hope that he would smoke it, and thus indicate a disposition to assist the rebels. The staunch old chief, however, on each occasion, returned the tobacco and declined to listen to the messages sent him. Some of the young men, however, whose martial ardor was fired by reports from the north, left in small parties for the United States, but none of them joined the rebels. A few of these Indians were employed as scouts to watch the frontier.

These Indians number two thousand three hundred and ten souls.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

The Piegan Indians, whose reserve is situated on Old Man's River, near Fort McLeod, have also had good crops for the past two seasons. In fact, they had more potatoes last winter than they could either use or sell.

These Indians remained loyal and peaceable during the troubles, their chief, Eagle Tail, who has, I regret to report, recently died, setting them a good example in this respect. The population of the band is nine hundred and forty-two.

On the two reserves last referred to there are three hundred and seventy-one acres under tillage, from which fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty bushels of produce were raised and eighty-five tons of hay cut in the autumn of 1884. The Indians on these reserves occupy two hundred and ninety-nine dwellings, own four barns and stables, have in use one thousand four hundred and ninety implements, and one thousand eight hundred and two heads of live stock.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA AND THE WESTERN PORTION OF MANITOBA.

The Indian bands and reserves in these parts of the Territories were, until quite recently, under the supervision of two agents, being distributed in the following manner :—

Indian Head Agency.

	Souls.
Day Star's band, Touchwood Hills	113
Mus-cow-e-quahn's band, Touchwood Hills	282
Tah-we-ke-si-qua-pe (formerly Ka-wa-ka-too's) band, Touchwood Hills	170
George Gordon's band do do	202

			Souls.
Yellow Quill's	band	Fishing and Nut Lakes...	311
Little Black Bear's	do	File Hills.....	117
Star Blanket's	do	do	89
Pa-pee-kee-sis',	do	do	124
Okanese's	do	do	83
Cowesis', or Little Child's	do	Crooked Lakes.....	242
Sakimay's	do	do	145
Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw's	do	do	246
Och-a po-wace's(formely Kah-kee-she-way's or Loud Voice's)	do	do	240
Auchaness'	do	Leech Lake.....	32
Pi-a-pot's	do	Qu'Appelle.....	394
Mus-cow-pe-tung's	do	do	212
Pasquah's	do	do	257
Standing Buffalo's	do	do	250
Man-who-took-the-coat's	do	Indian Head.....	274
Long Lodge's	do	do	88
Ouchaness'	do	Crescent Lake.	67
			3,938

Birtle Agency.

Côté's	band,	at Fort Pelly.....	264
Kee-see-koose's	do	do	176
The Key's	do	do	219
The Gambler's	do	Assiniboine River.....	179
Shapwaynatung's (formerly Way-way-se-cap-po's)	do	Bird Tail Creek.....	111
South Quill's	do	Rolling River.....	121
Pheasant Rump's	do	Moose Mountain.....	88
Ocean Man's	do	do	95
White Bear's	do	do	139
Kee-see-koo wee-nin's	do	Riding Mountain.....	121
Enoch's	do	Bird Tail Creek.....	141
Wad-bud-is ka's	do	Oak River..	343
———	do	Oak Lake.....	79
Ka-dom-i-nie's	do	Turtle Mountain.....	43
			2,124

Owing to the difficulties attendant upon one agent superintending so many bands and reserves as were embraced in the Indian Head Agency, the farm instructor at File Hills was appointed acting agent for the bands and reserves at that point, and the late agency clerk at Indian Head was appointed to a similar position at Touchwood Hills, and Mr. Lash, who was Indian agent at Carlton when the rebellion broke out, and was made a prisoner by the rebels, was removed to the Qu'Appelle Lake, and was entrusted with the supervision of the bands and reserves of the locality.

The farming instructor of the bands near Indian Head has been made acting agent for the bands and reserves of that locality; while the bands and reserves at Crooked Lakes have been included in a separate agency, under the control of the Indian agent formerly stationed at Indian Head, who, for the present, also exercises a general supervision over the several acting agents above mentioned.

The reserves occupied by the numerous bands of Indians in these agencies being situated nearer to the scene of the insurrection and in the direct line of communication between the north and south, messages from the insurgents were naturally more frequent and urgent than those sent the more remote bands. And while, on the one hand, the reports of any slight temporary advantage gained by the insurgents were exaggerated, on the other hand the Indians were warned by these messengers that should the troops be successful in defeating the rebels, they would attack them on their return, whether they had taken part in the insurrection or not. The minds of the Indians of these parts were consequently greatly disturbed, and a few individual members of some of the bands listened to and were influenced by these false messages to such a degree that some of them went north and took part with the rebels, and others plundered the houses of several white settlers, and killed a few cattle. For these outrages several of the guilty parties are serving terms of imprisonment in the Manitoba penitentiary, and others, who, though less implicated, were aiding and abetting in the crimes, have been committed to gaol for a more limited term.

The Indians, generally, however, followed the advice given them by the officers of this Department, who kept constantly moving among them and counselling them to remain quietly on their reserves. The Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories also repeatedly visited them, as he did the Indians at other points. Thus, the evil influences brought to bear by the messages of the insurgents on the Indians of these agencies were, for the most part, nullified.

A despatch was received from Chief Piapot, whose band is the most numerous in the above agencies, expressive of the loyalty and attachment of himself and his followers to Her Majesty. A similar despatch, expressing, also, disapproval of the course pursued by the leaders of the rebellion, was received from the several chiefs

and headmen of the bands on the Touchwood Hills' reserves. Chiefs Pasquah and Muscowpetung, of the Qu'Appelle valley reserve, forwarded a similar despatch.

The Indians on the various reserves formerly embraced in the Indian Head agency, notwithstandicg the prevailing excitement, planted about one thousand and six hundred acres of land. It will thus be seen that they were not idle.

The health of the Indians of this agency during last winter was better, and the death rate much lower, than was the case the previous year.

The agent reports that the Indians are beginning to regard their reserves as their homes, and to keep on them more continuously.

Schools were established on Little Black Bear's reserve, in the File Hills, and on Chief Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills. The former proved unsuccessful, as the children would not attend, and their parents were quite indifferent about it. School houses have also been erected on the reserves of Pasqua, in the Qu'Appelle valley, and on Long Lodge's reserve, at Indian Head; and the erection of a school house has been commenced on Little Child's reserve, at Crooked Lakes.

The industrial school at Qu'Appelle, established in 1884, is conducted in the interests of the Indian youth of the territory covered by Treaty No. 4.

The Indian bands whose reserves are comprised within what was until recently known as the Indian Head agency number about three thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight souls. They occupy four hundred and eighty-four dwellings, own one hundred and twenty-eight barns and stables, have one thousand seven hundred and seven acres under tillage, of which three hundred and eighty-two acres were newly broken this year, and one thousand nine hundred and forty-two implements and five hundred and twenty-three heads of live stock in use. They raised thirteen thousand three hundred and ten bushels of produce and cut one thousand two hundred and forty-nine tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at $19,150; and their other industries at $1,405.

The Indian bands in the Birtle agency evince an increased interest in agriculture. They planted more extensively than in any previous season and did a large amount of summer fallowing. Although some of the Indians of this agency were, from the same malign influences which were brought to bear upon those of the adjacent agency of Indian Head, somewhat excited when the rebellion broke out, their agent reports that they all behaved well, and never caused him the slightest uneasiness, but made greater exertions than in any previous year towards becoming self-supporting, and generally conducted themselves as if they had no sympathy with the rebellion. The more timid Indians fled to the mountains, in order to get as far away as possible from the scene of the troubles.

The Assiniboine bands of Pheasant Rump and Ocean Man, whose reserves are in the Moose Mountains, suffered severely during last winter and spring from consumption and scrofula. The death rate was very heavy. Medical assistance was afforded the sick, and every thing that was possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. These bands have done very well during the past season in farming, and have taken good care of their cattle. A school house has been erected for the children of both bands.

The Cree band, whose reserve is situated at the base of the Moose Mountains, have also made considerable progress. The general health of this band was much better than that of their Assiniboine neighbors.

The band under The Gambler, whose reserve is on the Assiniboine, at the mouth of Silver Creek, exhibited considerable energy, and had, as a result, good crops and well fenced fields. They summer-fallowed some of their land, and a fair quantity of new land was ploughed. As much cannot be said for their neighbors and kinsmen, the Indians of Chief Way-way-se-ca-po's band, whose reserve is located on Bird Tail Creek. They do not appear to be making much progress in agriculture, although a great deal of attention has been given them, with that object in view.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Riding Mountains subsist principally by hunting, at which they are very successful, and manage to live well. They, however, planted more land than usual the past season, besides breaking up a quantity of new land. A school is conducted on the reserve.

On the reserve at Rolling River a good crop was put in, but the Indians owning this tract have not yet settled permanently upon it.

The three bands whose reserves are situated in the vicinity of Fort Pelly have continued to merit the commendation of the officers of the Department by their industry and general good conduct. A school is conducted on each of these reserves. The band of the late Chief Côté have now over one hundred cattle on their reserve.

The three bands of Sioux Indians whose reserves are situated respectively on Bird Tail Creek, Oak River and Oak Lake, have made commendable progress. They have now three hundred cattle on the several reserves, and many of them cultivate large fields of grain and roots.

A school is conducted on the reserve on Bird Tail Creek.

Many of these Indians offered their services to the Government as scouts during the recent troubles on the Saskatchewan. The mortality among them from consumption and scrofula has been considerable.

The agent for the bands and reserves in this agency reports that "the constant cry is for more agricultural implements; and many reapers, mowers and waggons are being acquired whenever an opportunity offers."

The population of the bands in the Birtle agency is about two thousand three hundred and thirty souls. These Indians occupy two hundred and sixty-two dwellings, own one hundred and twenty-two barns and stables, have one thousand five hundred and eighteen acres under tillage, of which three hundred and twenty-six acres were newly broken this year; have in use one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven implements, and one thousand and eighty-three cattle and other live stock. They raised fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-five bushels of produce and cut two thousand and sixty tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at $23,180.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In consequence of a very serious accident which befel the Indian Reserve Commissioner at the time he was about to enter on his duties in the field, and by which he has been confined to the house for several months, the work of allotting reserves to the Indian bands of this Province was not resumed this season. Two surveying parties have, however, been engaged in running the boundaries of some of the reserves already assigned the Indians, and as the work of alloting the reserves had been pushed far in advance of the surveys, the temporary suspension of the former work, were it not for the disappointment occasioned thereby to the Indians, who are naturally anxious to have their reserves thus far, defined, would not be of material consequence. It is hoped, however, that the resumption of the work early in the ensuing spring will dissipate any uneasiness or impatience which its temporary suspension may have engendered in the minds of the Indians.

The provisions of the law prohibiting the celebration of "potlach" feasts and "tamanawa" dances, which came into force on the 1st January, 1885, met, as was to be expected, with considerable opposition at some points. The Indians will, however, doubtless, gradually cease to oppose the same, and as the celebration of these heathen observances is discontinued, and they become more enlightened, they will regard their abolishment as beneficial, instead of being, as some of them now think, an injury to them.

The Indians of this Province are apparently making good use of the lands allotted to them. Considerable quantities of produce are raised from the arable land, and the herds of cattle owned by Indians to whom grazing lands have been assigned are yearly increasing in number. A serious difficulty exists in respect to water for irrigation, and it is greatly to be regretted that an apparent preference, which acts very prejudicially for the Indians, is given by those in charge of such matters to the rights of other people. In the interior of the Province land without

the requisite quantity of water to fertilize it is useless. And although frequent and urgent representations have been made to the local authorities in regard to the requirements of the Indians in this respect, their claims to consideration have been, up to the present time, neglected, and in some instances ignored.

As the Indian superintendent for the Province remarks in his report, which will be found among the appendices published herewith, it is fortunate that the work of railway construction, so extensively carried on in the Province for several years past, has afforded the Indians of the interior the means of obtaining a livelihood. But now that this work is drawing to a close the Indians will be obliged to turn their attention exclusively to agriculture to procure a subsistence; and their discontentment will be greatly increased when they find that owing to the want of water for irrigation their labor will generally be barren of result. The sales made by the Department of Lands and Works of British Columbia of certain lands that had previously been allotted to Indians has not served to reassure the minds of the latter. And the impossibility at several points of procuring from unsold Crown lands either sufficient or suitable allotments for the Indians of the locality has tended to increase the embarrassment. The only way to overcome this difficulty would appear to be to purchase lands for them.

The existing complications in connection with Indian management in this Province have been also greatly augmented by the action of the Provincial Government in instructing their officials to refuse the use of court houses, gaols and the services of constables to Indian agents, who, acting in the capacity of magistrates, decline to pay over to the Government of British Columbia the fines imposed and collected under the Indian Act, 43 Vic., cap. 22, sec. 90, which *inter alia* directs that one moiety of the fine shall be paid to the informer or prosecutor and the other moiety to Her Majesty, to form part of the fund for the benefit of the band of Indians with respect to one or more members of which the offence was committed.

Indian matters on the north-west coast have been peaceable during the past year. The presence of a stipendiary magistrate there has had a beneficial effect.

The depression in the fish-canning business has affected prejudicially the Indians of those regions, who formerly obtained lucrative employment at the numerous establishments engaged in this industry. Numbers of Indians, in consequence of many of the canneries being closed, have been obliged to seek their subsistence from other sources.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The agent's report as to the moral tone of the Cowichan Indians is not very gratifying. The railway construction which is being proceeded with in the district has affected them prejudicially in that respect, owing to the increased facility

afforded them for obtaining spirituous liquor; and the prohibitory measures adopted by the Indian agent in the effort to stop the traffic have been greatly thwarted by the refusal of the Provincial authorities to allow him to use the court house in trying cases of infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, or the gaol for the imprisonment of parties convicted of the same.

These Indians have recently asked for and been accorded the privilege of having the Indian Advancement Act of 1884, applied, to them; and it is hoped that there will be a consequent early change for the better in the condition of matters in this community.

At Comox, with the exception of the sub-division by survey of the river reserve and the allotment of locations thereon, there is nothing encouraging to record. The agent reports that at the village on Comox Bay depravity and filth prevail.

At Qualicum the condition of matters is more encouraging. The Indians are industrious, engaging in the industries of curing salmon and of extracting oil from fish.

At Hellett, during the absence of the majority of the male portion of the community, the Chemainus band lost by bush fires nearly all their crops and fences. Much valuable timber was likewise destroyed. The fires extended also to Valdes and Kuper Islands, carrying destruction in their train.

In Cowichan valley, owing to a large "potlach" feast, which continued for almost one month, the Indians failed to plant as much land as was done last year. The number of Indians gathered on the above occasion is estimated to have been two thousand, and they were fed at the expense of the chief, Lohar, who gave the "potlach" and his friends. The alleged object of this "potlach" was to enable Chief Lohar and his family to pay off their debts, by returning the presents they had received at former "potlaches."

The Indian population of this agency is stated at two thousand and eighty-seven. They have one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight acres under cultivation, twenty-eight acres of which were newly broken during this year. They raised six thousand six hundred and fifty-six bushels of produce and cut five hundred and two tons of hay. No estimate is given of the value of the fish and furs captured, or of the revenue derived by these Indians from other industries.

WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Indians of this agency, like others living on the coast, have felt the depression in the fish-canning enterprise; and the fur of the seal, which they hunt extensively, having depreciated in value, and the price of fish oil having also consi-

derable lowered, they were obliged to obtain the means of subsistence by laboring at hop-picking, and at other employments, in the United States.

It is gratifying to learn that at Hesquiat the Indians have abandoned the heathen custom of buying their wives, and have adopted the rite of marrige; also, that the young members of the band are abandoning the use of the old "rancherie," a large building, like a barn, in which a number of Indian families lodge together, and are building separate dwelling houses. There is a school in operation at this point, which is well attended.

At Ky-u-Kaht the Indians appear to be in comfortable circumstances. There is a school in operation on this reserve.

At Alberni matters appear to be improving. Some of the Indians are building houses, being desirous of giving up the old custom of living in common in "rancheries."

The Indians of this agency number three thousand four hundred and fourty-five souls. They raised four thousand and seventy bushels of produce, cut two tons of hay, cultivated eight acres of land, of which two acres were newly broken this year. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at $21,150; and they are stated to have realized from other industries $11,600.

EAST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND AND PART OF WEST COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is pleasing to learn from the agent's report that there are indications of improvement, both physically and morally, in the Kwawkewlth Indians who inhabit these regions. And as a natural result an increase in the population of some of the bands is observable. A school is in operation at Alert Bay; and the energetic missionary who superintends it proposes, it is reported, to open schools also at Beaver Harbor, and at the Laich-kuil-tach village, near Cape Mudge.

The Indian population of this agency is one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine. The value of the furs captured by them is estimated at $3,770; and from other industries they are stated to have realized $522.50.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY.

The numerous bands in this agency are very favorably reported of by their agent. They are described as a well-behaved, honest and progressive people. The abundance of fish caught and the large yield obtained by them from the soil have placed them in comfortable circumstances for the winter. The population is increasing. Their health has been, for the most part, good.

I regret to have to report the total destruction, last spring, by fire, of the village of the Semalcon band in the Douglas district. They are to spend the

winter at Pemberton Meadows, with their kinsmen, and propose rebuilding their houses in the ensuing spring.

Many of the Indians in this agency occupy well built and comfortably furnished houses, and altogether their condition is very satisfactory, which is, no doubt, largely attributable to the attention bestowed upon them by their agent, Mr. P. McTiernan.

They number four thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven souls. They have two thousand one hundred and forty-nine acres under cultivation, of which four hundred and thirty-six acres were newly broken this year. They raised thirty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-four bushels of produce and cut one thousand three hundred and sixty-one tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them was $29,545, and of the furs captured $18,830.

THE LILLOOET OR WILLIAMS' LAKE DISTRICT.

The Indians of this district do not appear to be decreasing in number. In addition to the information supplied in his report for 1884, which was published with my report for that year, the agent for this section of the Province, having since visited Seaton and Anderson Lakes, and two reserves on the west of the Fraser, belonging to the Pavillion and Bridge River bands—parts which he had not previously inspected—furnishes some interesting information regarding the aborigines of those localities. He reports the means of procuring a subsistence possessed by the Indians of the first named places to be extremely limited, their land being of poor quality, as a rule, and their fisheries inferior. He gives well-deserved praise to the Roman Catholic missionaries who are laboring in these regions, for the untiring zeal and energy displayed by them in the endeavor to improve the moral condition of the Indians, and he states that the effect of the same is to be seen in the general good conduct of these Indians.

A pleasing account is given of the industry of the Indians of Bridge River in cultivating any land that is or can be made, by irrigation, arable; and the work done by them in making ditches, in order to bring the water to their lands, certainly proves them to be possessed of more than ordinary perseverance and energy.

On the reserve previously referred to as belonging to the Pavillion Indians, the resident Indian families are able to maintain themselves by farming.

It was expected by the Chilcotin Indians, as well as by the Department, that their reserves would have been assigned them during the past season; but in consequence of the unfortunate accident which befel the Reserve Commissioner, and which is elsewhere alluded to, that work has been unavoidably postponed until next season. The Chilcotin bands are commended by their agent for their good conduct during the past year.

The Indians owning the reserve at Alexandria have shown remarkable industry in their agricultural operations. It is to be regretted that they should be so greatly hindered by the want of water for fertilizing purposes.

Salmon and berries having been abundant, the numerous bands of this agency will be able to subsist during the winter on the quantities of those articles of diet preserved by them, as well as on such products of the soil as they have been able to store away.

Parties guilty of infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act have been vigorously prosecuted, and a number, on conviction, were fined; and in one case the license to sell liquor was cancelled by the authorities. But the action of the Provincial Government, in refusing the use of court houses, gaols and constables to Indian agents when acting in the capacity of magistrates, as the Indian Act empowers them to do in respect of all violations of its provisions, will here, as elsewhere, greatly impede the proper administration of justice, as similar cases of violation of the law occur.

The Indian agent for the district after stating that the general conduct of the Indians had been good, concludes his report with the significant remark that "had each reserve a few acres of agricultural land for each family of the tribe, these Indians would be happy and contented."

The Indian population of the district is two thousand and thirty-four. They have six hundred and seventy-three acres under cultivation, one hundred and thirty-five acres of which were newly broken this year; they raised twelve thousand four hundred and forty-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and seventy tons of hay. They own three thousand two hundred and thirty heads of live stock. The value of the furs captured by them is estimated at $2,350.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The general condition of the Indians of this agency may be described as encouraging, and by their own efforts, they are, for the most part, in comfortable circumstances; but in many of their reserves their endeavors to cultivate the soil have been greatly impeded, owing to the want of water for irrigation; while the insufficiency of arable land in most of the tracts allotted to them, even where the reserves are extensive in area, when contrasted with the industry displayed in many instances in making the most of the limited quantity they have, dispels the erroneous impression entertained and so freely given expression to, that the Indians of the interior of the Province have been allotted more land than they require or will ever use. As an illustration, it will be seen on reference to the two reports of the local agent, published with the other appendices to this report, that the Skuzzy band of the Nhla-kap-mule tribe, desire

to purchase additional land from the Government to supplement the arable land contained in their reserve.

The Indians of the interior being sensible of the fact that they have really but little cultivable land, and of the necessity for water to irrigate the same being allowed them, feel deeply the encroachments by white and Chinese settlers upon the tracts allotted to them, as well as the difficulties encountered by them in obtaining the requisite supply of water. The majority of them are industrious; many of them enterprising, owning large and increasing herds of live stock. Such Indians deserve encouragement instead of the opposite treatment; and it is in the interest of good government and for the public weal that the grievances under which they labor shall be removed without further delay.

The agent for these districts supplies, in his reports, interesting information in relation to each band and reserve. He treats of the Indians of the Kamloops district in one report, and of those of Okanagan in another.

The Indian population of the two districts numbers two thousand seven hundred and six souls. They occupy six hundred and fifty-four dwellings, own one hundred and fifty-six barns and stables, have three hundred and eighty-six acres under tillage, of which fifty-six acres were newly broken this year; they own eight hundred and five implements and four thousand five hundred and fifty-three heads of live stock, they raised one thousand six hundred and ninety-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and eighty tons of hay. The value of fish caught by them is estimated at $5,995; and the furs captured at $4,810; and from other industries they are believed to have realized $6,280.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys which have accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, as well as from sales of land surrendered by them to be sold for their benefit, and which funds are held in trust for the benefit of numerous Indian tribes and bands, was, on the 30th June, 1885, $3,260,115.52 capital and interest, being a decrease of $11,794.50 when compared with the amount at the credit of the fund on the same date last year.

The expenditure from the same fund during the fiscal year amounted to $297,787.76, being $26,329.86 more than last year's expenditure.

The following statement shows the expenditure on account of the parliamentary appropriations during the same period:—

Manitoba and North-West	$1,008,930 43
Nova Scotia	4,903 68
New Brunswick	4,889 19
Prince Edward Island	1,861 81
British Columbia	51,988 95

Accounts kept and balanced daily, two hundred and thirty—being fifteen more than those of last year.

Pay cheques issued, six thousand five hundred and eighty-three—being one thousand two hundred and eighty-three in excess of those issued last year.

Certificates for credits, eighty—being eighty-five less than last year.

Statements with vouchers forwarded to the Auditor-General, sixty.

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements, Nos. 1 to 60, inclusive, which follow it, contain details of revenue and expenditure in connection with the respective tribal accounts; and Statement C 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the seventeen subsidiary statements, from A to P, following, supply similar information with respect to the Parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians was nine thousand six hundred and twenty-eight acres. The sales of these lands amounted to $13,183.23.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 465,859 acres.

The collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to $73,265.08.

The collections on account of rent amounted to $16,220.61.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last amounted to $358,207.51.

Tabular Statement No. 1, which will be found among the appendices to this report, contains particulars in respect to the various lots and quantity of land sold in each township during the year. It also shows the area of land in each township remaining unsold.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Location tickets issued and entered	32
The number of new sales entered	142
The number of payments on leases entered	406
Agents' returns examined and entered	231
Assignments of lands examined and registered	625
Descriptions for patents prepared and registered	224
Patents examined and despatched	224
Patents cancelled	4
Sales of land cancelled	15

TECHNIC OR SURVEY BRANCH.

The general occupation of the staff of this branch of the Department includes the making and copying of plans, and the reductions and enlargements, &c., connected with the same; the examination of all plans and field notes of surveys; the preparation of instructions for surveys; making tracings; giving descriptions, and taking out areas; also reporting on various subjects and accounts in connection with such surveys and maps of reserves, &c; preparation of architectural drawings, designs and specifications.

Under the head of "Surveys" the following work was accomplished during the year ending 31st December, 1835.

SURVEYS, &c.

The number of	tracings made were	141
do	examinations	177
do	reports	228
do	estimates	4
do	copies of maps	21
do	instructions issued	4
do	sketches made	2

Under the head of "Architecture," consisting of plans, elevations, &c., and specifications of houses, storehouses, agents' offices, barns, blacksmiths shops, root-houses, &c:

ARCHITECTURE.

The number of	original drawing sets	5
do	tracings	12
do	specifications	12
do	reports	12
do	examinations	3

STATISTICS AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-three files received, on most of which reports and recommendations were made to the Deputy Minister.

Five hundred and eighty one quarterly school returns examined and entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Three hundred and sixty-three requisitions for school teachers' salaries checked, and entered in school schedule for payment.

All quarterly and yearly statements of the Departmental property under the care of the various officers of the Department examined and reported upon.

Four hundred pairs of blankets addressed and shipped for Indians in Ontario and Quebec.

School material addressed and sent out to the various schools.

Circulars calling for annual reports issued, and synopsis of the latter, and of the tabular statements made; besides attending to many smaller matters of less note.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REGISTRY BRANCHES.

The number of letters received during the year was sixteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five, being an increase of one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven over the year 1884.

The number of letters written was fourteen thousand and fifteen, covering eighteen thousand two hundred and thirty-nine folios, being an increase of two thousand and seventy-one letters and two thousand two hundred and thirty-two folios over last year.

Memoranda, reports, &c., covering one thousand seven hundred and forty-four folios.

Besides the above, there is a large amount of work done, in the shape of memoranda for letters to be written and for things to be done, reports on accounts, on schools, on returns of property, on returns of supplies issued and in store; on claims to and on other matters respecting land transactions. Numerous searches have also to be frequently made for documents and for information in respect to past transactions. Of this work no record has been or can be conveniently kept.

Placed herewith will be found the reports for the past year, which have been received from the commissioners, superintendents and agents connected with the outside service of this Department; also the usual statement showing the population of the various tribes and bands of Indians in the several Provinces, Districts and Territories of the Dominion; and a statement showing the property owned, produce raised, and the value of the other industries followed by the Indians; likewise a statement of the condition of the various industrial institutions and schools conducted in the interests of the Indians of the Dominion. The various tribal accounts kept with Indian bands, and the appropriation accounts, as previously stated, are also published as appendices to this report.

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 27th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—Under your instructions, I forward tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last, and, in connection therewith, have the honor to report:—

In the course of the year the changes in population have been:

In the Six Nations:—		
Deaths	113	
Removals by marriage	4	
		117
Births	95	
Additions by marriage and two Indians whose names had been removed from the list of members, restored to membership	10	105
Decrease		12
In the Mississaguas:—		
Births	7	
Additions by marriage	4	
		11
Deaths		3
Increase		8
The Six Nations number		3,216
The Mississaguas "		226
Total		3,442

A decrease of six since the previous year; that in the Six Nations being unusual, in the present instance caused by the prevalence of whooping cough and scarlet fever among children; while in the small band of Mississaguas, such a natural increase is of rare occurrence.

It is worthy of remark that a general impression prevails that the Indian race is dying out, when the fact is the opposite among the civilized tribes of the Dominion, the Six Nations alone having increased over 500 within the past twenty-two years. During the year several chiefs and others who are much missed, have died, and the Six Nations mourn for the lamented Archdeacon Nelles, who, for a lifetime, was their laborious missionary; and to evince their feelings for the loss of so faithful and kind a friend, the following minute of Council was recorded:—

"The chiefs of the Six Nations Indians in Council, 30th December, 1884, having meditated and conversed, the speaker of the Council, Chief John Buck, amidst solemn silence, said:—

"By request of the Council he expressed their sorrow upon learning the death of their good and long-tried friend, Archdeacon Nelles, and assure Mrs. Nelles and family of the deep sympathies of the people of the Six Nations in the great loss they have suffered. Several of the chiefs knew the late Archdeacon for fifty years or more, and well remember his unceasing labor for the happiness of their people, both spiritual and temporal."

The Minute of Council having been tastefully engrossed with an ornamented cover, was, in due form, presented to Mrs. Nelles, in Brantford, by a deputation of chiefs, accompanied by their Superintendent and the Interpreter.

With regard to education, the accompanying report of the Honorary Secretary to the Six Nations School Board is satisfactory as regards the eight schools under its charge, while there are four other schools on the reserve.

Under your recent arrangements the County School Inspector, Dr. Kelly, made his first inspection of all the schools, and writes more favorably of those under the School Board. The doctor's reference to the Indian schools (see his report to the Ontario Minister of Education, page 167) is historical and interesting, closing with the opinion "that the eight Board schools are under better management and doing better work than the others, and it would be well were all the schools under the board."

The Mohawk Institute, a model industrial school, continues to flourish, with its 45 boys and 45 girls, under the superintendency of the Rev. R. Ashton.

The extensive grounds in front of the Institute are much improved and beautified, rendering the place pleasing, attractive, and a most comfortable home for its fortunate inmates. In addition to the Institute, the New England Company is building a brick residence for its Superintendent.

Recently, His Excellency the Governor General and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Institute, and expressed their pleasure with what they saw.

It is gratifying to observe that the crops were so much better than those of the two previous years, that agriculture is improving in all respects, and more enterprise evinced in clearing, fencing, the erection of outbuildings and new dwellings.

The saw-mill has proved of much use in sawing quantities of lumber from fallen and decaying trees brought to the mill by Indians, who receive their proportion of the same, thus enabling those to build who have been prevented from doing so by the high prices of lumber.

The grist mill gives satisfaction, in the excellence of the flour it produces

The seventeenth annual agricultural exhibition of the Six Nations was held rather late in October, in order to combine with it a celebration of the centenary of the deed of gift of their landed possessions by the British Government in place of those they abandoned in the valley of the Mohawk River, State of New York, after the Revolutionary War.

The show of farm produce, stock, &c., was excellent, pleasing the visitors, among whom were the Hon. J. B. Plumb, Senator, and William Paterson, Esq., Member of Parliament.

Unfortunately, the weather proved so wintry and cold that the public meeting had to take place in the Council House instead of the Park.

Your Visiting Superintendent presided at the meeting, and in the course of his remarks read the deed from the Government, presented by His Excellency Governor Haldimand, dated the 25th October, 1784.

Mr. Plumb, Mr. Paterson, other gentlemen and chiefs, having delivered addresses, the meeting closed, amidst loyal demonstrations.

The ploughing matches took place on the 11th November, when many competed for the fourteen useful prizes, the Governor General's prize plough being won by Powless Obe, a young Mohawk.

The ploughing, on the whole, was exceptionally good, the judges had some difficulty in making the awards, so uniform was the work.

The roads are in good order, as are the bridges, excepting two which have been condemned, and new structures are to be erected.

Liquor continues to find its way to Indians and to the reserve, notwithstanding all the efforts to prevent it and the perseverance of the Indian Temperance Societies in discouraging the use of fire water.

The rules and regulations, or by-laws, adopted by the Mississaguas, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, were recently acted upon by that Band in the appointment of officers, and in other arrangements, necessary to render them of service to the community.

Two interesting events occurred in August and October of last year, in which deputations of chiefs of the Six Nations were invited to be present.

The first was that of the centennial of United Empire Loyalists, at Niagara, and the second, the obsequies attending the reinterring of the remains of Red Jacket and other chiefs of the Senecas, in the beautiful cemetery of Forest Lawn, near Buffalo.

In the ceremonies attending both these events, the chiefs took a prominent part, receiving much attention and hospitality, the committee of the city of Buffalo paying all their expenses.

Ever mindful of their duty to their Great Mother the Queen, the Six Nations honored Her Majesty's Birthday in their usual happy manner.

In conclusion, it is pleasing to convey the impression that the Six Nations and the Mississagua Indians in this Superintendency are in a progressive, improving condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURGH, ONTARIO, 28th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement of the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

In addition to information contained in the tabular statement, I have to report that the health of the Indians of Walpole Island during the year has been good, no epidemic having been among them during that time.

The crops raised in 1884 were much better than in 1883, and the Indians are turning their attention more to farming, every year showing an increase in the number of acres of new land cleared up and brought into cultivation.

You will see, by the tabular statement, that the quantity of hay, grain and root crops raised in 1884 is much larger than that of 1883. You will also notice that the new land broken (which means, cleared of timber and brush) is greater than in any previous year. The schools have been regularly kept during the year.

The Pottawattamie school, taught by an Indian belonging to the island, and educated at the Mount Elgin Institute, has been well attended, and the children are making good progress.

The Chippewa school, taught by a white teacher, has not been so well attended, though the children who have attended have made some progress. An Indian teacher for this school is an actual necessity.

In accordance with instructions from the Indian Department, I made known the wish that all who had not been vaccinated should have that operation performed. Many of the parents were glad of the opportunity, and brought their children to the

places appointed and had them vaccinated; others were careless, and would not bring the children, while others would not have them vaccinated at all.

I have to report the death of the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, Church of England Missionary, who has faithfully labored among these people for over forty years.

Another Missionary (Rev. Mr. Bearfoot) has been appointed in place of Mr. Jamieson. Divine service is held in both churches, every Sunday, and is well attended.

Quite a number of boys and girls belonging to the island are attending the Mount Elgin Institute and the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, the most of whom are now home for the summer holidays. They all speak well of the way they are used, and are willing, and even anxious, to return. A good many others (parents) wish to send their boys and girls along with those who have been there when they go back.

I am glad to state that the desire to educate their children is becoming very general among the people of this reserve.

A copy of the census taken this year, showing the individual holdings, can be furnished, if required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, ONT., 8th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for year ended 30th June, 1885. As you will see by the tabular statement, the amount of grain raised by the Indians in my agency far exceeds that of any previous year. I have tried, as far as possible, during the year, to stimulate them to work hard and to farm to advantage. I am very much pleased to be able to report a very considerable improvement in many respects. During the year eight new houses have been erected on the Sarnia reserve, one on Kettle Point and one on Stony Point; and several new barns have also been built during that time. I might here mention that the worst fault of the Indians is intemperance. Being near Port Huron, when the dealers here refuse to give them intoxicants they go to Port Huron and procure them. However, a good number of them are very sober, and are becoming more industrious; and I hope by next year to be able to report still greater advancement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, ONT., 24th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received in your circular of date 8th April last, I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1885.

The Bands within my agency, in the County of Middlesex, viz., Oneidas, Chippewas and Munceys of the Thames, are making sure, although slow, progress in civilization and intelligence. The health of the Indians during the year, generally, has been good. The Muncey Band, through death, lost two of their best members—James Hawk and Richard Wilson.

A few excellent frame buildings have been erected by the Indians during the past year, the Indians wishing, as much as possible, to enjoy the comforts of civilized life.

A good many are making fair progress in farming.

A very large proportion of the Indians are well conducted, and are of sober and steady habits.

The schools on the reserves, with the exception of the Muncey school, which was closed during the year, and the Bear Creek school, which is very poorly attended indeed, are making some progress. The semi-annual visits of the public school inspectors we hope will result in good, they have visited the schools twice during the year—Inspector Carson those on the Caradoc Reserve, and Inspector Dearness those on the Delaware Reserve. We still find it very difficult to get the children to attend school as regularly as we wish, they have so many excuses to stay away. We are doing all we can to get them to attend better than they have been doing, but find it very up-hill work.

The Mount Elgin Industrial School, on the Caradoc Reserve, which is under the supervision of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, continues to do good work, and appears to be well conducted. Valuable improvements have been added during the year and are still in progress (they not yet being quite finished), making the Institution building and surroundings far more roomy and comfortable than they originally were.

The giving of liquor to Indians by unprincipled men still in a measure continues, although every effort is made for its suppression, but we hope to see the day soon when an end will come to such work. The Counties of Middlesex, Lambton, Elgin and Oxford, with the city of St. Thomas, have I am glad to say, carried what is commonly called the Scott Act thus completely surrounding my Agency with Scott Act counties.

The usual supply of blankets has been received and distributed amongst the old and needy Indians, as the Councils in their wisdom thought best.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 14th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with tabular statement, showing the progress made by the Indians of this Agency—the Moravians of the Thames—during the year ended the 30th of June last.

The population of this Band now numbers 273, a decrease of two since my last report.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that the Indians on this reserve have, as usual, reaped a very good harvest—wheat, oats, corn and potatoes yielded well. The crop of peas is the largest ever raised on the reserve.

I might say that the Indians of this Band raise a large number of bushels of white beans, that are not enumerated in the tabular statement. This crop, in itself, has been worth a large amount of money to the Indians during the last two years.

The agricultural fair on the reserve still continues a success. The receipts at the gates last fall were large. The entries were also large, and the quality of the exhibits excellent, horses excepted. In this class the show was very poor, very few entries being made. The Indians say that people laugh at their horses; for this reason they will not show them. I am inclined to think this a good, instead of a bad augury for the future, as a large number are already breeding a better class of horses, which, I trust, in a few years will be a credit to them.

School matters have improved very much since my last report. The average attendance is good—in fact, about all we could wish. We have appointed three trustees, members of the Indian Council, whose duty it is to visit the school as often as possible, and if they find any of the children stopping out of school without good cause, their parents are reported to the Council. They are then notified to send the children to school at once, and for every day the child is absent after receiving this notice the parent is fined five cents. This has had a good effect, and we hope to keep it up.

We have two churches on the reserve. They are prosperous and doing a good work. The Salvation Army has recently commenced to work among the Indians, the result of its labor will have to be reported later.

I cannot close this report without again referring to the roads on this reserve, as I think they are a credit to the Indians and would be to many white municipalities. They are kept up by the Indians themselves. No money has been asked from the Department for road purposes for the last two years. Every man has to do road work, and we trust, in time, that our bridges also will be built by the Indians themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 1,
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, ONT., 27th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report on Indian affairs within this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

The condition of most of the Indians under my charge has been prosperous; their grain and root crops were of good quality and average quantity. The hay crop, however, was light, and those who followed fishing reported the take to be large and prices remunerative. Some of the mainland bands were not so well off; the unusually heavy fall of snow interfered with their hunting and they also suffered from the interference of white trappers with the game upon their hunting grounds. Assistance towards the maintenance of some of the old people of the bands of hunting Indians had to be rendered by the Department.

Owing to the long duration and extreme severity of the past winter, the supply of hay proved too short, and some loss of Indian cattle took place, but timely assistance being afforded, many were enabled to preserve their cattle, which would otherwise have perished. The loss of cattle was, however, fully as great amongst the white settlers as by the Indians. It is to be hoped that the experience of the past winter will be a salutary warning to both Indians and whites. In many cases they allowed their straw to rot in the fields, and in the fall many sold some of their hay at from $6 to $7 per ton, while they were glad to re-purchase in the spring at $20 per ton.

The extreme cold during the winter having penetrated in many cases the root-houses and pits of the Indians and destroyed the potatoes reserved for seed, advances

to enable them to obtain seed have been made to those who required assistance, to be repaid out of their next annuity payment.

During the winter some bands worked at getting out railway ties and cedar posts, thus earning sufficient to add considerable to their comforts.

Complaints have been made by the Indians of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a supply of fish for daily domestic use, caused by the establishment of pound nets around their reserves, the matter was brought to the notice of the Department of Fisheries, and orders have been given by that Department for the removal of the nets from the neighborhood of Wikwemikong; but up to this date the removal has not taken place.

The unfortunate destruction by fire of the boys' and girls' industrial school buildings at Wikwemikong is much to be regretted, not only for the large pecuniary loss incurred, but also for the check to the education of the children caused thereby, many of the scholars having been sent back to their parents for want of space in the building temporarily used as school-houses. Energetic efforts have been made by the reverend gentlemen and also by the ladies of the mission towards the erection of new buildings, and it is expected that the girls' industrial school will be in full operation before winter sets in, and also that a new school-house for the boys will be built next year.

Schools for the education of Indian children have been in operation during the past year at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing, South Bay, Buzwahs, Sheguiandah and West Bay, upon this island, and at White Fish Lake, White Fish River, Serpent River and Mississauga, on the mainland. The schools have been inspected by P. McLean, Esq., Public School Inspector, who will doubtless report fully to the Department thereon.

Liberal supplies of maps, books and other school material have been furnished by the Department.

New school-houses are in course of erection at Sagamook, White Fish Lake and Buzwahs, the main body of each building being put up by the Indians, and the nails, boards, shingles, window sashes, glass, &c., being provided by the Department.

Blankets were distributed last fall amongst the sick and infirm of the various bands, a boon which is highly appreciated by the recipients.

Constant efforts which have been made to check the sale of liquor to Indians, have been attended with a certain measure of success; but so long as the Indians continue to cloak the doings of the whisky sellers the prevention of the traffic will be attended with difficulty.

During the year the wharf at Manitowaning, the property of the Department, has been placed in a thorough state of repair, at an expenditure of $413.45. The house at Manitowaning, occupied by Mr. A. McGregor, Ironside, Clerk and Interpreter, has also been repaired, at a cost of $75.

The amount of money distributed in this superintendency as annuity and interest money is $11,431.64, for the year ended 30th June.

The general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. Dr. Stephen, the medical officer, has been attentive to his duties, and his treatment was skillful and successful.

Considerable labor has been expended by the Indians in keeping their roads in their various reserves in order, notably on the Wikwemikong Indian reserve, where the roads are in excellent condition, as many as 120 men having been seen at work on the roads at one time.

The past year has been an eventful one for the Indians upon this island. The burning of their school house at Wikwemikong, the hay famine, the destruction of their seed potatoes by frost, the feeding of their seed grain to their cattle to keep them alive, and the length and extreme severity of the winter, severely taxed the energies of the Indians to make head against such a combination of untoward circumstances, but by perseverance and industry they have succeeded, and the outlook for the coming year is promising. The grain and root crops bid fair to yield an average quantity, of good quality, and although the hay crop has been light the defici-

ency has been made up by the extra exertions of the Indians, and there is no cause to apprehend a recurrence of the scarcity of last winter.

A report upon the working of the Wikwemikong industrial schools by the Principal of that institution has been promised, and will accompany this report, if received in time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 14th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during my recent visit to the various Indian bands in this Superintendency I found general prosperity to be the rule. Smiling, contented, well-nourished faces met me on every hand, and I felt my duty to be a pleasure.

The Parry Island band is in a very solid, steady condition. Last winter I granted permits to several of the band to cut and sell cordwood from land that was being cleared. As a result, a fair quantity of wood was sold, and potatoes are now growing where the firewood formerly stood. I expect that a larger amount will be cut next winter, and that more land will consequently be cleared. A larger area of land is under cultivation this year than formerly, and the crops promise well. The prosecution of a tavern keeper for supplying liquor to an Indian, and the imprisonment for twenty days of the Indian, has, in conjunction with the adoption of the Scott Act, caused the disappearance of every sign of drunkenness in this band. The two schools on the reserve are in a prosperous condition. The engagement of a white lady as teacher in one of them has caused a greater amount of interest to be taken in educational matters, and the Indians have resolved that in future, when they go hunting, they will leave their children at home, so that they may not be deprived of school advantages.

The Shawanaga band is in about the same condition as formerly. Considerable sickness prevailed among them during the last spring, and several deaths resulted. The abundant demand for labor, the prospect of good crops and the healing power of time, has dispersed the gloom. I regret that the attendance of the children at school is not as good as could be desired.

The partial failure of the hunting last season caused some distress in the Henvey Inlet band, and the advance you made them last winter was timely. I have strongly impressed on them the necessity of better attention to agriculture, and hope to be able next year to report a total absence of suffering through failure in the products of the chase. The crops on their reserve promise to be good.

The Nipissing band is in a very prosperous condition, and when it is remembered that only a very few years since their reserve was in a wilderness, and that, save with lumbermen, they seldom came in contact with white men, their advance in civilization seems remarkable. The discord which existed in the band last year has disappeared, and harmony prevails. At a meeting of the full band he whom I consider their best man was elected 2nd chief, and the most intelligent and energetic of their number were elected councillors. The election was effected by acclamation, and passed off in a manner that might, with advantage, be imitated by many white communities. The first school house is in course of erection and an alacrity is being shown in educational matters that is very gratifying. I expect before long to receive a requisition for the erection of a second school on the reserve. The land of the reserve, which is very good, is rapidly advancing in value.

The members of the Dokis band are, as usual, following their mercantile pursuits, and I saw but little of them on their reserve or at their home. I assured myself, however, that their condition was all that could be disired.

The Temogamingue band, inhabiting a territory about 100 miles north of Lake Nipissing, and reached by the Temogamingue River, with its dozen portages and score of rapids, is in a position less favorable for progress than any other band in this Superintendency. They depend entirely on hunting, and with flour at $20 per barrel it is a wonder how they find the means of subsistence. They are very anxious that a reserve be surveyed for them, and promise that when this is done they will devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. It seems to me that the difficulties under which they labor have developed an energy of character and activity of purpose that under favorable circumstances would produce comfort and prosperity. Notwithstanding all their disadvantages, they are cheerful and hopeful.

That portion of the Oka band settled on the Gibson Reserve still continues its prosperous course. Chief Cook informed me that from 40 to 50 acres of new land were brought under cultivation this summer, that the band owns about 50 per cent. more stock than last year, and that while the good crops of last season are likely to be repeated this year, the crop of hay is 25 per cent. more. Their crop consists of oats, peas, rye, corn, potatoes, turnips, timothy hay, Hungarian grass and millet. Those of the band who dislike agriculture find congenial work at adjacent saw mills and in the manufacture of lacrosse sticks, &c., at which occupation many make splendid wages and supply direct the markets of Toronto and New York. The only unfavorable circumstance in connection with this band is the existence of a religious feud in its midst. Half the band is Methodist and half are Brethren. The members of each party happen to live together, so that two *quasi* wards exist on the reserve. As a result of this state of affairs those matters which pertain to the common weal suffer, and the new school to which you granted aid last year has not yet been built. The logs are all cut and hauled to the site, but any attempt to assemble a "bee" to raise the building meets with a failure. The school has been placed under the control of the Methodist Missionary Society, and it is, I understand, in contemplation to move the school site, in which event the Methodist section, will I trust, be satisfied and gratified.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. WALTON,
Indian Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 3.
SAULT STE. MARIE, 24th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I have at present under my charge three bands of Indians. Augustin's band, residing on the Garden River Indian Reserve; Nubenagooching's band of Batchewana Indians, who also reside on the Garden River Reserve, Goulais Bay, Batchewana, and Agawa River; they have also a Reserve at the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids of 23 acres, which is occupied by a few of the members, who fish in the rapids. The last band is the Michipicoton and Big Heads; they have a Reserve at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, which they do not occupy; they live mostly in the woods, by hunting; a few of them reside on the Hudson Bay Company's property, and are, in a measure, servants of the company. Of these last I have very little to say; I only visit them

once a year, for three days; they are certainly the most contented of the three bands; after taking their payment, and getting their supplies, they return to their hunting ground. With regard to the two first bands under my charge, they do very little hunting or fishing; they mostly earn their living as boatmen to fishing parties, boat-builders, explorers or labourers. They cultivate about eleven hundred acres of land, but in a very poor manner. There are some good farmers among them.

During the winter a great deal of sickness prevailed, and a few deaths occurred. I made repeated visits in company with Dr. Reid. Dyptheria broke out in two families on the Reserve, but the disease did not spread.

One Council was held by me, at the request of some of the members of Augustin's band, who wished to depose their Chief Augustin, and appoint another; but as in all such cases, the Council came to no decision.

It was determined that all their children should be vaccinated, but when the time came, not a single one would have the operation performed.

In the spring there was a great scarcity of seeds of all kinds, and an application was made to you by several members of both bands to have money for the purchase of seed advanced them, to be repaid out of their annuity money for the year 1886, which request was kindly granted.

With regard to the schools, I see very little change to report upon. The parents will not insist on sending their children to school.

The grain and root crops suffered considerably from frost. Little wheat was sown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

Agent Donnelly's Report not yet received.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, 30th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

The band now numbers eighty-one, being an increase of four during the past year. There have been four births and two deaths, one of the latter being an old woman over eighty-six years of age.

On account of the cold and backward spring, the crops, with the exception of the potato crop, look very poor. Hay will be scarce, but the Indians have beaver meadows to cut. Since they have been located, they are taking more interest in farming, and are erecting buildings. One of them is putting up a barn (the first on the reserve) 26 feet by 36 feet. Two good houses have been put up since my last report. The Indians are also getting horses and oxen of their own. I find it difficult to get the Indians to send their children to school. The school building has been repaired and equipped, so I hope to have a better account to give in future. There is very little sickness among the Indians, and I successfully vaccinated over forty of them with cow pox last spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES PAUL,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, 31st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June, 1885. This band now numbers 976, being an increase of eleven during the year. There were twenty-four births and thirteen deaths.

The four schools on the reserve are fairly attended, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

The usual supply of blankets has been distributed amongst the aged and infirm Indians.

The health of the band is very satisfactory. The reserve is visited by Doctors Newton and McLaren, who take great interest in the welfare of the Indians.

The state of the reserve shows a marked degree of improvement since the lands were re-leased, last fall to white tenants; new fences are being made and new buildings erected.

The farming operations are steadily progressing, and many of the Indians are making good progress in farming and dairying.

Since my last report the Department has repaired the Indian Council House and added a bell-tower to All-Saints Church, at a cost of about one thousand seven hundred dollars.

I am pleased to be able to report that the sale of intoxicants to Indians has been greatly suppressed, and that it is now an unusual thing to see an Indian intoxicated. I can safely say that this is owing to the diligence of Mr. Constable Gunyon, who was recently appointed for that purpose.

The amount distributed during the year was about ($5,442.42) five thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATHEW HILL,

Indian Agent.

LAKE SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONTARIO, August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The population shows a net decrease since last year of three, the result of four births, five deaths, and two withdrawals, it stands now at one hundred and thirty-four.

Many of the band suffered from serious illness last winter, and it was resolved in Council to employ a doctor, which was done, with good results.

Under instructions from the Department, I had the children vaccinated, with fair success.

Improvements in many respects are very marked during the past year. The new school-house in course of completion at the time of my last report is one of the most comfortable in the country, and built at a comparatively small outlay. Two new log dwellings have been erected, one for Mr. Blackbird, the other for Mrs. Peters. The chief also added to his improvements a new frame barn.

Increased attention is paid to farming by many, as will be seen by reference to the tabular statement, which shows a very considerable excess over the previous year in both stock and produce.

I assisted several last winter with supplies, to help them to earn something out of firewood—dead hemlock; but it turned out so inferior that it is yet unmarketed.

The school continues to prosper under Mr. Mayes, who has formally qualified himself by obtaining a certificate from the School Board. During the year a survey was made by F. Hamney, Esq., of a part of Georgina Island—two concessions—the first official survey—and it is remarkable that this official survey agrees very exactly with the survey made by the band themselves some years ago. With a rare exception, this survey places the holders in a much more satisfactory condition, especially so when the location tickets applied for shall have been issued. The Mission House occupied by the teacher has also been improved since my last report, by the completion of an upper storey, which makes it more comfortable and which was much needed.

Arrangements were made with Messrs. Hamilton & Richardson stock men, for the pasture, during the season, of fifty head of cattle, on that part of Georgina Island known as the burnt district, as an experiment. It was stated afterwards by those gentlemen that the pasture was not sufficient as the season advanced for the stock put on, and about one-third was taken off; the remainder seem to be doing tolerably well.

The habits and conduct of the band are to me generally satisfactory and very greatly improved. There are two or three exceptions, but even this proportion bears a favorable comparison with other communities.

Many of the women are very industrious. Several having sewing machines do considerable work for the white people as well as for their own people. Others go out as servants to the white people, thus learning habits which will be of advantage to them in the future. Many of my friends come from distant parts of the country to visit the island, and always make some purchases of fancy work to carry home with them, and on many occasions have sent the articles purchased to England.

The band is busy harvesting this month, and the crops, I consider, are superior to those on the mainland, not being injured by rust to any serious extent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. R. STEVENSON,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

No report from Agent Jermyn, he having been appointed about the end of the fiscal year.

SAUGEEN AGENCY,
SAUGEEN RESERVE, 5th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my report and tabular statement in regard to the Chippewas of the Saugeen band of Indians for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I can add but little by way of report, as my appointment to the agency took place on the 8th of June last, only 22 days before the end of the fiscal year, and therefore my experience with respect to their habits and industry is limited, not enabling me to give so full and complete a report, as would be desirable.

This band numbers 347, being a decrease of 15 during the year.

In preparing my tabular statements I had, in a great measure, to depend upon the information received from different Indians, and from the late Agent.

It is pleasant, however, to relate that much work has been done on their roads; in building culverts and ditching.

The Indians are turning their attention more to the cultivation of their land, and are making some progress A few who confine themselves to agriculture are apparently in much the best circumstances.

The crops this year promise to be excellent.

The introduction of the Scott Act into the County of Bruce has been of great advantage to the Indians. Not a single case has taken place where an Indian has been accused of partaking of any intoxicant whatever, and as such has been the case the Act cannot be too highly appreciated by those who take an interest in the welfare of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES TELFER CONAWAY,

Indian Agent.

ALNWICK AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, 21st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied with tabular statement. There are 3,404·15 acres in the Alnwick reserve, the greater part of which is excellent land. About 2,460 acres are cleared, of which about 1,325 acres are rented to white tenants, who paid in rent during the year 1884 the sum of $2,920.72. The municipal council of the Township of Alnwick, of which the reserve forms a part, assess the tenants on the reserve and collect taxes from them, but spend little of the money on the reserve—not the one-thirtieth part—which I consider a great injustice to the Indians, who have to keep their own roads in repair by their labor or by making drafts on their interest money, while the taxes collected from their tenants are expended in other parts of the township.

I regret to say that the drinking habits of some of the Indians have considerably increased since my last report, and I confess my inability to be able to bring the offenders to justice, from the fact that the Indians will not give any information as to where or from whom they receive the liquor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

MUD AND RICE LAKE AGENCY,
GORE'S LANDING, 26th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1885.

During the past year the Indians have had considerable sickness at both the villages under my charge, consumption being the principal disease. At present they are nearly all enjoying good health.

The majority of the Indians have, as usual, spent a good deal of their time in trapping, shooting, fishing and gathering wild rice, and have been very successful. A considerable quantity of baskets and fancy bark and quill-work has also been made.

Quite a number of the Indians have hired with farmers as laborers, and have made considerable money in that way; a few are farming, and some of them are doing remarkably well; others have made good promises, saying that they will commence farming in the spring.

The schools—one at each village—have been fairly attended, and the children are progressing favorably. Both schools are taught by Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWIN HARRIS.
Indian Agent.

Agent McPhee's report not yet received.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,
PENETANGUISHENE, 14th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian matters in this Agency, accompanied by the usual tabular statement.

I made periodical visits to the Christian Islands during the past year, and was pleased to find the Indians contented and improving their land. Since my last report they have cleared thirty-four acres of new land, and put it under crop. They have been fortunate enough to escape the rust which has been prevalent on the mainland this season, and their wheat will turn out better than ours.

I was pleased to find, when I made an inspection last winter, that there was not a family in actual want for provisions. They had a large quantity of potatoes, and every family had a store sufficient for the winter. I anticipate, from present appearances, that they will have an equally sufficient supply for the coming winter.

During the summer the men have had employment at the mills, and many have made a good deal of money out of wild fruit gathered on the islands on the north shore.

The Indians are much pleased with the threshing machine they purchased last fall, and although the quantity of grain they had to thresh was small, I think the facility thus afforded them for threshing will induce them to raise a larger quantity hereafter.

I am pleased to be able to report on their good conduct and sobriety. A drunken Indian is now seldom seen.

Seven children have died during the year.

Consequent on the sale of some of the islands, locally known as the "Rocks," I have on several occasions been called upon by your Department to examine and report upon the different islands sold. In doing so I have made a very general examination of the greater part of the group lying between this town and the northerly boundary of my Agency. Those on the outer range are mostly bare of trees, with the exception of a few wind-blown stunted pines and cedars, whilst those in the inner ranges are prettily wooded with scrub hardwoods and evergreens. There is no timber of any commercial value. Should the taking up of them by summer tourists continue, as it at present promises to do, it cannot but become a measure of great assistance to this section of the country. The immense group

of islands forms a wonderful camping ground, and the bass fishing is exceedingly good. The large number of tourists who even now are using it, furnish employment to Indian boatmen and others during the summer months.

The school on Christian Island is now conducted by a female teacher, and I think the change will be beneficial, as the children who attend the school are mostly quite young, and will, no doubt, get better attention and advance more rapidly under the supervision of a female teacher.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. THOMPSON,

Indian Agent.

SCUGOG AGENCY, ONTARIO, 27th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian matters in this Agency together with the enclosed tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The Indians belonging to this band are now in a better position to work their own land than ever before. This is owing to the Department having this year supplied them with good horses, harness, waggons, and other necessaries for farm work, and although the Indians did not get their horses until late in the season, I must say the work so far has been encouraging. They have a nice crop of oats, the largest crop of corn and potatoes ever raised on the reserve, and have also summer fallowed nearly all their land, having ploughed it a second and a greater part of it a third time, putting it in really excellent order for next year's crop. The trouble existing for years, of the Indians renting their lands to the whites is now an evil of the past, as not a single acre has been worked by outsiders this season. The general health of the band is good, there being one death and two births in the last twelve months, the band now numbers fourty-four (44) an increase of one over last year. I am sorry to report that school matters remain at a standstill, as I find it is impossible to persuade any of the children to attend the school which adjoins the reserve. The fishing in Scugog Lake this year has been unusually good, the Indians finding it a never failing source of food supply, besides catching large numbers of fish for sale. I am glad to report that the use of intoxicants among the Indians is decreasing, but there are two or three Indians who continue to baffle all efforts to prevent them obtaining liquor, as they manage some way or other to get it every time they go to any of the neighboring villages. I am now working strenuously to catch the parties who procure the liquor for them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McDERMOT,

Indian Agent.

Rev. W. W. Shepherd's report on Mount Elgin Industrial Institution not yet received.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, 25th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—At your request, I have the honor to transmit a report on the New England Company's Mohawk Institution, "Indian Industrial and Normal School," for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

During the year 14 boys and 10 girls entered, and 12 boys and 12 girls left the Institution, the number of pupils at the end of the year being 90 (45 boys and 45 girls).

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:—

Under 1 year	3
From 1 to 2 years	8
From 2 to 3 years	6
From 3 to 4 years	2
From 4 to 5 years	4
From 5 to 6 years	1

The average attendance for boys, 2 years 6⅔ months; and for girls, 2 years and 5 months. Of girls, 3 were sent home through delicate health, 2 left to help their mothers through sickness in the family, 1 to take charge of a school, 1 married, 2 were refused re-admission, their conduct not being satisfactory, and 1 entered domestic service. Of boys, 2 were sent home through ill-health, 1 for habitual lazy and dirty conduct, 2 had completed their course, and left to obtain situations, 4 "Oneidas of the Thames" absconded.

The buildings, offices and furniture have been kept in excellent order. Eleven additional storm sashes were supplied to dormitory and laundry windows, a new oak stairway was erected at the main entrance, and the boys' wing of the building was re-shingled.

Large additions and alterations, consisting of a residence for the Superintendent, and further accommodation for officers and pupils, have been authorized and will be commenced at once.

Beyond an outbreak of measles and several cases of malarial fever, the health of the pupils has been good. The general conduct has been satisfactory.

The teachers have worked with skill and zeal, and the classes have made good progress. Five boys and three girls successfully passed the high school entrance examinations, and two girls completed their course of special training as teachers, and have been appointed to the charge of schools. Two boys, who had passed as teachers, but declined the special training, obtained situations as clerks.

Ten scholarships have been established, by means of which deserving pupils will be maintained at the Collegiate Institute, Brantford, to obtain provincial certificates as teachers, &c. All expenses of boarding and clothing of the scholars are provided by the liberality of the New England Company, but I am indebted to the Government for a grant towards defraying the cost of fees, books, &c.

To enable any Indian band in the Dominion to obtain qualified teachers, the New England Company has been pleased to direct that hereafter 30 boys and 30 girls may be admitted from the Tuscarora reserve, and 15 boys and 15 girls from any Indian reserve in the Dominion. Candidates must be between the ages of 11 and 17 years, and able to read fairly in the third reader and work correctly the simple rules in arithmetic. Pupils from other Indian Institutions will not be admitted.

Industrial Department.

The farm crops were excellent, and, considering present prices, yielded a satisfactory return. A new barn, with root cellar 36 x 36 feet, has been built, and the cattle byres have been considerably enlarged and improved.

The carpenters' shop was closed part of the year, the master being on sick leave. There are four apprentices. One boy is apprenticed to a blacksmith in Brantford, but boards at the Institution.

Condition of Past Pupils.

I consider the condition of the 121 pupils (see table) who have left the Institution during the last four years is encouraging, although it does not reach the high standard of our hopes and desires.

I would respectfully and earnestly request that you will be pleased to issue instructions to the managers of Indian Industrial Schools, to the effect that "Managers and Superintendents of Indian Institutions are on no account to admit into their respective schools pupils belonging to or who have been in other Indian Institutions without first obtaining the consent of the Superintendent of the school in which the pupil was first received."

The principle embodied in the above suggestion has been very seriously violated in the past. Pupils who have been dismissed for serious offences or who ran away from this Institution have been readily and without inquiry admitted into others. The effect will render any exercise of discipline as regards the pupils or their parents an utter impossibility, and will encourage both to play fast and loose with their privileges. Another evil to be prevented by enforcing the suggestion is the unwise interference of one institution with the work of another, by which past pupils are diverted from the course for which at great cost they have been prepared. For instance, A. S. was admitted here in 1874 when in his 16th year. He remained 5½ years, and learned the trade of a blacksmith. I obtained employment for him in one of the largest agricultural machine manufactories in the country. He told me last summer that he was then saving eleven dollars per week over and above his expenses. Now, when he certainly could help himself, he is, at 25 years of age admitted, like a little boy, into an Institution supported in part by the Government. After attending the school 3 or 4 months he successfully passed his examination, and becomes a school teacher, on $250 per annum.

It is very evident that he was qualified to pass his examination before leaving here. However, he did not then wish to teach, so became a blacksmith. Now he expects to teach a year and then enter the ministry. He may, and I certainly hope and pray he will, become a good preacher—he was a good and very industrious blacksmith, and as "example is better than precept" it may be a question in which capacity he might be the better missionary to his brethren.

As a direct result of the case cited above, N. S., a brother of A. S., ran away from this Institution when within two months of completing a course of five years and passing his examination as a teacher. His father came a few days before he left and told him that his brother had entered the other institution and would be sent from there to college, to be prepared for the ministry. Further comment is unneccessary.

I will conclude by again urging the adoption of such regulations as will convince the Indians that in the efforts made for their advancement no room remains for unwholesome rivalry.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT ASHTON,

Superintendent.

TABLE showing the present condition of 121 pupils who have left the Institution during the four years ending 31st December, 1884.

——	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1. Farming independently or on shares	1	.....	1
2. do at hire, or for parents	29	.....	29
3. Working at trades, as clerks, or in factories.	10	.....	10
4. Domestic service, Indian	.....	.....	.....
5. do white	1	8	9
6. Teaching school	.....	7	7
7. Interpreters and catechists	.....	.....	.....
8. Attending other institutions and colleges	4	.....	4
9. Living with friends and attending school	2	5	7
10. do girls, also boys under 16	7	17	24
11. Removed to United States	1	.....	1
12. Re-admitted	2	1	3
13. Known to be doing badly	.....	.....	.....
14. Doubtful, wandering or idle	3	1	4
15. Not reported on, having been less than six months in the Institution	3	2	5
16. Married	.....	10	10
17. Dead	2	5	7
	65	56	121

To the School Board, Six Nations Indian Reserve :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1884-85. To Balance brought forward, July, 1884			$1,132 24
New England Company's annual grant		$1,000 00	
Six Nations do		1,500 00	
Indian Department do		400 00	
			2,900 00
			$4,032 24

Expenditure.

1884-85. By Teachers' salaries	$1,891 21	
Buildings and grounds	101 00	
School furniture	1 75	
Fuel, &c	106 25	
School apparatus, books, &c	73 22	
Printing and office expenses	21 74	
Insurance	6 50	
Travelling expenses	17 25	
Fees for Indian children attending white schools	22 25	
Prizes for attendance, year ending 30th June, 1884	44 00	
		$2,285 17
Balance on 30th June, 1885 :—		
Bank of Montreal, deposit	1,000 00	
do do account	747 07	
		1,747 07
		$4,032 24

Of the balance, $1,000 has been bearing 3 per cent. interest since 22nd January ; the remainder $747.07, stands to your credit in the Bank of Montreal.

The Board has directed the Hon. Secretary to supply all the schools with additional furniture and apparatus, some of which is now ordered.

The Board has also had under consideration the advisability of providing increased accommodation for school sections Nos. 9 and 2, but in view of the fact that petitions have been received from many of the residents of the "Stone Ridge" and "Red Line," Methodist school sections, requesting the Board to supply them with schools, no decision has been arrived at, and consequently the funds have been held in reserve.

The yards at schools Nos. 7 and 9 were planted with young trees this spring.

In December last the Board sustained a great loss through the death of its chairman, the Venerable Archdeacon Nelles, who, for upwards of half a century, had constantly and earnestly labored for the advancement of education amongst the Six Nation Indians. It is gratifying to know that he was spared to see the realization of his desires in the excellent school system now thoroughly established, the Board having eight well equipped schools, all under the instruction of qualified and trained native teachers.

The vacancy at the Board caused by the death of Archdeacon Nelles remains to be filled by some one to be appointed by the New England Company.

The following changes in the teaching staff have taken place during the year:—

Mr. P. H. Martin, S. S. No. 10, resigned to enter a medical school as student.

Mr. David Hill was transferred from S. S. No. 7 to S. S. No. 6, which latter was re-opened upon my recommendation in September last. He was meeting with very fair success, but resigned his charge without notice in June. No successor has been appointed.

Mrs. Johnson's, late Miss Latham, services as teacher of S. S. No. 5, were discontinued in January.

Appointments:—

Miss E. Johnson, Mohawk Institute Certificate, to S. S. No. 7.
Mrs. A. Foster do do do do 10.
Miss E. Goosie do do do do 5.

Miss F. Maracle, S. S. No. 3, and Miss S. Davis, S. S. No. 3, received $25 increase of salary from the 1st April.

I accompanied Dr. Kelly, County Inspector, and Col. Gilkison, Chairman of the Board, when the former named gentleman inspected and examined the schools just before the commencement of the summer vacations. The schools were in good order and the pupils passed their examinations creditably.

As the Inspector's report will be presented in due course, I omitted my usual annual examinations this year, but intend hereafter to hold them prior to the visit of the County Inspector.

Appended is a tabular statement of the attendance at the various schools.

At the close of the year 366 children of the Six Nations were attending the Board schools, 13 attending schools amongst the whites, their fees being paid by the Board, and 55 were attending the Mohawk Institution;—total 434.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours obediently,

ROBERT ASHTON,

Hon. Sec. and Inspector.

YEAR ended 30th June, 1885.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Indian Department (1)—Col. Gilkison, *Chairman.*

New England Co. (3)—Revs. R. Ashton, *Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Caswell, — (*Vacant*).

Six Nations' Council (3)—Chiefs M. Martin, John Hill, Josiah Hill.

No. of School Section.	Name of Teacher and Date of taking charge of School.	Teacher's Qualification.	Annual Salary.	Number on Register.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.
			$			
2	Miss F. Maracle, April, 1881...	*Mohawk Institute Certificate.	275	65 † (63)	25·95 (25·3)	39·9 (40·1)
3	Miss S. Davis, Jan., 1884, for S. S. No. 9.	do ...	275	44 (50)	22·33 (24·1)	50·7 (48·2)
5	Miss E. Goosie, Feb., 1884....	do ...	250	41 (32)	15·63 (12·3)	38·1 (39·7)
6	(Vacant.)	do ...	250	28 (17)	9·00 (7·0)	32·1 (41·1)
7	Miss E. Johnson, Aug., 1884..	do ...	250	53 (59)	16·18 (17·9)	30·5 (30·3)
8	Miss M. Davis, April, 1883.....	do ...	250	30 (31)	11·15 (12·0)	37·1 (38·7)
9	Mr. C. Russell, Jan., 1884, for S. S. No. 5.	do ...	250	41 (48)	16·67 (18·6)	40·6 (38·7)
10	Mrs. A. Foster, Oct., 1884.....	do ...	250	64 (47)	23·28 (23·0)	36·3 (48·8)
1885	.....	.....	.....	366	140·19	38·2
(1884)	.....	.....	.....	(347)	(140·2)	(40·7)

* Holders of this certificate must be Indians, not less than 17 years of age. They must have passed the examination for entrance into a High School, and have completed six months' special training as a teacher in the Mohawk Institution and Indian Normal School.

† The numbers written (63) are the corresponding figures for the year ending June, 1884.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, 21st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the request, as expressed in your letter of April last, I have the honor to offer the following report on the management, working and results of the industrial Indian schools at Wikwemikong.

The number of the pupils in the boarding houses has averaged 70, nearly equally divided between the two branches of the Institution. Their health has been generally good and their conduct satisfactory.

The principal trades heretofore introduced are the carpenter, blacksmith, waggon maker and shoemaker trades. The three first are under the management of a competent tradesman, formed by regular apprenticeship in one of the cities in Canada. The same young man who had learned the trade under the first master we had, has yet the charge of the shoemaker shop. He has three apprentices, whose work shows attention and progress.

The influence of our industrial schools is made evident by the steady improvements observed in the village and the whole settlement. Many new houses have been built on good stone foundations—larger, higher, better in every respect, and furnished with the conveniences generally found in the homes of white settlers. Carts, waggons, buggies, &c., which the Indians used to procure from the farmers by exchange for horses and cattle, have been repaired and new ones made; numbers of tram sleighs, harrows, ploughs (the wooden part being generally made by the Indians), have been furnished with their iron fixtures; ploughs and all kinds of instruments repaired, and almost all the horses shod.

The usefulness of the works taught in the other branch of our Institution was no less apparent.

The grant of $1,200 for the maintenance of the 70 pupils in the boarding school has entered in a good proportion into the bill of expenses.

For the building of shops and procuring the needed materials, iron of every size, coal for the blacksmith shop, leather of every description, and all the requisites for the shoemaker shop, we had to draw from other sources.

There has never been a lack in the orders. If the customers were as ready to pay as to order, the shop might have been self-supporting; but we have often to take their excuses for long delays, so that the shops are far from remunerative.

The prospect at the beginning of the present year was encouraging. Very useful arrangements had been completed in the fall for the convenience of the boarding school; good wells had been dug; the stone foundation of the old school house had been renewed and efficiently drained; the boys, divided into two classes each having their teacher, attended regularly, and we anticipated a year of notable progress; but how terribly were we disappointed.

The two teachers were soon to be laid up; one fell very sick; the other had his arm broken by the shock of a hand sleigh when sliding down hill with the boys.

Such was the situation, when in the interval of four days, from the 18th to the 22nd of January, our two large boarding and school houses were entirely destroyed by fire; so that in a few hours was lost the work completed by long efforts, personal devotedness and the use of all available resources.

Fortunately, no one was injured by the fire and most of the furniture and other property was saved.

In both cases the whole population repaired to the spot at the first ringing of the alarm bell. All worked with great energy to arrest the progress of the fire, and when all hope of saving the buildings was given over, to remove from them all that could be snatched from the flames, even doors and sashes.

We had now to find a shelter for our children. No other being convenient, the large carpenter and waggon shop was at once properly arranged, and 20 boys, whose homes could not be easily reached, occupied it. The first storey became the class and study room; the twenty iron beds saved from the fire were set in the loft for a dormitory. The meals for the boys were prepared in the mission house.

More difficulty was experienced in the other departments. There, the only buildings spared were the laundry and baking house, the stables and a small barn. Happily a kind neighbor, whose house was the most commodious at hand, offered it to be used by the ladies and their pupils till a more convenient habitation could be prepared. Another Indian gave also a part of his house, where rooms were arranged for the two classes of the girls' school.

So it happened that they were very soon able to resume their work, which went on regularly till the end of April, when a building was put up in great haste for a temporary dwelling place and schoolhouse.

The only shops destroyed by fire were the bootmaker and weaver shops; and there was hardly any interruption to the working of the various industries.

In anticipation of the amount of work for the re-building of our institutions, one of the first steps has been to avail ourselves of an offer made by the proprietor of a complete steam machinery shop, used during the past few years at Manitowaning.

The whole has been transferred to Wikwemikong, where it has added a new branch to our industrial schools.

Encouraged by money, expressions of sympathy, and the hope that we shall be assisted in our efforts, we are now hard at work erecting a house 108 x 45 feet, and two and a half storeys high, where everything will be so arranged as to meet the requirements of the girls' industrial school.

The building is already far advanced. We hope that before the close of navigation a good part of the house will be ready for the pupils, who wait for its opening.

The re-building of the boys' house will be the work of next year; the materials will be gathered and prepared during the fall and winter.

In the meantime the large carpenter shop will be so arranged as to accommodate a limited number of boarders. The externs who learn trades spend the day and have their meals at the institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. DuRONQUET,
Principal of Wikwemikong Industrial School.

REPORT TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1885.

THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 30th June, 1885.

The Righ Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have pleasure in reporting that the record of the past year, as regards our two Indian homes, the Shingwauk and the Wawanosh, has, by the blessing of God, been unusually encouraging. The children have made good progress; there has been little sickness; our numbers have increased, and the Indian parents at the various reserves, so far from resenting my enforcing our rules for their children to remain the stipulated time, seem increasingly anxious to place their children under our care. At the present time we have 43 Indian boys and 2 white boys and 21 Indian girls. Several more are still to come, and I have had to refuse some half-dozen applications, owing to want of means for support. I have been encouraged also by offers of increased assistance from our friends, especially Sunday school children, who supplement the Departmental grant by supporting some of the individual children.

Review of the Year.

We began the year with 37 boys and 21 girls. One little girl died (almost suddenly) with hemorrhage from the lungs, the first week in April, and a little boy who was weakly when he came to us was sent home by the first boat, a victim of consumption, and has since died. The other children have all enjoyed good health. Since navigation opened, four girls who had completed their time have been sent to their homes, and five more girls have arrived; two of these latter were old pupils, who failed to return to us last summer, and three are new ones. Of the boys, the little sickly boy whom I mentioned is the only one that has left; two old boys have returned, and five new ones have come. Our total number at present is 43 Indian boys and 21 Indian girls. School hours have been kept regularly—9 to 12 every morning, 3 to 5 in the afternoons, and 7:30 to 8:30 in the evenings, Saturdays excepted. We have one boy (David Osalge) learning algebra; 3 learning Euclid; 10 English grammar, composition, English history and writing out definitions of English words; 24 studying geography and dictation and writing copies; 35 studying arithmetic and 19 writing on slates. Of the reading books, 8 boys are in the Fourth

Reader; 5 in the Third Reader; 11 in the Second Reader; 11 in the second, Part 1st; and 8 in the 1st Part, First Reader.

Of our senior boys, two (David M. and John M.) look forward to becoming ministers of the Gospel, and two others (David O. and Jackson K.) are studying to be teachers.

The trades our boy are learning are carpentering, bootmaking and blacksmithing. Senior pupils (Isaac A. and Harry N.) are in charge of the carpentering and bootmaking departments, and instruct the other boys; and for instruction in blacksmithing the boys go up town. At the present time, 4 boys are learning the carpenter trade, 3 bootmaking and 3 blacksmithing. Our sash and door factory is still rented by the week to Mr. S. Fox, who employs two or three of our boys when at work.

The girls at the Wawanosh Home, besides their schooling, are taught laundry work, sewing, knitting and housework.

We have recently received two orphan white boys into the Home; their mothers provide their clothing, and pay $20 per annum towards their partial support; the balance of their cost I meet myself. My object in taking them is rather experimental, the idea being that they may have a leavening effect upon the Indian pupils, induce them to speak more correct English, and perhaps inspire them with some ambition to get on in the world. If the plan succeeds, I propose receiving about 10 orphan white children, provided I can obtain support for them. Our summer vacation begins this year 24th July, and ends 12th September.

Our rule now is for applications for admission to be made in May, and for new children to enter, and those who have completed their course to leave the first week in June only. A certain proportion of the pupils at each Home have to remain at the institution for the summer holidays, our work having so far progressed that we find it now impossible to keep things in order when all hands are away. We have had no difficulty in arranging this, many of the pupils being quite willing to remain.

Our Staff.

I have this summer succeeded in engaging an assistant, Mr. H. D. Mitchell, who seems in every way well qualified to perform the duties required of him. The work of the Homes had become altogether too great a burden for me to bear alone, having other duties connected with my ministerial work and the diocese to attend to, and I felt it absolutely necessary that I should be freed from the constant superintendence of the Home work, so as occasionally to travel around among the Indians whose children we are educating, and to visit various parts in Canada, with a view to keeping up interest in the work. Our schoolmaster, Mr. Wotton, left us on the 1st of July, and his place will be taken by the Rev. C. E. French, who will assist also in the chapel services. Our staff now at the Shingwauk will consist of Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Mitchell; schoolmaster, Rev. C. E. French; matron, Mrs. Seal, and an Indian servant. At the Wawanosh, Lady Superintendent, Miss Cunningham; gardener and matron, Geo. Hardiman and wife.

Visits to the Indians.

Since the appointment of Mr. Mitchell to the position of assistant superintendent, I have been enabled to leave home, and have visited the Indians of the Cape Croker, Christian Island, Parry Island, Spanish River and Serpent River Reserves. At all those places I found the Indians quite in favor of our work, and apparently anxious to send their children to us. I think a great many will be prepared to come to us next year, if I can arrange to pay them another visit, and provided we are able to receive them.

On the 24th of this month (July) I propose starting on a short tour to the North-West, the scene of the recent disturbance, taking with me three of our Indian boys, in the uniform of the institution—a bootmaker, a blacksmith and a farm boy—the object being to visit the Indians in that locality, and confer with the mission-

aries working among them, with a view to extending our work in that direction, and perhaps bring back a few new pupils to our institution.

As I have already intimated to the Department (11th June), it is my desire to make use of the present crisis to extend our work among the Indians, to enlarge our present buildings and to increase the number of our pupils. A first step towards this is to ascertain whether there is any disposition among the tribes in the North-West to avail themselves of our institution here, or whether we shall have to depend, as heretofore, on pupils from the reserves in western Ontario.

But whether we take children from the North-West or not, I think there is little doubt, that if means are forthcoming, we shall be able to keep an average of 50 boys at the Shingwauk Home, and 24 girls at the Wawanosh, as there seems to be every disposition on the part of the Indians now to send their children to us, and all whom we have now are bound to us by agreement.

I believe I am justified in asking of the Department a small increase in the grant at present made to our Institutions. Indeed, unless some additional help is given, it will be impossible for me to retain the services of Mr. Mitchell as Assistant Superintendent, as this addition to our staff involves an increase of expenditure of $500 per annum.

The moderate request I have to make is, that the Department will pay for five more boys, at $60 per annum, and five more girls, at $40 per annum. This will exactly make up the sum required for the Assistant Superintendent; and towards the support of additional pupils I will apply for help elsewhere.

Should the number of our pupils at any time fall below the figure of boys 35, girls 20, I should not, of course, expect the full grant to be paid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD F. WILSON,
Principal.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY, QUE.,
31st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my first report on the Caughnawaga Indians, for the year ended the 30th June last; also a tabular statement, giving the number of the population, and showing the affairs of the band in general.

There were 90 births and 72 deaths during the year; and since the last report the increase in the population is 94 souls.

There were no epidemic diseases on the reserve this year, and the sanitary condition of the tribe has been satisfactory. We have had, however, to deplore the death of two chiefs, that of Chief Louis Morris, and that of Grand Chief Joseph Williams. The demise of Chief Williams was much felt in the village, as he was greatly esteemed.

The crops are very good, and the Indians have in consequence been much encouraged in their agricultural pursuits. There are several good and beautiful farms on the reserve, which are provided with good buildings, and are well cultivated by the Indians themselves. All those who have taken to farming live well; and, I believe, when the division of the reserve shall have been completed, the Indians will seriously take to agriculture.

The work of the sub-division of the reserve by Mr. Dedman, under the supervision of Mr. McLea Walbank, is steadily going on, and I hope that it will soon be completed to the satisfaction of the majority of the band.

An industrial and agricultural exhibition was held at this place during the year, and the committee have decided that there should be one every year, to promote emulation among the Indians in agricultural pursuits.

The agricultural products exhibited have demonstrated to the visitors that there is very little difference between the Indians of this tribe and the civilized people, for all the articles exhibited were arranged with taste and were in abundance.

The village has been very peaceful, and the presence of Constable Lefort is a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. He is very active, constantly at his post, and always ready to give the Indians good advice.

There has been no progress in the school during the year, and I regret to have to state that the Government school is very little frequented by children, although there are about 200 on the reserve who should attend school.

A change has recently been made by appointing another teacher, which it is hoped will result in a larger attendance and greater progress of the pupils.

The contractors have quarried as much stone as was necessary to satisfy the demands made upon them. They gave employment to about 30 or 35 men.

Nearly all the women work in glass beads, and a certain number of men take rafts over the rapids. This occupation prevents these from tilling the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

ST. REGIS AGENCY, 12th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, in relation to the Indians of this Agency, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June last.

The population, according to the last annuity interest pay-list, was 1,136, being 1,055 Catholic and 81 Protestants.

During the last fiscal year there were 85 births, 35 deaths and 24 marriages.

The mission consists of 1,990 souls, of whom 815 are American Indians, 120 French Canadians, and the remainder British Indian families.

I am pleased to report that temperance and order now prevail in the village of St. Regis, no liquor being sold in the place.

Any Indians whom I have seen under the influence of liquor this summer had procured it from the vendor through a white man either in Dundee or Hogansburgh.

Owing to the Scott Act no liquor can be procured in Cornwall.

The three Catholic schools have been in operation during the year, but the attendance, I am sorry to say, has not improved very much.

When I visited from house to house, taking the tabular statements, I pressed upon the parents the importance and good result of sending their children to school. They would not, however, promise to do so.

The repairs on the St. Regis church are completed, and it is now a respectable looking and very comfortable edifice.

The Rev. Mr. Mainville works hard and spares no pains to minister to the spiritual wants of the Indians.

The health and prosperity of the band has been good, and many are improving their houses.

The Catholic members on St. Regis Island have just finished a comfortable school house. They were very much in want of it, being quite a distance from the St. Regis school.

The crops on the islands are looking well, as the Indians are giving more attention to the cultivation of their lands.

The making of baskets is the principal industry of the Indian women, and they find a ready sale for them at home and elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT TYRE,
Indian Agent.

VIGER AGENCY.

No report as yet from Agent Le Bel.

St. FRANCIS AGENCY.

Agent Vassal's report has not yet been received.

LAC ST. JEAN, 24th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report for the year ended the 30th June last.

The last census shows an increase of twenty-six souls.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year has been very good.

The crop was good and that of the present year promises a good yield. There is twice as much hay as there was last year, and there is perceptible progress in agricultural pursuits.

The Indians always appear to be good, sober and very quiet.

The scarcity of fur-bearing animals has compelled them to go too far for the chase to be remunerative.

The school is well frequented, and the parents begin to understand that it is their duty to send their children to it. There is a great change in these last, and the whole tribe is improving in an astonishing manner.

The hospital is over-shaded by beautiful trees and is surrounded by a splendid palisade. This palisade was constructed by order of the Department this year. It has made the place most healthy and agreeable to the sick, and at the same time has embellished our pretty village of Pointe Bleu.

I have been obliged this year to prosecute two liquor vendors. One was fined $50, and the suit in the other case is still pending.

The money sent by the Government has been expended with economy, and to the best advantage of the Indians.

In fine, our Indians give great satisfaction, and the efforts made by the Government every year for them will be crowned, I hope, with success.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY,
MARIA, 13th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, with the enclosed report, a tabular statement, in connection with the affairs of the Agency of the Micmacs of Maria.

Since last year the Micmacs have made some progress. During last fall and this spring they have made new clearings on their lands; they have also erected several barns and will erect some more shortly.

Repairs have been made to several houses, giving them an unusual appearance of comfort and cheerfulness. Horses, carriages and agricultural implements have also been purchased, and we begin to notice a commencement of progress.

The progress would have been greater if last year's harvest had been better.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ, Ptre.,

Indian Agent.

STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY, 24th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on my return here, in the month of July last, the Micmac Indian tribe were plunged in the greatest disorder, drinking to excess and breaking the peace night and day. Thanks to the exertions of the constable appointed by your Department to maintain peace on the reserve, I have succeeded in restoring order, but to have the law respected we had to act with severity, for until then the law had never been put wholly into execution.

During the months of May and June two constables were required; one will, however, be sufficient now.

The health of these Indians has been good; there were no contagious diseases among them.

The crop will be very small this year, as the Indians were unable to sow much for the want of means.

The $125 allowance granted to them by your Department was distributed in potatoes which they required more than any thing else, for it is the most profitable crop for them; $125 however, distributed among 500 Indians, is quite insufficient.

These Indians are very poor, on account of the great number of widows, sick and orphans in the tribe.

They now derive no profit from the hunt, and as regards other industries they have none.

A few strangers from the United States employ the able bodied men during the months of July and August for salmon fishing.

Their means of subsistence is very precarious, and in general these Indians are poor. During last winter, which was very severe, several suffered from hunger and cold.

The attendance at school has been satisfactory. The interior of the school is now completed, but the outside requires to be repaired.

Every thing here is still to be done; the church should be repaired, a house for the Missionary and Agent has to be erected, and for all that work, which will cost about $6,000, we have not one cent.

During last year there were 29 births, 26 deaths and 1 marriage.

I am, with profound respect,

Your very devoted servant,

CHARLES GUAY,

Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKI, 7th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, for the year ended 30th June.

Having been but a few months in this Agency, I am unable to give a lengthy report this year.

The total population of Indians connected with this Agency is 410, being 322 on the pay rolls and 88 others who have not come to the reserve for several years. This is a decrease of one from last year's report.

Consumption seems to be very prevalent among some of the members of the band, owing, I presume, to the cold and wet which they endure whilst in the woods, and to the neglect of lung diseases in the incipient stages.

Among those who have died during the year is Francis Passassawan (brother of the late Chief Pikewatick), who died 25th June, aged 85. He was a most exemplary member of the band, and was deservedly esteemed by both Indians and whites.

Although, owing to the cold wet spring, the Indians were late in completing the sowing of their crops, yet they now present a very good appearance, and if the remainder of the season is favorable there will be a bountiful return for the seed sown on the reserve.

A number of the members of the band have neat dwelling-houses, with suitable outbuildings, foremost of whom are Louis Pezzendewatch, Peter Tehesse and Bernard Decontier.

About fifty families engage in farming to a greater or lesser extent. Of the remainder, a good many had been farming, but their homes being broken up by the death of their wives, and in some cases, of their children also, they have abandoned the land, and either follow the chase for a living or work for some of the lumber firms who operate north and west of Maniwaki. Of those who cultivate the soil, about one-half depend altogether on their farms for their support, and have ceased to take part in the winter's hunt for furs.

Although repeatedly advised to do so, the Indians of this band are yet averse to having the unoccupied land on the reserve disposed of for their benefit.

The Makutenene family yet claim proprietary rights in two-thirds of the town plot of Maniwaki, and their leader, John Bull, has had several interviews with me on the subject.

There are a number of aged and sick people belonging to this band, including several widows. The Department gave the poorest of these people assistance during the past winter, by monthly relief payments, which was gratefully appreciated by the parties benefited.

It is a source of regret to me to perceive the many facilities which the Indians on this reserve have of obtaining intoxicants; and as they invariably refuse to inform on those supplying them with liquor, the punishment of these white miscreants is almost impossible. This state of affairs will continue until the Indian Act be so amended that the sale of intoxicants will be prohibited within 20 miles of a reserve. It is evident that the prohibition of the sale of liquors on a reserve is useless if they can be obtained just outside the boundary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

JEUNE LORETTE AGENCY.

Rev. G. Giroux's report has not yet been received.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS, 28th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report on Indian affairs in my Superintendency, also the usual tabular statement in connection therewith, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The health of the Indians of St. Paul, St. Augustine, Grande Romaine and Natashquan has been good in general; a few children, however, suffered with colds. There was one death, a young man 19 years old, who was killed by a gunshot wound.

The hunt this year for fur-bearing animals was not so good as that of last year, but no one suffered from hunger, as they had beaver, cariboo and white partridges in large quantities, and fish in abundance, obtained from the lakes in the interior.

The price obtained for their furs was not as high as that obtained the year previous; nevertheless, they succeeded in paying their debts, and I have remarked with pleasure that they were better clothed than heretofore. This I attribute to the honest dealings of the Hon. the Hudson Cay Co. with those Indians. The company never gives them any intoxicants, and this principle is strictly adhered to in all the Company's posts within my Superintendency.

I grieve to have to state that these Indians did not behave so well this year, in regard to the use of intoxicants, as heretofore. They act like children, and have no will of their own. They succumb to the temptation placed before them by unprincipled traders, who come from all parts of the country in search of them.

During my stay at Masknaro I caused one of the delinquents of last year to appear before me. He pleaded guilty, and was condemned to pay a fine of $50.00. This punishment will, I hope, have a good effect, and prevent a repetition of the offence. I took that opportunity to warn the Indians to abandon the use of intoxicants if they did not wish to be deprived not only of the Government grant but also of their liberty, by being sent to prison. I have also advised them strongly to transact business with honest traders only, and to avoid all vendors of spirituous liquors.

The energetic measures adopted by the Government, in compelling the vendors of intoxicants to pay their fines, and in confiscating their boats, have had a good effect with both the Indians and the whites of the north coast of the St. Lawrence. I trust the lessons thus learned will not be forgotten in the future.

The Indians had not commenced fishing for cod when I left, and but few intended to follow that occupation; the rest preferring to return, as soon as they could, to their hunting grounds, in order to avoid, they said, contracting the diseases and sharing in the vices of the whites. I approved of their decision.

Having heard that some traders had sold intoxicants to the Indians at Mecatina and St. Augustine, the former 125 miles and the latter 150 miles from Masknaro, I desired to visit those places, but as I could not obtain sufficient evidence to convict, I did not go, as I was alone and could not act in the triple capacity of plaintiff, constable and magistrate. Had I met with the commander of the Government steamer, "La Canadienne," I would have made the trip, as I could have had from him the required assistance.

Three persons were also accused of having sold spirituous liquors to Indians at Natashquan, and one at Napisipi. They all appeared before me, but could not be convicted for want of evidence.

There are fourteen families dispersed here and there on the coast, within an area of 250 miles. I could not visit them, nor could I ascertain their number. Some reside as far as Blanc Sablon. To give you an idea of the distance travelled by these Indians, I will state that some of them went twice to Esquimaux Bay during the winter. I was informed that they left their boats as security with some traders for advances made to enable them to go hunting during the winter, and that

not having been able to pay the traders in the spring, the latter kept the boats. It was for that reason that they could not come to Masknaro. Had they followed my advice and that of the Rev. Father Arnaud, their missionary, this would not have happened. Unfortunately for them, they preferred to follow the advice of the traders.

I distributed provisions to the aged, the widows and the poor amongst those families to a certain amount, but to do this I was obliged to take a small quantity from each post in my Superintendency. I believe them to be worthy to share in the distribution. Before beginning the distribution they asked me to give them money, so that they might purchase for themselves what they required; but my answer was, that no money would be given them.

Mingan.

On my arrival at Mingan I found all the Indians of the place collected there. The sanitary condition of the band is good, and it was with pleasure that I learned they had abstained from intoxicants during the whole year. I reprimanded three Indians for breaking seal nets belonging to white people. They said they were under the impression that the nets caused them injury. Later, however, I was informed that the act had been committed through jealousy, which is characteristic of the Indians. They will not, I think, repeat the offence. I stopped with these Indians all the time they were together, so as to deter, by my presence, the traders from selling or giving them intoxicants.

The hunt this year for fur-bearing animals was a greater success than last year. Cariboo and white partridges were plentiful. On their return they paid all the debts they had contracted the previous fall, two only were unable to discharge their liabilities. These Indians were generally better clothed and cleaner than on my former visit, but the widows and orphans are greatly neglected.

The four families who went away last year and remained on the south side of the river, at Gaspé, returned to the north coast. They say hunting is better on the north side of the river, and those who remained had better success than those who went south. I am very glad of this, as it may have the effect of preventing them from roaming about. I have every reason to believe that the conduct of these four families during their absence, was good.

After the distribution to the poor of their share of the grant in provisions, several widows asked me to give them clothes for themselves and children, and indeed there was good reason for such a request, for they had neither food or clothes, and it is seldom that their relatives are in a position to help them. I told them that I had nothing more to give them, and they begged of me to ask you for a larger grant, which I now beg to do on their behalf.

They killed 57 salmon, but their nets are now unserviceable.

Nets do not last long in salt water; the Indians would be very thankful to you for new ones.

They have also asked me to give them peas and potatoes for next spring. I told them that seed peas and potatoes would be of no use to them, the climate being too cold and the land too barren for agriculture. I also observed to them that they had no land prepared, no house, no cellars, no barns and no agricultural implements; that the land itself did not belong to them, it being held under seignorial tenure. I tried to make them understand that if they planted only potatoes they would have to lose much time in the spring and fall, and their hunting would suffer thereby, and that even if they did succeed in raising a few barrels of half grown potatoes it would not be sufficient for their wants. I could not recommend to the Department such an expenditure as it would be perfectly useless to them.

I met Constable Tremblay at Mingan; he had come there to meet me, in order to assist in the discharge of my duties; I had left Betsiamits before I knew of his appointment. He would have been of great help to me at Masknaro and other places; I did, however, alone, all that could be done there. During his stay at Mingan, Mr. Tremblay closely watched the traders and the Indians, and obtained all the

information he could relative to the liquor traffic. As soon as I found that his services were no longer required at Mingan, I gave him instructions to proceed to Moisie and Sept Isles, where his presence did much good.

Sept Isles.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this place has been good during the whole year. They have been well behaved, and have abstained from the use of intoxicants. There was one death, caused by pneumonia. Chief Barthelemi Manaik died at Moisie during the month of June; he took cold, and having had recourse to their old cure, the Matishan (steam bath, taken by means of red hot stones on which water is thrown) and exposed himself to a chill he died three days after. This chief had not set so good an example to his people as did the chief at Betsiamits, for he always gave trouble to the Agent and to Indians who were not related to him or who were not his friends.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals has not been so good this year as it was last year; only a few were able to discharge the debts they had contracted the previous fall; no one, however, suffered from hunger, for plenty of white partridges and some cariboo were killed. I found, when I passed there, a number of destitute Indians. Several widows received assistance during the winter out of the allowance granted to them last fall; aid was also extended to two old people, and to the infirm orphan mentioned in my last report. Whilst there I distributed the provisions which I had in hand. It was too little for so many persons, and for that reason I purchased provisions without telling them, to the amount of $50 over what I had received. I trust that you will have the goodness to pay this amount to the merchant from whom the supplies were purchased.

Neither cod nor bait are plentiful; nevertheless, those who have taken to fishing live comparatively well. Some catch fish for certain companies located at Moisie, Rivière la Chaloupe and Sheldrake, and they are well repaid. I have strongly advised them to fish for cod while they are on the coast, but, unfortunately, when the desire for their nomadic life takes hold of them, they seem unable to remain: In order to encourage one of those Indians to follow the occupation of fishing, I purchased for him a grapnel, to enable him to anchor his boat on the fishing ground. I hope that you will approve of this little outlay, and pay the account. I was requested by several widows to give them blankets. I told them that they would get some later in the season.

Godbout.

Only one person was sick during the year, and his was the infirmity of old age.

With the exception of a few idlers, the conduct of the Indians during the year was good. They were not very successful in hunting for fur-bearing animals, but those who hunted seals in the winter succeeded very well. They killed also partridges in abundance and had plenty of food. I am convinced that there would be but little want among these Indians if they were industrious hunters, or would employ themselves steadily in fishing or doing any other kind of work. The same may be said in regard to all the Indians of the north coast.

During the summer several Indians hunted the porpoise, and killed a great number of them.

Escoumains Reserve.

The Indians of Escoumains are always well behaved. They are very docile and industrious. They do all they can to earn their living, and will work for lumbermen in the woods rather than remain idle.

The women are also very industrious. They assist in tilling the land. They also manufacture different articles, which they sell to young people, and are very good housekeepers.

The harvest of last year, although small, gave them some encouragement, and that of this year promises well, if there is no early frost. I have nothing more to say in reference to these Indians, except that thus far they have given entire satisfaction.

Betsiamits Reserve.

On my return from the lower posts, I found all the Indians of this reserve gathered together. They had already received advances from the Hudson's Bay Company, and were ready to return to their hunting grounds.

In general the sanitary condition of these Indians has been good. There were four deaths during the year, caused by pneumonia. Chief John Estlo was among the number.

There was no want of food among them, either on the reserve or in the woods, for they killed some cariboo and as many white partridges as they required. They also obtained from the lakes all the fish they wanted.

The Indians were more successful this year, in hunting for fur-bearing animals, than during the preceding year, and although they have sold one-third more furs of all kinds this year than heretofore, still they complain that there is no more game in the woods.

The Indians of Betsiamits are all well clothed. The 100 barrels of flour which were given to them in the spring contributed much to their comfort, but unfortunately it was eaten in idleness. As a rule, the more that is given to Indians the more exacting they become. Gratitude is an unknown sentiment with them. They are suspicious and addicted to drinking, idle and full of pride. My opinion is, that giving them assistance is the worst service that can be rendered them. They should be made to work. This opinion refers, of course, only to Indians residing on the north coast of the St. Lawrence.

During the winter several young men worked for lumbering firms in this vicinity, and they intend to do so again next winter. A few families, during this summer, were at work in the saw mills of Sault au Cochon.

Constable Claveau has been very firm and active in the discharge of his duties for the maintenance of order and the removal from the reserve of traders, and especially of vendors of spirituous liquors; but so long as the Indians find means to cross to Rimouski, so long will they indulge in drinking.

I regret to have to state that timber has again been cut on this reserve in trespass; but I hope that the legal proceedings taken against the offenders will put a stop to that evil.

Last fall the potato crop was good, and that of this year promises well, provided the frost does not injure the growing crop.

The gardens are well kept, and if the Indians did not eat a portion of the potatoes sent to them for seed they could plant more than they do.

There was a greater abundance of salmon this year than in former years, and it is to be hoped that the occupation of fishing will become more and more remunerative.

I have made a separate census for each band, thinking that this little work may be of some use to the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,

Indian Superintendent.

RAMA AGENCY,

UPTERGROVE, 30th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my first annual report and tabular statement showing the affairs of the Indians of my Agency for the year ended 30th of June, 1885. The progress made by the Indians in agriculture is, on the whole, satisfactory, although not so rapid as I could desire. Thirteen acres have been cleared and partly put under crop. The potato crop this season is not so large as was expected, owing to the drought after planting. Peas and oats promise a good yield but the wheat is very poor. The seed supplied by the Department at the expense of the Band was a great help but was not sufficient, and in consequence a large portion of cultivated land lies idle for the want of teams and seed. The Indians are very well satisfied with and fully aware of the efforts made by the Department to better their condition. The majority of the band show a great desire and taste for fruit raising, having this spring purchased fruit trees from Messrs. Ferris & Wilcox to the extent of three hundred and fifty dollars. The new school room and council hall, 24 by 42 feet, and two storeys high, which was built during the last year, is a splendid building, adding much to the appearance of the village. Although no pains have been spared in the construction of this building and in procuring a competent teacher, the attendance has been very small, until very recently, but I hope, by continually advising the parents of the children, to be able to give a better report next year on school matters. I have much pleasure in reporting that this band is progressing in civilization; many of the Indians are members of the Methodist Church and Good Templars Lodge. This lodge, which is under the able management of Gilbert Williams, is doing much for the benefit of the Band, and causing many to abandon their disgraceful habit of drinking. I regret, however, to state that there are a few addicted to strong drink; several of the hotel keepers in the locality have been warned not to sell liquor to the Indians, and this step has had a good effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 6th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June, 1885.

The tabular statement shows a decrease in the population of seven during the year, according to the census which I have recently taken.

There is not much to report since last year. As regards farming, while it has increased on some reserves, it has gone back on others—particularly those on the southern portions of my Superintendency. This is caused by the Indians being too close to the towns and subject to their evil influences.

As regards statistics, there is but little change. The amounts placed in my hands for relief and seed purposes have been made use of in the best possible way for the comfort and profit of the Indians.

The schools at Eel Ground and Burnt Church have been in progress all the year, and are having good results.

Arrangements have been made to vaccinate the Indians, and at present all those requiring it are being vaccinated to guard against the small-pox coming among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,
Visiting Superintendent.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 17th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your circular of the 8th April last, I beg to submit, for your information, my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June, 1885.

During the year there have been in this district six births and ten deaths, showing a decrease of four, and leaving a total population of 417.

The statistical information contained in the tabular statement was compiled from a careful enquiry from the different Indian bands under my charge.

The agricultural industry of this district, for some years past, has been confined chiefly to King's Clear and St. Mary's reserves, York County.

The Indians of King's Clear are the most extensive farmers in the district; they occupy and have under cultivation, including hay and pasturage land, about 150 acres. The soil of this reserve is of excellent quality, and although the usual fertilizer necessary to successful farming is withheld yearly from the land in consequence of the Indians' failure to raise cattle, yet it is astonishing, with the small amount of attention the land receives, to see the crops that it produces. The potato crop, which is the most useful to the Indians, as will be seen by the tabular statement, was a fair average, and of excellent quality. The grain crop was also very good and well harvested. The only deficiency was in the hay crop, which, in consequence of the dry season, was fully one-third less than the usual average.

The farming engaged in by the Indians of St. Mary's reserve is the planting of potatoes and garden seeds. The total land farmed by these Indians will not exceed 2½ acres, part of which has been given them by their white neighbors, while part is on the reserve. The potatoes were a very good crop and most useful to the Indians.

This year the Indians of Woodstock reserve, Carlton County, have turned their attention to farming. They enclosed eight acres of land, which they have planted with potatoes, beans and buckwheat.

The Indians of St. George, Charlotte County, and the Indians of King's and Queen's County, who showed an honest intention to farm, were also supplied with the necessary seed and assistance in proportion to the land occupied.

The other industries engaged in, and apart from the time occupied at farming, are making tubs, churns, baskets, moccasins, snow shoes, &c. Many of the young men also procure employment on the St. John River and its tributaries at wood boat loading, stream driving, rafting and milling, for which they receive fair prices and wages. These are the principal means whereby they derive their living; as hunting and fishing, are not followed to the same extent as formerly. There are a few of the Indians who hunt, but it is in the interest of sportsmen and others, who employ them at certain wages for the time during which they are engaged.

The schools at St. Mary's and King's Clear are under the supervision of two competent teachers, Miss M. H. Martin and A. L. Morris. Both teachers command the respect of the Indians and children, and although it is difficult for the children to master the English language, yet, under all the circumstances, those who attend school regularly are progressing favorably. While the average attendance is not all

that might be desired, yet it shows the attendance of a majority of the children whose parents reside on the reserves permanently. The falling off at certain times is largely due to the habits of the Indians, who frequently leave the reserve for other camping grounds, and who, in every instance, take their families with them, often remaining absent for months, unmindful of the loss of education.

On assuming my duties as Agent, I discovered that several Indians of St. Mary's reserve were addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants; and while it is difficult for an Agent to deal with the disreputable characters who supply them, on account of the indisposition of the Indians to inform and give evidence, nevertheless I succeeded in convicting two persons before Police Magistrate Marsh of Fredericton, for selling liquor to and treating Indians. The parties convicted, not being able to pay the amounts of fines imposed, were committed to the county gaol. These convictions, for a time, had a salutary effect, and deterred others from violating the law.

In other respects the general behavior of the Indians was very good, as I have not heard of any further violation of the laws during the year.

During the year the localities in and about the reserves have been visited by diphtheria and other diseases, from which fatal results to children have frequently occurred. The Indians were blessed in this respect, as they have had no disease of a contagious nature amongst them. The deaths reported were caused by old age and consumption.

During the year the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney, of St. John, N.B., in the interest of the Indians and other Roman Catholics of King's Clear, has stationed permanently on King's Clear reserve a resident priest, the Rev. William O'Leary. This appointment has already proved a great benefit to the Indians, as their spiritual and temporal welfare since his arrival has been most carefully looked after.

The remarks in reference to the Rev. William O'Leary are also applicable to the Rev. James C. McDevett, of Fredericton, whose spiritual influence amongst the Indians of St. Mary's often proves very beneficial.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Indians who reside on their reserves are improving in their habits and mode of life; but it is to be hoped, in their own interest, that in the course of time they will become more dependent on their own resources.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION.

PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA CO., N.B., 29th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my annual report, together with the tabular statement, which contains statistics for the year ended 30th June, 1885, connected with the Indians within my district.

I have to report that their general health has been good. The number at present on the reserves, including both bands, is two hundred and three, a decrease of sixteen during the year—caused, I think, by removal.

Their progress in agriculture seems to be slow, yet if a comparison be made with their present condition and what it was ten or fifteen years ago, the difference would appear very great. Their crops last year were good, potatoes more than an average. In purchasing seed for them this spring I bought 120 bushels of potatoes and 13 bushels of oats from two of the Indian farmers at Tobique, which goes to show a marked improvement in that direction.

I was much pleased with the manner in which they distributed their interest money which you sent them this spring. After voting $100 to pay their school teacher the balance due her, and 50 cents apiece to each member of the band, there were nearly $20 left, which, after a short consultation, they voted to be expended in paying for teams to plough for their widows, aged and poor people, thus showing an interest, care and sympathy for them.

During the summer months the men are constantly employed taking tourists and pleasure-seekers to the head waters and lakes of the Tobique and St. John Rivers, for which they obtain good wages.

The school at Tobique still continues in operation and is doing a good work, although the attendance is not so large as it should be. Education must have a very great effect in their elevation and refinement, and I am confidently looking for a higher standard of morality among the Indians when their children, now being educated, shall have grown up to take the place of their parents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOSES CRAIG,

Indian Agent.

TADOUSAC, 12th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to your official communication, dated at Ottawa the 1st instant, I have the honor to forward to your Department my annual report on Indian matters in the district of Saguenay, Que., for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

There are about fifteen families of Montagnais Indians residing permanently at Tadousac, L'Anse St. Jean and Les Escoumains. They manage to live comfortably enough, spearing porpoises and seal-killing during summer and winter, with occasional trapping in the forests bordering on the Saguenay. The Escoumains group being isolated are less exposed to the allurements of intemperance, and devote more time to agricultural pursuits.

When I arrived on the Indian reserve at Batsiamits, towards the latter end of June, I found Constable J. B. Claveau on duty, the superintendent, Mr. L. F. Boucher, being away on his summer trip. I swore him in officially and gave him the necessary instructions for his guidance. A few days previous to my arrival a new chief, one Moise, had been elected, not unanimously, as he was deemed by many rather an unworthy successor to the lamented Jean Baptiste.

Having been informed that a certain spirit of discontent and latent rebellion against all authority was rapidly gaining ground amongst the Indians, I held a public conference with them, and through an interpreter I recalled to their minds how generously they had been dealt with by the Government, and how unfairly they were acting towards the local representatives of your Department at Betsiamits. I further pointed out to them the folly of sending a delegation to Ottawa, with a view of urging previously referred complaints against the superintendent's administration. In a word, I reasoned with them as forcibly as possible, and they dispersed, apparently convinced.

The proceeds of the hunt have been above the average, and as a sign of a better knowledge of their own interests, the Betsiamits trappers have evinced more willingness to pay their accounts, thus establishing a firmer basis of mutual confidence.

I was called upon to settle a dispute between an Indian and a planter, and I employed officer Claveau, who proved most active and efficient.

At Pointe des Monts (nine miles to the eastward of Godbout) a complaint for larceny was lodged by one Charlotte Atchenish against two individuals belonging to Godbout. A warrant was regularly issued against them, but the special constable

failed to accomplish the arrest. The proceedings will be resumed as soon as convenient.

At Seven Islands, which I visited about the 23rd July, I found a considerable gathering of families of Montagnais called together to attend the services of the mission. There I met with the superintendent and Constable A. Tremblay. This officer seemed to me very careful and anxious to follow his instructions.

The trapping during last season had not been very productive, and, as a consequence, there were some cases of destitution. Notwithstanding the presence in the harbor of trading schooners with intoxicating liquors on board, I am happy to say the Indians all through the mission kept aloof from temptation, and were remarkably abstinent. The judgment I had rendered last year against one Hévé Montigny for selling liquor to the Indian Capault was not executed. The amount is secured by a promissory note for $50 properly endorsed, but it was not advisible to endeavor to collect at the time, as I could not see any prospect of payment.

At Moise I met with few Indians on the reserve, and they seemed to be destitute. I have remarked with pleasure that this year the Indians left for the hunting grounds immediately after the mission instead of loitering on the reserves idly consuming their time and provisions.

At Mingan the Indians had dispersed when I had arrived there, but the same remarks may be applied to them with regard to sobriety, &c.

About the middle of September I went with Commander Wm. Waleham, of the federal steamer "La Canadienne," as far as the Straits of Belle Isle. Mr. Boucher had furnished me with some notes of complaint to proceed against, *inter alia*, one Leandre Michef, trader residing near Mutton Bay, for selling liquor in 1884 to some Indians of St Augustine. I dilligently enquired into the affair, but owing to the absence of the material witnesses I was unable to proceed to judgment. Nevertheless I am satisfied, from the warnings I have publicly given, that no liquor will be sold again to the Indians.

In concluding this report I may say that during the last season, as in previous years, I have exerted my best and most constant efforts to aid in the good work performed by your Department amongst the Indians of the north shore and Labrador coasts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. O'BRIEN.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

BEAR RIVER, N.S., 10th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you my annual report, with tabular statement, in connection with Indian affairs of this district, No. 1 "B," including the counties of Digby and Yarmouth.

I have little improvement to note as regards the temporal prosperity of this band, as the depression in the various industries in this place also affects the Indian, who has to depend in a great measure for a living on the sale of his wares to the white man.

They have been visited with more sickness than usual the last winter and spring, nearly every family suffered; consumption is the prevalent disease to which they are subject, and which is slowly but surely thinning their numbers.

Eighteen deaths have occurred, many of those being adults, in the prime of life, some heads of families. You can easily imagine the suffering and privation following in the train of so much sickness, especially where there is no provision made in time of health for such an emergency.

The fund granted by the Department for aid to sick and aged Indians, and which I have tried to expend as judiciously as possible, has been an important item in their resources.

There have been eleven births, which gives a decrease of seven, although the tabular statement gives an increase of six in the population over that of last year, caused by some families having moved into this district.

I am pleased to report intemperance on the decrease, in fact there has no case of drunkenness come to my notice for some time.

The annual festival of St. Anne, at which season there has always been more or less drinking with the usual results, passed very quietly, owing, possibly, to precautions taken to prevent the sale of whisky on the reserve. One of the vendors of whiskey to Indians was sent to jail for six months and this has, no doubt, had a deterrent effect.

The school on the reserve is conceded by all to be of the utmost importance to the rising generation, and if the parents would take more interest there would be a more regular attendance, and consequently more progress and improvement on the part of the pupils. I was present at the inspection of the school by L. S. Morse, Esq., who expressed himself well pleased with the progress and deportment of the pupils which speaks well for the teacher, Mr. T. C. Kerr.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREEMAN McDORMAND,
Indian Agent, District No. 1 "B."

KENTVILLE, N.S., 1st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report, together with tabular statement, respecting the Indians of this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

There is little change of importance to note in the condition of the Indians except what might be expected from natural causes.

Commercial distress and hard times for the farmers have prevailed here generally for the past year, making Indian wares unsaleable, and forcing them to wander more than usual from place to place, in order to eke out an honest subsistence.

In the spring of 1884, after placing the five families on Government land—10 acres—they left suddenly and went by way of Windsor to Lunenburg where they remained about three months, returning, so poor as to require immediate relief. One of their number, old Mrs. Joe Paul, died on the third day after her return, leaving three helpless grandchildren. There is one thing I have to record in their favor, that all those familes just spoken of are sober, temperate, peaceful and well-conducted Indians, and it is a pleasure, so far as the means at my disposal will allow, to assist them.

There are some wild, drinking Indians, with whom I have little intercourse, and there are a number who have left here for good, hoping to secure a better home elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No. 2.

CALEDONIA, N.S., 22nd September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I hereby submit my annual report, including tabular statement, of Indians of Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.

As will be seen by the statement, there is a slight increase in number of population over that of last year—two in Queen's and four in Lunenburg, making in all six persons.

The number of children attending the schools is also on the increase. They are sadly in want of a school house at New Germany, where some seventeen children attend in a private room. The heads of families seem to think that they cannot do much themselves towards erecting a school building; they look to your Department for help.

Many of the Indians about Milton have not planted this year, although seed had been supplied to them for that purpose. They consider the hunting season will afford them sufficient cash to lay in a winter's supply.

I must say, however, they are in general progressing in agricultural pursuits.

Very many of them are also improving their houses and surroundings, so that their places present a tidy and comfortable appearance.

Outside of New Germany, farming is not carried on to a great extent in Lunenburg County. Basket making and coopering are the chief employments at Bridgewater and Gold River.

I have filled out the census papers lately sent me, and will this week forward them to your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,

Indian Agent, Districts Nos. 3 and 4.

ENFIELD, 20th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the Indians of Halifax County under my supervision. The Indians in this district reside at Sheet Harbor, Cow Bay, Dartmouth and Wellington. They number 110 souls. Their principal occupation is farming. They appear to be very industrious and, with very few exceptions are strictly temperate. Although they live on reserves and have good houses, a number of them travel in the summer season, and do not devote as much time to the cultivation of their farms as might be desired. There are no Indian schools in this district, and none attending other schools. On the whole, the condition of the Indians in this agency may be considered favorable, as they are, to my knowledge, a sober, honest and industrious people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. DESMOND,

Indian Agent, District No. 5.

No report as yet from Mr. Agent Gass, for County of Hants.

TRURO, N.S., 6th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, my report on Indian affairs in the County of Colchester for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Owing to a warm, dry summer, we have not had so much sickness in this district as in former years, the absence of pulmonary diseases, both acute and chronic, being quite noticeable.

Truro, being situated in the centre of this Province, and easily reached by railway connections, is a large and migratory Indian ground for the neighboring counties. The most of the cases of illness have, therefore, been brought in by outsiders. Very little drunkenness has been seen since the breaking up of a den, which easily supplied those desirous of getting drunk, and against which, after considerable difficulty in getting proper evidence, I managed to conduct a successful prosecution.

The great difficulty I have to contend with in agricultural matters is the entire absence of Indian reserves or lands in this county; if it were possible to have this changed, I am convinced that great improvement could be effected in the condition of the Indians under my charge.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 6 "*B.*"

PARRSBORO', 1st September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with instructions, to submit the following report, together with tabulated statement, for the year ended the 30th June last.

The condition of the Indians in this agency is encouraging. They have, to a large extent, abandoned their old nomadic habits and adopted the ways of the white man. The majority of them now take more or less interest in agriculture. Several of the members of the band at Halfway Lake being unable to obtain sufficient land for farming purposes at that place, have, during the past year, made clearings and erected houses on the reserve. A few families from other parts of the county joined them, and they have now quite a thriving little colony. Their crops look well, and they seem quite satisfied with the place. The band at the lake devote themselves almost exclusively to farming and coopering. With one or two exceptions, the members of this band are sober and industrious. Several of the children attend the district school. There has been comparatively little sickness and no deaths during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. T. CLARK, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 7.

No report as yet from Rev. Roderick MacDonald, Agent for Pictou.

No report from Mr. Chisholm, Agent for Antigonish and Guysboro.

No report as yet from Rev. John McDougall, Agent for the County of Richmond.

River Inhabitants,
Inverness County, N. S., 9th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The figures in the tabular statement are in several instances approximately given, as it is difficult to obtain very reliable information from Indians. This, however, is not owing to their indisposition to impart the information asked, but to their inability and want of judgment.

To the information in the tabular statement and former reports I have but little to add. The Indians of my agency are a law-abiding people, and afford an example it would be well for some of their white civilized neighbors to imitate.

I may further state that in regard to sobriety and morality they show a decided improvement. It would be difficult to find anywhere a people in their circumstances among whom the precepts of religion and nature are more faithfully observed.

I am sorry to say that some of their white neighbors continue to trespass on the reserves, and I find it difficult to put the law in force, on account of the unwillingness of the Indians to complain, fearing to be assaulted by the trespassers for doing so.

The sympathy of some of the white people with their friends, the trespassers, and against the Indians, whose lands they covet, is in part the cause of the difficulty of having the law put in force satisfactorily. In connection with this, I may state that four years ago information was laid against trespassers (Donald McLean and his sons). I issued warrants against the parties; they evaded the warrants by leaving the country at that time, but returned; after much difficulty they were arrested and tried before the stipendiary magistrate of the shire town, and fined, and imprisoned because they would not pay the fine imposed. When the trespassers were in gaol I authorized the Indians, with others, to make the hay on the Indian reserve, which the said trespassers used to cut and take away. On the following summer I was sued for damages by those trespassers in the Supreme Court. The case was put off for two years, till last October term, 1884. On account of the aforesaid sympathy, the jury gave a verdict against me, contrary to the charge of the judge; consequently, an appeal was fyled to the Supreme Court of judges in *banco* at Halifax, before whom the verdict of the jury against me was set aside.

The school on the Whycocomagh reserve is well conducted by Mr. John McEachern, and the children in attendance are making fair progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent, District No. 11.

No report as yet from Rev. R. Grant, Agent for the County of Victoria.

Christmas Island, N.S., 18th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—Since my last annual report there has been little change of note in the condition of the Indians in the County of Cape Breton. Sickness has been more

prevalent among them the past year than in any preceding year of my agency. Consumption is the most fatal ailment to which they are subject; each succeeding generation seems to be more liable to the disease. Of the six deaths reported in the district during the year, four were from consumption. This degeneracy of the race I attribute to the scarcity of those articles of food which are most congenial to the tastes and constitution of the Indians, such as the deer, and a variety of other game now almost extinct. Again, the increasing scarcity of the material necessary for the prosecution of his favorite industry of coopering, subjects him to unwonted hardships, and, as a consequence, his health becomes seriously impaired, frequently before he attains the age of manhood.

In the matter of farming, the settlement at Eskasoni is progressing as well as could reasonably be expected. Considerable pains are taken to get a fair share of potatoes planted every year. Each family usually plants from ten to twenty-five bushels. The crop this year promises to be an unusually large one. The extra grant provided last spring enabled many to put more seed than usual into the ground, besides otherwise helping them during the planting season.

I have again to complain of the unsatisfactory condition of the Indians who reside in the vicinity of the towns of Sydney and North Sydney. Their close proximity to drinking resorts is always to them a source of danger. The shiftless manner in which they have now become accustomed to eke out a miserable and precarious existence is fast destroying all habits of industry and causing them to become a drag upon the community. I have frequently urged upon them, but without success, the propriety of their taking up a portion of the reserve at Eskasoni, and of learning to cultivate the soil like the rest of the band there. They maintain that there is no more good land unoccupied on the reserve, and they feel reluctant to begin anew and make homesteads in the midst of the forest. In this connection I may add that the best parts of the reserve are already taken up and largely cultivated. With a view to encourage this recalcitrant and nomadic faction of the band to come to the reserve, I suggested to the Department the advisability of buying for them a lot of land adjoining the reserve, containing about two hundred acres, a large section of which is under cultivation, and all of which is now offered for sale at a reasonable price. The Department, however, declined to entertain the proposition. Consequently, I cannot hold out much hope of getting these people back to the reserve to give their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

The school house and the surrounding grounds have been improved, as recommended by the inspector of schools for the district. The great cause of complaint, with regard to the school, is the irregularity of the attendance of the pupils. It is difficult to educate these people up to taking an interest in English schools. Some progress has already been made in this direction, and there is reason to believe that this apathy will, in a little time, disappear, as the beneficial effects of the school upon those in regular attendance are already becoming apparent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. MACKENZIE,
Indian Agent, District No. 13.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
LENNOX ISLAND, 6th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from your Department, I have the honor to transmit my annual report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I am pleased to be able to begin my report by stating that the Indians residing on the Lennox Island reserve are, with few exceptions, very sober, most of them having, some years ago, signed the temperance pledge.

I am happy to say that the Indians are progressing in agriculture. More land was sown last spring than in previous years. I distributed last spring, to be used as seed, twenty-two bushels of wheat, eighty-six bushels of oats and two hundred and sixty-two bushels of potatoes; but more than this quantity was sown, for several Indians had saved their seeds from last year's crop.

Their crops look remarkably well and promise a good yield. Never was there on Lennox Island a finer crop than there is this year. It can be favorably compared with the crops of their white neighbors on the mainland.

The Indians residing on Lennox Island have this year, for the first time, fenced in, at considerable expense (it is a board fence with juniper posts), the land surrounding the chapel—four acres—and sowed it with oats, expecting to make a profit on the money expended in fencing and in the purchase of the seed required; the profit to be placed in the fund collected for the purpose of building a new chapel, which they propose to build in a few years.

There has been, as will be perceived by the tabular statement, an increase in the population. This increase is due to the fact that four families who had left Prince Edward Island have returned.

I am still teaching on Lennox Island. The children are making fair progress.

I had the pleasure to day of a visit from John Arbuckle, Esq., school inspector. He appeared pleased with the result of the examination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY—TREATY No. 1,
MANITOBA, 19th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report and tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended the 30th June, 1885.

I have very great pleasure in informing you that there is a change for the better in all the Indians under my charge. They show a much greater desire to improve their reserves, and are altogether more contented than formerly, with the exception of Yellow Quill's band, who are still opposed to going to the Swan Lake reserve. There was not the least sign of any intoxicants having been used amongst them during the time the payments were being made.

The Rosseau River bands put down this year the following quantities of seed on the reserve: sixteen bushels of wheat, six bushels of barley, seventy-five bushels potatoes, five pounds of turnip seed, two pounds carrot seed and three pounds of onion seed, also one bushel of beans, and at the time I was making the payments the crops looked remarkably well. Under the instructions of the Department I had a wire fence put up around the nine acres which were broken on this reserve last year, the Indians themselves taking out the posts and stringing the wire; they did the work very well. This year they have broken twenty acres more, which will come in for next year. The portion of these bands residing at the rapids on the Rosseau River, a distance of some ten miles from the reserve and where they have some fine gardens, put

down seventy bushels potatoes, fourteen bushels wheat, five bushels barley and the same quantity of garden seeds as the others. I cannot say how these crops look, as I had not time to go and see them when I was making the payments. I purchased a yoke of oxen for those Indians who are living at the rapids, in the spring, in lieu of a bull and one cow still due to them under treaty stipulations. There is considerable dissatisfaction existing amongst the settlers about the Rapids on account of the Indians remaining there, as they have no reserve and are trespassing on private property. If those Indians could be all induced to remain on the reserve it would be much better, and no difficulties would be likely to arise between them and the settlers. They have a large reserve, with a reasonable amount of land fit for agricultural purposes, as well as a very large area of the very best grazing and meadow lands, which would enable them to raise any amount of stock.

The Long Plain band sowed this year fifty-two bushels of wheat, ninety bushels of potatoes, one bushel of beans, five pounds turnip seed, three pounds carrot seed and three pounds onion seed. The wheat and potatoes are looking well and promise a large yield; garden seeds not very good. The Indians of this band took out during the winter 3,200 rails and 1,400 pickets and they fenced in the sixteen acres of new land broken last year, as well as about ten acres more, doing all the work themselves. They have broken this year of new land about twenty acres. This band, at the rate they are going on, will soon become self-supporting. The only drawback to farming on this reserve is the want of open prairie land, as there is only a very small area to be had, the reserve being nearly all covered with timber. I purchased an ox for this band last fall with the money I received for the blind one I sold some time ago. I placed the ox in charge of one of the Indians, by the name of Kitchipeness, who had one of his own. He has taken good care of them, but I find that he is unwilling to let any of the rest use them, and under these circumstances we will require another ox, as the work on the reserve will be too much for one yoke to do. There will be about fifty acres to put in crop next season. With the permission of the Department I purchased for this reserve, a short time ago, a second hand self-rake reaping machine. It was worked only one season. I bought it for the sum of $45, and the man from whom I purchased it delivered it on the reserve where it has worked very well. After the man drove once round the field with his horses I got the Indians to hitch on the oxen, and they drove them round the field several times in my presence, doing very good work. We commenced cutting yesterday, the 18th of August. The wheat was in good order for cutting, and although not a very heavy crop of straw, the heads were all well filled, and, with the exception of one field, were the ripest I have seen this season. The Indians were delighted when their own oxen driven by themselves, were hitched to the machine and started; some of them whom I never before saw attempt to work commenced binding and picking up any scattered heads which lay on the ground. Short Bear, the chief, seemed the most delighted of any of them. They seemed to rival each other to see who would do the most binding and stooking. The sample of wheat is all that could be wished for. Their potatoes are also of a very fine quality; I saw some of them cooked while I was there. They took very good care of them this year. I got them to plant eighteen bushels for seed another year, and from present appearances, if we can get them saved through the winter, we will have enough for seed without buying.

The Swan Lake band are nearly all living at the Gardens, near Hamilton's Crossing, on the Assiniboine River. I gave them fourteen bushels of seed wheat in the spring, five pounds of turnip seed, three pounds of carrot seed, three pounds of onion seed and one bushel of beans. The crops had a very fine appearance at the time I was making the payments. This band was supplied with two yoke of oxen this spring and two sets of harness complete. I got the thirty acres which were to have been fenced last year on the Swan Lake reserve fenced this year with good oak posts, placed one rod apart, and four strands of heavy galvanized steel-barbed wire. The remainder of the five acres, which were to have been broken last year, two completed. I got the fifteen acres that were broken and back-set last season sown

with wheat. Of the other ten acres, eight were sown with barley and two were planted with potatoes. I did not see the crops lately, as I did not go out to the reserve to pay this year, but am informed that they have a very fine appearance. This band are as determined as ever to have their whole reserve at the Gardens. It would be a great relief to me were this matter settled once for all, as it comes up every time I meet with them. They say they will never go to Swan Lake, and will not allow any of their band to go there. The whole blame rests on the chief speaker of the band and a few others, as many of them would go and remain on the reserve, but are afraid, on account of threats made against them by those other parties.

The Sandy Bay reserve has been transferred from my agency to that of Mr. Agent Martineau, and the Rolling River and Riding Mountain bands have been re-transferred to Mr. Agent Herchmer.

There has been considerable sickness amongst the bands in my agency this year. There were forty-one deaths against twenty-four births. I might mention, that when making payments to the Rosseau River bands, formerly, I was unable to obtain the services of a properly qualified interpreter. This year I procured the services of the Rev. H. Cochrane, of St. Peter's, who, through his untiring exertions, was successful in finding out a number in these bands who had been for years fraudulently drawing annuity for larger families than they really had, and hereafter I will be able to detect any such who may make an attempt to defraud the Government. I also discovered three or four families in Yellow Quill's band who were doing the same thing. It is the most difficult thing, in dealing with the Indians, to get them to reduce their families when any of them happen to die; they always claim that they are entitled to one year's annuity after the death of a person takes place. It seems that they were paid in that way for the first few years after the first treaty with them was made in 1871.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

ST. PETER'S, BROKEN HEAD AND FORT ALEXANDER AGENCY,

CLANDEBOYE—TREATY No. 1, 17th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

St. Peter's.

I am sorry to have to report that the crops suffered last fall to a much greater extent on this reserve than was anticipated, the people had to contend with an unprecedentedly wet fall, so that it was with the utmost labor they harvested their crops.

With all the disappointment of a comparatively poor harvest, the people passed a prosperous winter. Those who put up hay for sale got a good price for it (from three to six dollars a ton), and as the making of hay in this part of the country costs something under a dollar a ton, they were well paid for their work, and I hope it will encourage them to put up more this summer.

Then, the angling for jack-fish, up to to the middle of February, was very good, fully thirty thousand being sold by the Indians. The fish would average at least three pounds each, and they received one and a-half cents per pound.

Only some two thousand five hundred whitefish were caught last fall by members of this band; but some families wintered out at Dog Head and Bull's Head, on Lake Winnipeg, where they fished all winter with success, and found a ready sale for any surplus they had, at good prices.

The catch of sturgeon, in the spring, was greater than ever before since I have been in the country, over sixteen years. Other fishing, fair.

In fact, the people of this band who have settled down will compare favorably with most of the old settlements along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in their agricultural pursuits, in their houses, in their clothing, in the number of their cattle and agricultural implements, and are more prosperous and make more money in a year than thousands of people in the older Provinces. Yet they do not progress as they should; one reason being that they take too many holidays. Time is of no value in their eyes. A great many of them would like to have council meetings two or three times a week. They think nothing of coming to my place and talking for half a day or more, in the middle of haying or harvest, about the most trifling affairs, but as there is no such word as time in the Indian language, it is hard to teach them that time is money, and I have been unable to find an interpreter who could do so. Then, in the fall of the year, instead of fall ploughing, they go duck shooting, and nothing can stop them until hard frost comes and the ducks leave.

Again, their wandering habits have disappointed me often. A man will break land, own a pair of oxen, a cow or two, build a house and stable, and work hard all summer and half the winter; perhaps before spring he has sold his improvements for a mere nothing to some other Indian, or left them, and is off to Lake Winnipeg, Rat Portage or some other place, not to turn up again until the annual payments.

Of course, I do not mean that this is the characteristic of all the people; there are exceptions, and I hope that in the course of a few years this state of things will change, for that there is a marked improvement in this respect during the last ten years is very apparent. Then there is their great enemy intoxicating liquor; they seem to have no difficulty in buying it all over the Province, and I have noticed in almost every police court report names of Indians being fined small sums or so many days in gaol, and nothing done to punish those who sold the liquor.

There are five schools on this reserve, three Protestant and two Catholic; two of these are supported entirely by the Government and the other three are assisted up to three hundred dollars per annum.

St. Peter's, South (Government).

On my last examination of this school, presided over by Mr. Henry Cochrane, I found the children were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dictation and letter writing. This is the most advanced school in the agency. Nine of the chidren are reading in the fifth book, twelve in the fourth, eighteen in the third, seven in the second, and five in the first; nineteen are learning geography, twenty-eight children could write a very fair letter entirely of their own composition on their slates—some of these letters were beautifully written. One boy was working at vulgar fractions and twenty-seven knew their multiplication tables. The average attendance since Mr. Cochrane took the school, for nine months ending 30th June, is over thirty, with fifty-five on the roll.

Mr. Cochrane deserves great praise for the way in which he conducts this school and the way in which he makes the children take an interest in their work.

St. Peter's, North (Government).

This is a good school. Mr. Wm. H. Prince gives great satisfaction; he is most energetic in making the parents send their children. He teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, drawing of maps on the blackboard, singing and letter writing; four children were in the fourth book, eight in the third,

nine in the second, five in the first and four at A, B, C. The average attendance for the last nine months was over thirty-three, with fifty names on the roll; this is most satisfactory, considering the roving disposition of so many of the parents.

St. Peter's, East (Catholic Mission).

Presided over by Miss Trauffenback, who is a good teacher, and who cannot be too highly commended for her perseverance in teaching and the way in which she has advanced such of her pupils as have attended at all regularly. Only one pupil attended every day last quarter, and others, only three, five, nine, thirteen days, and so on. There are twenty children on the roll and an average attendance of a little over eight for the year.

The children are taught reading, grammar, spelling and recitations, geography, history in French and English, and singing. Six pupils were reading and spelling in the second French and in the third English readers, two were in the second book and four in the first. In grammar this school is in advance of any school in the agency; in rudimentary history and in general geography equal to any; in arithmetic, not so far advanced; in recitations and singing it is only equalled by the Fort Alexander Catholic school. In fact, no school in my agency has progressed so satisfactorily during the last year as this, and I am pleased to be able to say so, as in my last annual report I had to give quite a different account.

St. Peter's, East (Protestant).

Nominally under the Episcopal mission, but really a Government school, as Mr. James Settee, jun., receives no assistance from the society whatsoever.

The average attendance is a little over twenty-three for the last nine months. The pupils are taught reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic and exercises on the blackboard. Two children were in the fourth book, four in the third, three in the second and three in the first.

Mr. Settee has given fair satisfaction as a teacher; his pupils are taught spelling, reading and writing well, but are deficient in the other subjects.

Muckle's Creek School (Catholic).

This school has been closed since the ice broke up in the spring.

One hundred and eighty five bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of oats, fifty-two of barley, and nine hundred and forty bushels of potatoes, besides a quantity of Indian corn and garden seeds, have been planted by the members of this band.

The crops, with the exception of a few potatoes, which were drowned by the heavy rains in the spring, are the best I have seen for years; hay is looking magnificent, and altogether there is a good prospect of a most bountiful harvest.

Statute labor was performed by this band, and school houses and bridges were repaired. The people also did over a mile of ditching; part of this was done as statute labor and part as voluntary work.

Broken Head.

Crops here last fall, with the exception of potatoes, turned out poorly, but to make up for this the fishing was above the average; fully twenty thousand jack-fish were caught and sold to traders by this band.

Some of them also had hay for sale in the spring, for which they got a good price.

This band have done well with the Government cattle, which were given to them, they received four cows, seven oxen and two bulls from the Department; they now have forty-seven head, besides eleven head of private property. They planted last spring twenty-five bushels of wheat, ten bushels of barley and one hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes, besides Indian corn and garden seeds; everything looks fair except garden stuffs, for with the exception of three or four men, they do not seem to take any interest in gardens, and it is hardly worth while giving them seed.

The heathen part of this band are as far from settling on the reserve as ever, only eight families making it their home; several of the others will stay for a time, and then leave and go to their homes at or near Rosseau, Point du Chêne and other parts of the Province.

Those who remain on the reserve are well off. They can now find a ready market at their doors for their fish, hay, berries, canoes and whatever they have to sell. Last fall one trader bought twelve hundred partridges and several hundred rabbits from them.

Mr. Black, who is in charge of the Government school here, is a most painstaking teacher, and the progress of the children is a credit to him. Mr. Black finds it very hard to get the children to attend, as the parents move about so much. He teaches reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography from the map of the world, and writing. One pupil is in the fourth book, nine in the second primmer, three in the first primmer and four at A, B, C's; ten are learning geography.

The Indians have built the walls of a new school house, but so far no one has offered to take the contract to finish it, as they say it would take at least one hundred and fifty dollars to do so. At present, school is held in the Episcopal chapel, and a very poor place it is, being dilapidated and not in a central position.

Fort Alexander.

The crops on this reserve were good last fall. Potatoes were splendid, and it was a good thing for the people that it was so, as the fall fishing for whitefish, on which they depend so much, was almost a failure—not from the fish being any scarcer than usual, but from the stormy weather which swept away many a net, and prevented the fishermen from attending and setting those they had left in a proper manner. Only eighteen thousand were caught.

During the winter fishing was fair, and the Indians killed a large number of elk, moose, partridges and rabbits. Mr. McKenzie, the Hudson Bay Company officer in charge, reported to me that the catch of fur was double what it had been for years. They planted this spring ten bushels of wheat, fifteen bushels of corn, seven bushels of oats, five bushels peas and six hundred and thirty-five bushels of potatoes. Their cattle were wintered well; all those having Government cattle had plenty of hay.

Fort Alexander (Catholic).

Father Madore has been in charge of this school for over a year, and a more energetic and hard working person could hardly be found; he has one of the best regulated schools in the agency. On my last visit I found the pupils were reading and spelling in French and English, arithmetic, geography, recitations and singing. Two children were in the fourth book, seven in the third, thirteen in the second, four in the first, and four in the first primmer, seven at A. B. C's.

The children have advanced favorably in every branch, with the exception of spelling, in which they were rather backward. In singing, they quite surprised me, taking their different parts in glees and choruses in French and English, in a way I have never heard equalled at any school.

The Protestant Government school at the English mission, I am sorry to say, is the poorest in my agency; the parents are great wanderers, and cannot be made to send their children; the attendance is smaller than it was years ago, and the children are no further advanced.

Miss H. McKenzie, who has been teaching for the last quarter, only having an average attendance of four, with sixteen names on the roll, feels almost discouraged.

The Protestant Indians have built the walls of a new school house near the mouth of the Winnipeg River, and one of the councillors, John Henderson, has taken the contract to finish it. This, I believe, is a better site for a school, as I think there would be a better attendance.

The troubles in the west were a source of a good deal of excitement amongst my Indians, but I do not think that there was the least idea of any of them going on the

war path; they talked a good deal and were inclined to make demands on the Department, thinking it a good opportunity.

The Stone Fort Treaty is a great subject of debate amongst them, which they talk about on every possible occasion, and what is called the outside promises, which they all hold to and which they all say they never gave up.

In this agency another cause of trouble is the different races of which the bands are composed.

At St. Peter's the Saulteaux and Swampies are jealous of one another; the Saulteau's think because they allowed the Swampies, who were originally from York Factory, to take the treaty with them, that they have no right to have a voice in affairs of the band, and as the Swampies are settlers, and increasing in numbers every year, they do not by any means intend to allow this.

At Fort Alexander it is something the same, as the French half-breeds are not satisfied to be ruled by the Indians, who are in the majority at present.

The half-breeds of this band (Fort Alexander) if they could retain their river lots, which they claim by the Manitoba Act, and also get their scrip, would, I believe go out of the treaty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent Muckle's report.

MANITO-WAH-PAH AGENCY—TREATY No. 2,
THE NARROWS OF LAKE MANITOBA, 30th June, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions contained in the circular letter dated Ottawa, 8th April, 1885, I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, on the Indians of Treaty No. 2, and parts of Treaties Nos. 1 and 4.

TREATY No. 1.

Sandy Bay Band on Lake Manitoba.

This band was formerly under the supervision of Mr. Agent Ogletree, but has been transferred to my agency. I am happy to be able to state that the Indians of this reserve are giving up their nomadic habits.

Most of them come from the Prairie tribes, and, as a consequence, were always absent from the reserve visiting their relatives and friends, or hunting, only returning about the months of June or July of each year, when they came to receive their annuity money, and then they went away again for another year; so in reality the band only numbered some five or six families who remained to improve the reserve.

This spring they returned earlier than usual, took up land on the reserve, hauled logs to build their houses, broke up new land and planted potatoes in it, fenced it with good new rails, and some of them sowed wheat, barley, peas, corn, beans, pumpkins, onions, carrots and turnips.

The more industrious ones are building new houses, having at last decided to make homes for themselves on the reserve, more especially that their children may benefit by attending the school.

They have completed the new school house, which is furnished with the required floors, door, windows, desks, seats and blackboard. There is also a good large box stove and pipes there. They have cut and hauled the logs necessary to build a house for the teacher, which is to be placed near the school house, and then they will fence in both houses in the one enclosure. They expect to be able to finish this by treaty

time. The children are sent to school regularly, and although it was only opened in January last, on my last inspection I found that quite a number of the pupils could read and write, the first class being in the second part of the First Book. The pupils in this class could also do a little arithmetic.

At first some of the members of the band were very backward in sending their children to school, but now they seem very well pleased with both school and teacher, and are all willing to send them there.

Judging from the results of their farming and the benefits they seem to understand that their children will derive from the school, I am confident that the members of this band will stay on the reserve and make homes for themselves there.

They now understand the earnest wish of the Government for their welfare, and acknowledge with thanks the help the Department has given them again this spring, by sending them different kinds of seeds, a good yoke of oxen and harness.

The fur is decreasing in quantity so fast that they begin to see for themselves that they must rely on the cultivation of their land for their future support.

They are more fortunate in the fishery, as in the winter time they get a ready sale at good prices for all the whitefish and pike that they take.

Lake Manitoba Band.

I find this band still divided into two separate parties, one residing at Dog Creek, there being three councillors and the majority of the band there, having good houses and gardens, the other, being the minority, headed by the chief and one councillor, stretched out from the chief's place to Elm Point, a distance of about four miles and a-half.

The chief, with a few members of his section of the band, built the new school house about the centre of the reserve, the Dog Creek party declining to give any help, on the ground that it would be an impossibility for them to send their children to school there on account of the distance, it being about five miles; and so the members of the band, generally, state that it has been built to no purpose, being such a long distance away.

The teacher kept the school open during part of the December quarter at Dog Creek, and then removed the school to the chief's place, a distance of about six miles, and continued it there until the Christmas holidays, when he went home to Fairford. Whilst there he was taken ill and was unable to return and resume his duties before April. The chief asks for another teacher, stating that he was sick and not strong enough to go on teaching, and to be fair to him and the children a change is necessary, for the school shows little or no progress.

The biscuits sent for distribution to the pupils in the school were delivered to the chief instead of to the teacher, who was then keeping school at Dog Creek, and through some misunderstanding the chief, councillors and members of the band there present decided to divide them among themselves, which they accordingly did, not knowing for what purpose they were sent there.

When the teacher received my instructions he found they were already eaten.

On enquiring about this matter I found the statement correct, and both chief and councillors expressed their regret that it had happened.

I find the members of this band quiet and trying to improve their gardens and make themselves comfortable homes.

Potatoes and seeds were given to them this spring, and they have planted them.

Gradually a few members who were outside of the reserve are coming in and settling down permanently there.

Fishing was not good last fall, owing to the winter setting in very early, causing great hardships for a few weeks and the loss of a few nets.

As the fur-bearing animals decrease in numbers, so do the Indians turn their attention more and more to their gardens on this reserve.

Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve.

I visited this reserve and found the Government cattle and implements being well looked after, and that they had plenty of hay for their own stock.

The school is kept regularly, and no complaints were made about the teacher. The pupils are advancing, and show a good deal of spirit in their classes, reading and spelling being well rendered, explanations good, and, in fact, they have advanced considerably since last summer.

The biscuits are distributed according to instructions, and are well kept and stored in the school house. The biscuits are in good condition so far, and the balance on hand is correct. They have a large blackboard in the school house here.

Field and garden seeds have been delivered to them already. Owing to the severe frost last winter they lost nearly all their seed potatoes, and some more will have to be given to them.

They do not wish to exchange any of the bacon given to them for ammunition and twine.

I visited Crane River reserve on my way up the lake and inspected the stables, which were in a filthy condition, with large quantities of manure just at the doors. I ordered them to be cleaned at once.

The stables are well built, and they have enough hay to last them over till the grass comes.

I inspected the school. The pupils are doing well, considering the number of days the school has been kept open this quarter, the teacher having been absent most of the time through sickness, and in consequence loud complaints were brought against him, and a request was made for another to take his place. He himself asked to leave the school, as he could not attend to it properly, but he agreed to wait and teach until I could find another to take his place, which I did, in the person of William Anderson, jun., of Fairford band, who is now teaching.

The biscuits are kept in the school house.

They do not wish to exchange the bacon given for more twine, but ask that the present of powder and shot be replaced by twine.

The band wants to know when the Government is going to have their reserve re-surveyed.

After I had explained the game laws and the notice relating to fires, they complained bitterly about not being allowed to kill moose, ducks and geese, the latter of which they claim are only passing birds, and said they could not understand it.

Field and garden seeds have been delivered to them.

Water Hen River Reserve.

I inspected the school, which is kept regularly, and where both English and French are taught, and I noticed great progress had been made since my last visit.

The roll was called by the teacher and every name was answered to; each class was called up separately. I noticed advancement in every one of them. In French I examined them on the "Devoir du Chretien," syllabaire and spelling. In English, in reading, 1st part, first book; 2nd part, first book; second reader, spelling and arithmetic, as far as multiplication; also, in dictation of English and French, which showed very well; writing both on slates and in copy books very good; as also was their singing.

I noticed great discipline and order throughout the school, and in fact I must say that I consider Mr. Tabouret the best teacher in my district.

The number of pounds of biscuits delivered by the Hudson Bay Company was 2,050, or four lbs. over the amount stipulated. The balance on hand is correct, according to statement, and is kept with proper care in the school house.

The new addition to the school house is completed, owing to the energy of the teacher, and he is now living in it. There were no complaints made against him at all; on the contrary, the whole band seemed highly pleased with him.

The Indians keep him liberally supplied with firewood.

On Sunday, school is kept twice during the day.

I held a meeting with the band, at which I was informed that the Chief Kahtakahwaynaas was dead and the band had selected No. 19, Okitchekeshowenin, who was second councillor, to fill his place.

I explained the game laws to them and also the law about starting bush fires. The majority of this band is willing to exchange twine in lieu of bacon, but still there are quite a number of them against the change.

They say that at times they will be obliged to break the game laws, through sheer want of food, but that they will try their best to stop any unnecessary destruction.

Owing to the severe cold last winter, the ground cracked and the frost got into their cellars, freezing part of their potatoes; consequently, about 15 bushels of seed potatoes will have to be supplied to them, which can be obtained from Crane River reserve.

The field and garden seeds were delivered to the band.

Their cattle have been well wintered and are in good condition, with the exception of one old ox, which they ask may be replaced by two young animals.

There was a considerable amount of sickness among the Indians of this band this winter.

While at this reserve a liquor case was brought up. I held an investigation into the matter and found that the liquor had been given in a case of sickness by Mr. Alexander Munroe, the Hudson Bay Company's postmaster for the Water Hen River, and not, as it was suspected, in contravention of the Indan Act. In consequence, I dismissed the case. I may further state that it arose from the jealousy existing between the acused and another trader, and was simply brought up for the sake of annoyance.

Duck Bay.

I inspected the school, which is taught in both English and French, and found a marked progress in each class, especially in artihmetic, the children knowing addition, subtraction and multiplication thoroughly.

The band is very well pleased with the teacher, and had no complaints to make against him.

The chimney and mudding of the school house will have to be repaired this spring, and the Indians have promised to complete it immediately. The teacher is himself in charge of the work.

I found the names of the children correctly entered on the register. At the meeting I held with the band I explained the game laws, and also the notice regarding bush fires, to them. They say they do not see how they are going to get leather for moccasins if they do not kill moose when they get the chance.

They lost a part of their potatoes through the frost, the first time that such a thing has happened to them for many years, and so a few bushels for seed will have to be supplied to them this spring.

The band complains greatly about the members who are settled on the Pine River trying to induce some of the other Indians to leave the reserve and go to settle along with them. The leader of this movement is Kwiwisensis. This man requires checking, and that at once, and decisively, as he will be doing a great deal of harm to our school on the reserve.

The cattle look to be in good condition. They asked about the yoke of oxen, and trust that the Government will supply them soon, as they want them very badly.

On my way back I met Mr. Shannon, who was taking out the seeds for this reserve.

Whilst there I received a letter from the Swan Lake Indians, requesting me to go there to see them regarding the question of the reserve they applied for there. I referred them to Mr. Commissioner Dewdney, and their agent and chief, explaining to them that they were not in my district, and that, consequently, I could not do anything further than report that they request that some Government official may be sent to have a meeting with them on the subject, as they state that they have houses, stables, cattle and gardens of their own, and also that if they are listened to they could prove the truth of their statements; and, moreover, that they are loyal to the Government and Queen, and trust they will get a hearing this time, as it is impossible for them to go to Pelly for their annuities, as it costs them too much to get there.

They would also like to hear the Queen's representative at least once a year, as they think they would profit greatly by it.

My experience of these Indians is that they are a steady, peaceful, respectful and thriving people.

Lake St. Martin Reserve.

I inspected the school and found very little progress had been made, owing greatly to the fact that there is no house fit to keep school in and no tables for the children to write on. Their reading and spelling were passable; arithmetic and writing, good.

The biscuits are kept at Fairford, and the distribution is made according to instructions, as I found out on questioning the children.

No complaints were made against the teacher, and the Indians seemed well pleased with her.

The names are correctly entered on the register.

I held a meeting with the band and explained the game laws to them, and also the law regarding the setting out of bush fires. They said they thought that if the game laws were enforced they would starve, and have no shoes for their children to go to school in.

Referring to the school house, they said that they were going to erect the walls this spring on a ridge in the reserve, and when they have done that they want the Government to finish it for them.

The small seeds were delivered to them, and the chief begged for about ten bushels of potatoes, as he had lost his through frost.

The cattle were all in good order.

The school was closed a great deal last winter, on account of the amount of sickness prevailing amongst the children.

Little Saskatchewan Band—(Sandy Bay).

I visited the school and found the pupils advancing very slowly, divided as follows, viz.:—

1st class, 1 boy and 2 girls present, First Book, same place as last summer, page 12—spelling good; 2nd class, 1 girl present, 1st part First Book, page 12—slow progress; 3rd class, 2 boys and 1 girl, Second Reader—reading and spelling passable; 4th class, 3 girls, Third Book, Canadian Reader, page 40—reading and spelling good; 5th class, 1 girl, Fourth Reader, page 16—reading and spelling passable.

They cannot explain what they read.

Grammar, 1st class, 2 girls, page 2—passable; arithmetic, 2 boys and 4 girls, simple addition—passable; writing on slates, dictation—passable; writing in copy books, good.

Another teacher had to be appointed here, on account of the late teacher's incompetency.

I appointed Colin Sanderson, of Fairford band, provisionally, pending the approval of the proper authorities.

This school has been kept up in a very careless manner, without order, and, as a consequence, very slow progress has been made. The time was kept more or less correctly, viz., five hours per day, and the pupils' names are correctly set down on the registers, and in accordance with the daily attendance.

The biscuits are stored at Fairford, at Mr. Bruce's storehouse, the teacher having no place to keep them in at Sandy Bay.

The band does not wish to exchange the bacon given for more twine.

After I had explained the game laws and the notice relating to fires, they complained bitterly about not being allowed to kill moose, ducks and geese.

The field and garden seeds were delivered to them.

They have also received a chest of tools to enable them to build their school house, of which they have finished the walls and thatching. They have also taken out logs for the purpose of making boards, and have engaged a carpenter to finish

the work for them on the following terms: The Indians furnish the boards and promise to pay him $50 by treaty time, and on his part he contracts to make the following articles, viz., flooring, fix the windows in, 1 heavy door, 3 desks, 12 feet long; 6 seats, 12 feet long, 1 desk and 1 seat for teacher, 1 blackboard, 7 feet by 4 feet, he furnishing the necessary nails.

At the request of the chief, I made out an agreement between them and Kemper Garrioch, the carpenter, to the above effect, and they are now at work.

Their cattle are looking well.

They asked for about ten bushels of seed potatoes, as they had lost the greater part of theirs through the severe cold winter.

Fairford Reserve.

I visited the Fairford lower reserve school, kept by Mr. William Anderson, sen., and noticed that good progress had been made.

1st Class. 4 boys and 1 girl, page 24, Fourth Reader—Reading very good; spelling good. Geography, page 37—Showing places on the map, very good. Grammar, pages 14 and 15—Nouns, explanations and examples, very good; arithmetic, page 58, good.

2nd Class. 3 boy and 3 girls, Second Reader, page 6—Reading and spelling, good.

3rd Class. 1 boy and 2 girls, 1st part, First Book, page 11—Good. And 1 boy by himself, 2nd part, First Book, page 7—Reading passable and spelling good.

Writing on slates and in copy books, very good; dictation, good; singing, good.

I next visited the Fairford upper reserve school, under the direction of the Rev. Geo. Bruce.

1st Class. The Third Canadian Reader, page 75; reading, explanation and spelling, good. Fourth Reader, page 30; reading, explanation and spelling, very good. Geography, pages 17 and 25; explanation and marking on the maps, good. Grammar, page 30, with examples, very good. Spelling Book, pages 104, 126 and 192, very good. Dictation, very good. Arithmetic, page 125, good. Writing on slates and in copy books, very good.

2nd Class. Third Reader, page 82; reading explanation and spelling, good. Spelling book, pages 54 and 72, good. Writing on slates and in copy books, good.

3rd Class. Second Reader, page 50; reading and spelling, very good. Spelling Book, pages 22 and 42, good.

4th Class. Second Reader, page 19; reading and spelling, very good.

5th Class. Second Book, page 18; reading and spelling, very good.

6th Class. First part, First Book, page 10; reading and spelling, good. A, B, C class, good.

Dictation was very good on slates. In all there were present 46 children. The singing was also very good.

These two schools are regularly conducted and kept open the requisite number of hours. The numbers and names of the pupils on the registers are correctly set down in accordance with the daily attendance. The progress made by the different classes is very marked, and both schools show a marked advancement this year.

There was no complaint made against either of the teachers, and the chief and councillors are proud of their schools, and so they may be, as they are kept up to the standard; and although a great epidemic prevailed among the children last winter, the progress is still very good. This is owing to the energy, discipline and good order of the teachers.

At the mass meeting I held with the band I explained the game laws and the law about fires; and the Indians ask that they might be allowed to kill a moose now and again, as they want the leather for moccasins. They also want to kill the buck during hay time, as he is fat then. They only complained as far as regards killing the moose.

They ask that twenty bushels seed potatoes be given them, as their crops last year suffered from frost during the latter part of the summer, while yet in the ground, and again this last winter in their cellars.

They do not wish for any change to be made in the bacon given to them, as they say it is of great benefit to them during hay time.

They are going to erect the walls of a new school house at the lower reserve, and when they have got them up they expect the Government to finish the building for them.

I also inspected the Manitoba village school on March the 6th, and noticed that good progress had been made.

1st Class. Fourth Book, page 20, 2 girls. Writing on slates and copy books, good. Arithmetic to fractions, dictation and spelling, good.

2nd Class. Third Reader, page 12, 1 boy, 1 girl. Writing on slate and paper, arithmetic to division, reading and spelling, passable.

3rd Class. Two boys and 3 girls, Second Reader, page 10. Writing on slate, good; writing on paper, good. Arithmetic, addition and multiplication, passable. Reading and spelling, good.

4th Class. Three girls, First Book, 2nd part, page 5. Reading and spelling, passable. Writing on slate, good; writing on paper by one of the girls, only fair. Arithmetic, addition, by one girl, passable.

A, B, C class. Three boys and 2 girls. Letters and spelling, good.

General Remarks.

In conclusion, I beg to state further that on the recommendation of Rev. Geo. Bruce two other teachers were appointed provisionally, one to the Little Saskatchewan school, the other to the Crane River school, pending your approval—this is the understanding between them and myself. I may also state that the teacher of Lake Manitoba school will have to be replaced by another, as, in my opinion, his constitution is too weak and he is sick the greater part of his time, although he tries hard to do his duty and carry out his instructions faithfully.

With the above exception, all the other schools have been conducted according to instructions, with very good results, and I must say that it is almost entirely due to the daily rations of biscuits given the pupils, as also to the energy shown by the teachers in going round and looking up the absentees, and thus showing to their parents the interest taken in their welfare.

Referring to the violation of the Indian Act by persons supplying liquor to Indians, I was fortunate enough to capture one person, who was committed to gaol for a term of three months, in default of paying a fine of $150 and costs, but in the other cases I sent a warrant to apprehend the parties, but they had made their escape; but in case of return, they will be immediately arrested and tried.

With reference to the game laws, the Indians request permission to kill ducks and geese until the 25th of May, at least, instead of 1st May, as until that date, 25th May, they cannot fish, owing to the ice which is yet on the lake, and they have nothing else to rely on for food.

Owing to the severe cold experienced this last winter, the Indians of my agency have lost nearly all their potatoes which they were keeping for seed. On making enquiries I find their statements correct, and not occasioned by any neglect of their own. The Indians show more signs of activity as regards farming this year, by hauling fence rails and enlarging their gardens, and I noticed on several of the reserves outsiders coming in to settle down permanently.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent Martineau's report.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY,
RAINY LAKE, 1st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ended 30th June last, on the Indians of that part of Treaty No. 3, under my charge; also tabular statement to accompany.

The Indians of the several reserves are, I am glad to state, in a fairly prosperous condition, having secured their crops in good season, and by fishing and hunting they have been enabled to support themselves without assistance, with the exception of a few aged and infirm Indians, who have been slightly assisted with provisions during the past winter.

It gives me much pleasure to state that during the late rebellion in the North-West the Indians of this agency remained quiet and peaceable, displaying a loyal spirit and frequently expressing their disapproval of the action of the Indians who joined in the disturbances. An article which appeared in the Rat Portage newspaper some time ago, in reference to the Chief Manitobinesse and the river Indians, charging them with disloyalty and sympathy with the rebellious Indians in the North-West, was entirely false, and no doubt instigated by interested parties, with mercenary considerations, probably that troops might be stationed in the district.

In justice to the Indians of treaty No. 3 I make this remark.

In October last, acting under instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl, I contracted for the ploughing and fencing of twelve acres on the Little Forks reservation of Rainy River, and in May following eight acres were sown with wheat, oats and barley, and the remainder planted with corn and potatoes, the whole of which, from present appearances, bid fair to yield good crops.

The increase of acreage improvements for the present year is shown in tabular statement. The schools at Little Forks and Long Sault reserves are also shown as in operation, but it is necessary to explain that they have only been opened as Government schools since the 30th June last, having previously been conducted as mission schools.

Owing to the high stage of water last autumn most of the hay was lost, and in consequence the cattle suffered considerably from want. The crop of the present year will be a plentiful one, if no loss is sustained from the same cause.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS—TREATY NO. 3, 11th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The Indians within my district have enjoyed pretty good health since the date of my last report, no sickness of a serious nature having appeared among them.

The fisheries of last autumn were in general a failure, but game, on which the Indians generally depend for their winter subsistence, was more plentiful last season than in the winter of 1883-84; with the crops of potatoes and wild rice, the Indians passed a pretty good winter. A good number of them were employed by lumbering firms, and, by the wages earned, added to the comfort of their families.

The last winter was exceptionally severe, and the cold following the heavy rains of last autumn caused the potatoes which were stored in pits to rot to some extent; some families lost all their seed potatoes. Fortunately, the prompt assistance afforded by the Department in sending seed potatoes enabled the Indians to plant a fair quantity; and if the season is favorable it is hoped that the yield will support the Indians during the coming winter. Only one Indian who was in want of seed failed, on account of sickness, to come for his share of that supplied by the Department.

When I heard in March last of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, I sent word to the Indians belonging to my district not to join the rebels should they be called to assist them. Soon after messengers from the different bands came, telling me that they had no intention of doing so, as they were contented with the treatment they received from the Great Mother the Queen and her councillors. They did not forget the last words that were spoken at the close of the treaty, to live friendly as long as the sun ruled the day and the streams of water ran.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent McPherson's report.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3, 19th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Lac des Mille Lacs Band.

I visited this band on the 28th of May and distributed the garden seeds, and found only three families on the reserve; the remainder had not returned from their hunting grounds. They lost their seed potatoes from frost during the winter; furnished them with nine bushels for seed. Again visited the reserve on the 8th of July, paid them their annuity and distributed the provisions and supplies furnished by the Hudson Bay Company. The band elected two new councillors in place of Wiskaskanini and Magigisik, viz., John Pierre and Wasagisik, as they were neglecting their duty and absent from the reserve continually. The gardens are pretty well cultivated, but the crop is not so large as that of last year. They have one new house finished, and one partly completed, since last year. They have a barn and stable nearly completed, and are entitled yet to three cows. They wish for two oxen, in place of two of the cows. I furnished them with three scythes. They expect to have hay enough to be ready for the cattle in January. The chief thanked the Government for the clothing, and was well satisfied with the quantity and quality of the provisions furnished. There were two deaths and four births during the year.

Sturgeon Lake Band.

I visited this band on the 31st of May, and distributed their garden seeds. I found only three families on the reserve. Arrived here again on the 12th of July, and found no one on the reserve. The whole band were camped down the lake six miles, making canoes. They returned when I sent for them. I called a council and talked to them pretty strongly for neglecting their duties on the reserve, and having made no improvements for the last ten years. I paid them their annuities and distributed the supplies to the band and clothing to the chief and councillors on the 13th. They expressed themselves satisfied. They have no houses finished. There were no deaths or births during the year.

I have made arrangements with them, as well as with the Lac des Mille Lacs band, to send to Savanne, in the spring, for their seed, thus doing away with the expense of the spring trip.

Wabegon and Eagle Lake Band.

I paid this band their annuity, distributed the provisions and supplies, and the clothing for the chief and councillors on the 18th of July. They expressed themselves entirely satisfied. I inspected the gardens on the reserve, which were in poor condition, except as regards the potatoes. They have six houses in poor repair, three new houses partly built, and two cow stables, at Wabegon. The cattle are in splendid condition; last year's bull calf is to be given to Eagle Lake band, as theirs was accidentally drowned. The chief, and his son (a councillor), promised Mr. Inspector McColl to build a school house, but when the chief proposed it to the band they all opposed it. This band are self-sustaining; they catch plenty of fish and enjoy good hunting. There were two deaths and four births during the year.

Lac Seul Band.

I visited this band on 8th January, driving with us two cows for the band, which were handed over in good condition; the weather was extremely cold during the trip. I again visited this band, paid their annuity at Lac Seul on 22nd and 23rd July, distributed their provisions and supplies, also the chiefs' and councillors' clothing, with all which they were well pleased. I examined the gardens at Frenchman's Head and found them in excellent condition. They will have splendid crops of potatoes this year. Noikeejickwabe's band along with Kutchechewanini's band wish to receive their annuity and provisions at their reserve at Frenchman's Head in future, instead of Lac Seul; the latter band wish a reserve for themselves outside of Frenchman's Head reserve. I inspected the school at Frenchman's Head, under Mr. Spence, of Selkirk, and found the pupils have made remarkable progress considering the school only opened on 1st June last; the daily average attendance is sixteen. The school house is a new substantial log building, 25 feet by 16 feet. Also inspected the school at Lac Seul, under Rev. James Irvine, His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land being present; found twenty-eight names on the roll, with an average daily attendance of twenty; the several classes in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic were fair.

I received three applications for commutation of their annuities from the wives of non-treaty persons with the sanction of the band, viz.: Young's wife, Magna; McIvor's wife, Hanna; and Kirkness' wife.

There were twenty-four births and sixteen deaths during the year.

I made arrangements with the chief to send to the railway line at Wabegan Tank in the spring for their seed.

There are some destitute Indians in this band (two blind and five infirm); they ask that a small supply of medicine and provisions be given them through Mr. McKenzie, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Lac Seul.

Mattawan and English River Band.

I paid this band their annuity, distributed the provisions and supplies and the clothing for the chief and councillors on 27th July. The Chief Sacketchway was on hand this year. He and about thirty others were absent last year. I found him very intelligent, though unable to speak English.

They received one ox and one cow in January last, sent *viâ* Rat Portage; one ox died during the winter from some unknown cause (being fat when found dead). The chief and his followers wish a school established at their reserve at Pichowaykang, the teacher to be Church of England. They will build the school house and have it ready by time of payment next year, when they expect to receive the furniture.

On the 29th July I visited the other part of their reserve at Grassey Narrows, under Papahsay; found their gardens, consisting chiefly of potatoes, in good condition. At this place there are twelve houses built which are very poor; four new ones partly constructed are better; I found the school house locked and Mr. O'Keefe, the

teacher, gone. Otcheeke opened the door. I found the books and slates in good order, the writing in copy books creditable; there were First Readers, Second Readers, grammars, books of history and geography; no furniture of any account except an old stove. The building is a very poor one. Father Marcoux, wishes to take charge of this school and repair it, so that they may receive the grant for schools.

Thirty-two persons were paid arrears, they being absent last year. There were nine births and one death during the year.

"Mackinack" No. 13, a destitute Indian, asks for a small supply of medicine and provisions to be given him through Mr. Matheson, Hudson Bay Company's agent at Rat Portage.

At the payment of each band I took special pains to get the census and statistics from each family to ensure the preparation of a correct tabular statement.

Respectfully presenting the above report,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent McIntyre's report.

BIRTLE AGENCY—TREATY No. 4, 24th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the tabular statement and inventories of my agency for the past year, and in connection therewith beg to make the following remarks:—

A great deal of misery would have ensued among the Indians if the Department had not rendered considerable assistance during the past winter.

It was found necessary to purchase a large portion of the seed wheat and barley, and in the northern reserves at Fort Pelly potatoes had to be freighted in at very great expense and risk, this perishable seed having to be moved in March, so as to get it to its destination before the roads broke up.

It is pleasing to report that the Indians prepared a great deal of their land last fall, and thus in many instances were enabled to get their crops in early this spring. So great was the enthusiasm to sow that it was found judicious to provide a very large quantity of seed beyond that allowed by the Department. The result has been that all the working Indians have good large crops, which having been planted early generally look well, and the encouragement given them has resulted in many instances in a large quantity of new land having been broken, and for the first time in Indian farming in my agency considerable summer fallowing is now being done, and I feel assured that the advantages of this practice having been once clearly proved by the Indians themselves, will be followed by the disappearance of the greatest drawback to Indians' success as agriculturists—late sowing.

It has been the custom, in former years, to give each family requiring seed a very limited quantity of potatoes, and consequently, on most reserves, there were never enough raised to last over the winter and furnish seed in the spring. This year the Department having sanctioned the arrangement I recommended, every family planted a sufficient quantity of potatoes, and I supplied them with the requisite seed, which is to be returned after harvest in an equivalent of wheat, which will be ground for the destitute. I have taken care that these potatoes should be well hoed, and the promise of a bountiful potato crop is almost assured.

The outbreak of the rebellion naturally greatly excited my Indians, and some of the more timid ones fled to the hills, leaving their gardens unplanted, and have made their living by hunting, which they propose to follow this winter, returning next spring to farm.

I am happy to report, however, that I had no difficulty during that trying time in managing my Indians, and greater exertions than ever were made by them towards self-support; and generally the Indians conducted themselves as if they had no sympathies with the rebellion.

Instructor Lawford having replaced the former instructor among the Assiniboines at Moose Mountain, a great impetus was given to the work, and both Pheasant Rump's and Red Ears' bands have done their best. Unfortunately, they have suffered terribly from consumption and scrofula, the death rate during the cold weather and early spring having been enormous. Dr. Redmond, late fleet surgeon, R. N., having been taken out to visit these bands, after carefully examining all the Indians showing any symptoms of disease, reported that the above diseases were the main causes of the numerous deaths, the secondary causes being dirt and ill-ventilated houses. To these might be added, I think, the sudden change from fresh meat on the prairies to flour and bacon in comparative confinement. But in spite of this calamity, as remarked before, both bands have done all that they possibly could with the means at their disposal, and have cheerfully followed all the instructions given by Mr. Lawford. Each family has planted plenty of potatoes, and the wheat promises to be an excellent crop. Both these bands have taken good care of their cattle, and have broken a quantity of new land, as it will be necessary to summer fallow a good deal of the old next year. A school house is under construction for these reserves, and I hope to see it opened before next winter.

The Cree reserve, under White Bear, at the east end of Moose Mountain, also has had the assistance of a good instructor, Mr. A. Campbell having been employed since 1st April, and, as a result, they have made great progress this year, all their crops, when I saw them, in June, promising well, while the bands at that time were busily breaking new land. This band has not suffered from consumption nearly as much as the western bands, for they are better hunters, and get a good deal of fresh meat in consequence.

At Gambler's reserve, at the mouth of Silver Creek, those farming have done well, and the good crops and neat fences speak for themselves; but many of the workers in this reserve fled to the Duck Mountain at the outbreak of the rebellion, and have not since returned. Considerable breaking has been done, and some old land summer fallowed, and good use has been made of all the animals and tools at their disposal. A very much better feeling exists among this band than formerly, and from being one of the most troublesome to control, they are now very easily managed.

Of the Lizard Point or Way-way-sa-ca-po band I can say but little; during the trying times they behaved wonderfully well, although I was prepared for serious trouble, but they sowed very little grain, their oxen being, as usual, very poor; they have, however, planted a lot of potatoes, which have been all well attended to. This band have, from the commencement, received more help than any other in my agency, and every device has been adopted to make workers of them, but without success; gambling is very prevalent among them, and interrupts their work at the most important times.

Riding Mountain and Rolling River reserves having been out of my control for a year, were returned to me this spring. Both the bands are about in the same condition as usual. The former are excellent hunters, and are well dressed and contented, and while all plant a few potatoes only a few pretend to farm. This year these have planted considerable and have broken a quantity of new land, proposing to summer fallow most of their old fields next season. They have cost the Department little, and were well behaved during the excitment. A school under Presbyterian supervision is still in operation on this reserve, but owing to the nomadic habits of the majority of the band the attendance is small.

At Rolling River there is a farm instructor, Pierre Contoise, and a very nice crop has been put in, which looks well. But the Indians prefer working and loafing around Minnedosa to settling permanently on the reserve. They are little expense to the

Department, and they will become more settled in time, when they see the advantages to be gained.

At Fort Pelly the potatoes, by careful attention and keeping them scrupulously weeded, with a moderately open fall, will result in a fair crop. Many of these Indians are now summer fallowing the wheat and barley land, and are ready to try again next spring. All the freighting possible has been given to the Indians themselves.

At the Keys reserve a school is now running under Church of England auspices, and promises well.

The Kee-see-konse band possess the most successful Indian school I have yet seen. It is conducted by the Roman Catholics, and I have just received a very good letter in English from a pupil of only eighteen months' attendance.

The Cotè band, at Crow Stand, south of Pelly, under Joseph Cotè, son of the old chief, lately deceased, are taking great care of their cattle, of which, departmental and private, they have now over one hundred head.

All the bands behaved well during the troubles, and never caused the slightest uneasiness.

The Sioux bands under my control have made great strides during the last year, and have now three hundred head of cattle. Many of them have large fields, one having sown sixty bushels of wheat, besides other grain, and at one reserve (Oak River) nearly one thousand bushels of potatoes have been planted. They gave no trouble, and indeed offered their services as scouts during the troubles. There has been a great deal of consumption among these bands, and during the last year over fifty have died. At Oak River eleven men have died out of eighty-eight heads of families, and seventeen children under three years old. This is very distressing, and is hard to account for—the change of diet, owing to the failure of hunting, and scrofula, being probably the main cause. Still, several deaths have resulted from whiskey, in spite of the strenuous exertions adopted to put down the sale of this deadly Indian poison.

Only two Indians have been punished for crimes in my district during the year.

The constant cry is for more agricultural implements, and many reapers, mowers and waggons are being acquired whenever an opportunity offers.

The now certain construction of railroads in this district will give a better market for Indian products, and enable the various bands to get means to promote a more rapid advance.

The prospect of a bountiful harvest, if fulfilled, together with a ready cash sale for the grain, will do more to advance agriculture among the Indians than all the agents and farm instructors that can be employed.

In conclusion, I may say that all the employés in my agency have performed their duties faithfully and energetically, and have greatly tended to the generally contented feeling among the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No 4, N. W. T.,
INDIAN HEAD AGENCY, 4th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report with tabular statement, and a return of all Departmental property in my care, with the value of the same.

The cattle in several instances were not as well wintered as in former years, on account of the loss of hay from prairie fires. The greatest sufferers were the File Hill bands.

A school was opened on Little Black Bear's reserve, File Hills, during the fall, it proved, however, a failure, owing to the little interest evinced by the parents of the children, and their final withdrawal previous to the trouble in the spring, caused it to be closed.

The children on Gordon's reserve attended school regularly, until the teacher was incapacitated by a serious illness. The school was kept in one of the mission buildings; during the winter logs for the construction of a school house were cut and drawn to a site where the building is to be erected.

A school house has been commenced on Little Child's reserve, and school houses completed and ready for use on Pasqua's and the Assiniboine reserves.

During the winter I accompanied the Rev. Father Hugonnard, Principal of the Industrial School, to the reserves, and in a short time got nearly the number of scholars allowed that institution. The parents, as a rule, were pleased to have their children educated, and in no instance were any taken without the full consent of the parent and the willingness of the child.

From want of proper clothing a good deal of suffering was experienced during the winter. Through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. McKay the Crooked Lakes Indians proved an exception, as a quantity of clothing sent by a society of ladies in Toronto, presided over by a Mrs. Murray, and of the value of two thousand dollars, was distributed among them.

Sickness was not as general as during the previous winter, and deaths were very much less frequent. The former, I think, may be attributed to the issue of fresh fish twice or three times a week.

A fair area of new land was broken during the fall, and when spring set in every exertion was made to get the Indians to sow wheat as soon as the frost was sufficiently out of the ground to permit harrowing.

A very liberal supply of seeds of all kinds was distributed throughout the reserves, and owing to the troubles then existing in Treaty No. 6, every effort was made to keep the Indians constantly at work.

Immediately after the fight at Duck Lake messengers were sent by the rebel leaders to my Indians, with exaggerated reports of their victory over the police, and calling upon them to seize the provisions and ammunition, and go and join them. They were also told if our troops were successful in the north they would receive the same fate from the hands of our men on their return east. We can judge how unsettled the ignorant Indians must have been. For a time they fully expected to be punished, whether they took up arms against the Government or not.

The greatest trouble I had to overcome was to make them believe that the troops going north would only fight if forced by the half-breeds and Indians to do so; those who remained on their reserves, and took no part whatever would be considered loyal, and would receive protection from our hands.

During these anxious times, I was greatly assisted by a few intelligent Indians, who co-operated with me, and whose influence I brought to bear on the rest; their names have already been forwarded in a special report. I again wish to bring them favorably before your notice, for I think they deserve some substantial recognition for the faithful manner in which they stood by me.

Although, with all the false reports retailed to these Indians, and the excitement throughout the district even among the white population, I am pleased to be able to report that they managed to put 1,590 acres under crop, and (with few exceptions) in good shape, and I expect many will show fair returns.

I am sorry to be obliged to report that several raids were committed on settlers' houses, and private property was destroyed by the File Hill Indians. They kept me constantly on the alert during the spring, owing to their unsettled state, at times leaving their reserves in a body; it made the settlers in the vicinity of these reserves uneasy. More extensive raids would, in my opinion, have been made had the settlers left their homesteads, for it would have been to the Indian as an invitation to help himself.

Raids were also made in the York colony on settlers' houses, and valuable cattle were killed. As soon as time permitted, I called on the settlers who had reported their

losses, and from the description given of the Indians who were implicated in the raids, I am glad to say I discovered the guilty parties, who are now serving terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Until matters in the west had a successful issue, I considered it injudicious to cause any excitement whatever in Treaty No. 4 by making arrests. The conciliatory policy I pursued I considered the wisest.

Since then I have been exerting every effort to discover the parties implicated in the File Hill raids, and I hope soon to accomplish their arrest.

The Indians are gradually commencing to look upon their reserves as their homes, and during the past year kept on them more closely.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY—TREATY No. 5,
CUMBERLAND, 2nd July, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, dated Ottawa, 8th April, 1885, I beg to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with the accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property, including office furniture, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

On the 21st of July last I left my office *en route* to Winnipeg for the annuity money, arriving there on the 30th. A few days were spent in town, during which time I received from the Department a number of letters, and wrote some besides.

On the 4th of August, accompanied by Mr. L. J. Arthur Leveque, as assistant, I left Winnipeg to make the payments at Grand Rapids and up the river. On the 30th of August the Grand Rapid Indians received their annuities. After the payment I examined the gardens, where but a poor prospect of supplies for the winter presented itself, the summer frosts having cut off most of the garden seeds and many of the potatoes. From Grand Rapids we proceeded to Chemawawin, where the payment was made on the 20th of August. On this reserve there is but little land under cultivation; but after I passed down on my way to Winnipeg, these Indians broke some fair patches.

From Chemawawin we proceeded to Moose Lake, and were compelled to travel all night on the lake, in order to make the payment on the reserve at the appointed date. Moose Lake is a poor place for farming, but an excellent lake for fish. If these Indians have sufficient nets they need never starve. The gardens were examined, but the crops appeared very poor.

On the 25th of August we left Moose Lake, arriving at the Pas on the 27th. On the same day the supplies were delivered to the chief and councillors, and the day following the Indians received their annuities.

The Pas is a large reserve, and the gardens are scattered over a large tract of land. I examined every garden I possibly could, and found a good amount of new land broken, but the crops seemed a failure.

From the Pas to Birch River and Cumberland and back to the Pas again it rained almost every day. The payments, therefore, on these reserves, were made under difficulties. At Birch River the payment took place on the 5th of September. Running from the Saskatchewan River through part of this reserve there is a portage of three miles' length to the Indian settlement. I went across the same day and examined the gardens. Here, too, I found more new land broken and a general desire to cultivate the soil, and some of the houses presented a better appearance. But there is

altogether too little land under cultivation on this reserve to supply the Birch River Indians with sufficient food for the winter. The crops here probably suffered from summer frosts more than any other reserve in this agency last season.

On Saturday, the 6th September, I left Birch River, arriving at Cumberland in the evening. The payment was made on this reserve the following Monday and Tuesday. Here, too, owing to the long drought and summer frosts, the crops were almost a failure.

At Cumberland I stayed several days writing, while Mr. Leveque completed the pay sheets.

On the evening of the 12th September I left Cumberland House, reaching the office on the 15th, having been somewhat hindered by the rain.

The vaccine matter with which I was supplied by the Department I delivered in portions to the respective Hudson Bay officers in this district, except at the Pas, for which I reserved a certain amount. Later on I went down to the Pas reserve and vaccinated about sixty children.

During the fall I visited Moose Lake and Chemawawin, in order to ascertain the number of sick and destitute Indians, and to arrange for the completion of the Chemawawin school house.

The winter set in very early indeed, so that the Indians were not prepared either with potatoes or fish.

Since I arrived at Grand Rapids, on the 26th ultimo, I have received statistics which show nearly two and a-half bushels of pototoes per head gathered. The Indians need not starve at any time if they have sufficient twine, as it is an excellent place for fish.

At Grand Rapids in the fall some of the Indians kill large numbers of whitefish, from which they make oil, most of which, however, they sell; they dry part of the flesh, but throw the rest away.

At Chemawawin and Moose Lake the fish are also numerous in the fall, but the Indians do not possess adequate means for laying up a proper store for the winter.

At the Pas and Cumberland, and in fact everywhere in this agency, except at Birch River and the Pas Mountain, large numbers of fish can be caught in the fall. But the very early setting in of the winter last season rendered the fall fishing unsuccessful.

The musk rat, upon which many of these Indians in the spring and fall have chiefly lived, was almost extinct. From beginning to end it was, therefore, a very exceptional winter in this district, and there is every reason to believe that but for the aid rendered by the Department not a few would have undoubtedly succumbed to the effects of privation.

During the winter I visited the Pas reserve a number of times, and witnessed the actual condition of the Indians. Providentially, the rabbits were numerous the former part of the winter, but for three months—January to March—many of those in the Pas, Birch River and the Pas Mountain suffered keenly. It was impossible to supply food as it was actually needed, for there was not sufficient in the district. Undoubtedly, the amount of relief given last winter, though unprecedently large, has been the means of preserving numbers of these Indians alive. The ex-chief, John Bell, at the Pas, asked me, a short time ago, to convey his gratitude to the great mother for the relief thus given.

As the winter advanced, and seeing the condition the Pas Indians were in, I persuaded them as far as they could to scatter and hunt rabbits, and angle for trout far away, giving them, on behalf of the Department, some twine and hooks.

In the early part of the winter I examined the two schools on the Pas reserve. At the Pas proper there has been a school for many years; but the children at present do not make such progress as might be expectod. The Eddy school was opened last October by Mr. Louis Ahenakew—an educated Indian from Assissippi mission in the Saskatchewan. Under his tution the children are learning fast. Mr. Ahenakew also teaches his pupils to translate the English books into Cree.

About the same time an Indian came from the Pas Mountain, telling me of the privation from which the band were suffering, and asking for relief. I sent a small amount, and promised to visit their reserve.

In the month of December I visited Birch River, the Pas Mountain and Cumberland reserve. The Birch River Indians were still killing some rabbits, but the Mountain Indians were suffering from want. At Red Earth most of the men were away trying to catch a few diminutive jack-fish they had discovered in a certain creek. I immediately persuaded five men to go Cumberland with horses and dogs for provisions to relieve those in distress.

While at Cumberland I examined the school; but the attendance was not very large, owing to some of the parents having taken their children away for the winter. Those who do attend regularly are progressing fairly. The teacher, Mr. W. E. Beddome, has good ground to work upon, owing to the admirable way in which the former teacher, the Reverend J. W. Davis, conducted the school.

In February I visited the reserves down the river, viz., Moose Lake, about seventy miles from my office, Chemawawin, some thirty miles from Moose Lake, and Grand Rapids, about forty-three miles from Chemawawin.

At Moose Lake the school was kept last winter by Mr. J. R. Settee, of the Church Missionary Society, in his dwelling house. The children were making but very poor progress indeed, and it appeared very inconvenient to teach in such close quarters. The Government school house is partly built, and the Indians intended sawing boards before spring. They were, however, considerably hindered from accomplishing their purpose by having to search twice for a missing Indian, whom they ultimately found dead.

The school at Chemawawin, from its commencement last August, till this summer, was kept in a house belonging to Councillor James Lathlin. The teacher, Mr. Chas. Lindsay, appears to try his best to bring on his simple-minded scholars, and considering the disadvantages under which he labors, fair progress is being made. On my way down the river last week I examined the Government school house which the Indians have endeavored to finish. It is not altogether completed, but is already in use.

At Grand Rapids, during my winter visit, there was not much to be done but to arrange for the completion of the school house, and to hear of the quarrels of these Indians, one with another. One was accused of having beaten his wife, and on being tried, pleaded guilty. He was told the state of the law, and warned that on a second offence he would be punished.

The day I left Grand Rapids on my return journey I believe the thermometer registered fifty degrees below zero, with a strong head wind. The snow was deep throughout the district.

In the month of April there was an election of a new chief for the Pas Band, and one councillor for the Pas Mountain, held at the Pas. Deputations came from the Pas Mountain and Birch River. On the 8th of April the Indians made their election in a very quiet, peaceable manner. Antoine Constant, jun., was elected chief for the whole band, and Baptiste Young as councillor for the Pas Mountain. After the election I delivered a lecture in Cree, endeavoring to point out to the Indians their actual condition, and the means of rising out of it, the subject of the lecture being, "The Indian as he is, and as he might be, in winter, spring, summer and fall."

Early in May the news of the rebelllon reached us. But from that date to this I have seen no signs of disloyalty among these bands. This I believe to be chiefly owing to the benefits of religion which, for many years, they have learned to appreciate. Even the heathen Indians in this district appear to be influenced to a certain extent by christianity; for it is now over forty years since the Church Missionary Society sent missionaries into this part. Some Pas Mountain Indians who, I believe, had been living at or near Fort à la Corne, fled back to the mountain, not wishing to join the rebellion.

Later on, in May, I went down to the Pas, to enquire about seed for the Indians, but found that only garden seeds had arrived. I taught the Indians how to sow these, and sowed some for them. As no seed grain had arrived, I told them I considered the reason was, that nothing could be freighted by way of Prince Albert, owing to the rebellion. A telegram afterwards came, saying that potatoes were to be given to the various bands in this agency. Both at Cumberland and at the Pas the number of bushels mentioned could not be supplied, so that on almost every reserve there is land broken, but not utilised this year. This is especially the case at the Pas and Birch River, the gardens of which reserves I examined a few days before I left the office, on the 22nd ult. The garden seeds in many cases, and also some potatoes, are already frozen, or, as regards the former, destroyed by grubs. It seems, therefore, probable, that the Indians of this agency will not be in a position next winter to support themselves from the produce of their gardens.

The new chief at the Pas appears to be interested in the welfare of his Indians, and is trying to persuade them to occupy the reserve; for hitherto they have lived in too close proximity to each other, and they themselves have thus been the main cause of sickness and starvation in the winter.

After my visit to the Pas, Birch River and Cumberland, I left the office on the twenty-second ultimo to go into Winnipeg for the annuity money, and came here on the twenty-sixth, where I am still waiting for the lake steamer.

The Indians at Grand Rapids have professedly finished the Government school house; and although not executed in the best style, it at least does them credit. They are now waiting for a teacher to occupy the building.

During the spring my time was partly occupied in preparing an office and storehouse separate from the dwelling house.

The office work comprises interviews with Indians, reading, registering, and filing letters received, and writing letters, journals, reports and other documents, examining other accounts, and making out my own. Since I wrote my last annual report about one hundred and seventy letters have been received, registered and filed; and three hundred and sixty have been written and copied, some of which have been written in duplicate.

During the winter Indians would come to me saying they could not kill fish, and pleaded for relief. Numbers called in hungry on their way to and fro on the portage leading to Clear Water Lake. It was impossible to do otherwise than relieve such cases.

In conclusion I beg to be allowed respectfully to remark that as regards the morality of the Indians of this agency it will compare favorably with that of the same number of any other Indians I have known, or even with whites. They are, for the most part, professedly christians, do observe the Lord's day, and delight to hear the word of God. Some of them can read the Scriptures in their own language, and not a few have family prayers. They are particularly fond of music, and scarcely ever pray without first singing. They visit each other in sickness; and when any one dies much sympathy is manifested, by a number of men taking part in making the coffin, by others (men and women) visiting the bereaved, and many following to the grave.

There are comparatively but few heathens in this agency, but these, though apparently perfectly harmless, are somewhat tenacious in endeavoring to preserve the remnants of their forefathers' superstition.

But while thus setting forth the good qualities of these Indians, it is only right to report on their improvident and other bad habits, in order that their actual condition may be known by the Department.

It is with regret that I have to report that during the past year there have been three cases of immoral conduct, two at the Pas and one at Grand Rapids. Besides these, two cases, at least, of wife-beating, have been brought to my notice.

The improvident, wasteful and idle habits of many are too palpable to be passed unnoticed. The first is common among all Indians I have ever known, with some few exceptions. It appears to me that, owing to the extremities to which they are

reduced in winter, when even women have to leave their children to fetch wood from a distance, and to catch a few fish, if possible, in order to live, after the long winter is over and when the fish are numerous and but little wood is required, a feeling of irresistible relaxation creeps stealthily over them; so that in the midst of plenty they forget the hardships of winter. Men and boys loaf around the various forts playing at chess or cards; not because they do not like to work for the Hudson Bay Company or for any one else, but because there is not sufficient work for all, and they prefer seeing wages for their work, which they practically think they do not while working for themselves, although a good stock of dried fish and floating wood would be of more permanent use to them than many dollars. Many of these Indians are often very idle in summer, and will give almost anything for tea and other luxuries. During the course of a year a considerable portion of their earnings is, I believe, spent in tobacco, which appears to me to be undermining their very constitution. In the absence of tobacco, some will smoke a certain weed, which appears to be still more injurious.

For their wastefulness, there is no excuse whatever; for the winter is too long and hard to admit of even a jack-fish being thrown away in the summer.

Their domstic habits are very reprehensible. Although most of them have cast off their old heathen customs and have embraced christianity, they still retain habits of uncleanliness and untidiness. These, together with (in the majority of cases) their small and miserable houses (well nigh full of occupants), are productive of disease, and probably in some instances lead to premature death. All these matters, and others besides, I put before the Pas Indians in the form of a lecture this last spring, and would fain hope it has not been in vain.

Owing to their uncleanly habits and the suffering which they endure in the winter is probably due the fact that for the last seven years their numbers have been somewhat fluctuating. Their increase is comparatively very small, and any epidemic that comes amongst them makes great havoc, especially among the children.

Finally, I beg to bear testimony to the fact that, besides what is given by the Department, the Church Missionary Society and the Hudson Bay Company render to these Indians material assistance in the winter, the former by freely distributing clothing among the poorest, and the latter by liberally relieving many cases of starvation. Both the society and the company have shown great kindness to me in my travels among the various bands, wherever each or both are represented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. READER,
Indian Agent.

See further on, in Part I. of this Report, for the first part of Agent Reader's report.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY—TREATY No. 5, 16th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on Indian affairs in this agency for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1885.

On the 1st October last, after having finished the annuity payments of 1884–85, I forwarded the first part of this my annual report for the months of July, August and September, 1884;* therefore, I will now confine my remarks to matters which came under my notice subsequent to that date.

Owing to good fall fisheries, an abundance of rabbits and deer plentiful, together with good winter fishing near almost every reserve under my supervision, the Indians did not suffer for want of food during the winter, excepting, perhaps, a few who were sick, old or too improvident and lazy to secure food when it could be got with but little exertion or trouble.

* See further on, in Part I. of this Report, for the first part of Agent McKay's report.

On the 29th November last I made enquiries of the Department, by letter, asking whether it was required of me to visit the different reserves during the winter time, and, if so, what number of men and dog trains would be allowed me for conveyance from one reserve to another. To this enquiry I received no answer; therefore, I was unable to visit the Indian schools during the winter. On the 21st March I received a letter from the Department, instructing me, if in my opinion the season was not too far advanced, to visit the different bands of Indians within my agency; but on account of not having received instructions in time as to manner of transport, the spring having already set in and the ice getting bad in some places, I was unable to visit the different reserves, excepting those of Poplar River, Norway House and Beren's River.

I believe that during last spring the Indians in this part of Treaty 5 were again supplied with seed potatoes, together with a variety of garden seeds. The Indians, with but very few exceptions, make no effort to put seed in the ground in proper time, neither do they, as a rule, attend to their gardens as they should during summer; therefore, the yearly failure of their gardens.

On my visit to the Norway House reserve last spring, I ascertained that they, as well as the Cross Lake band, had succeeded very well in their fur hunt during the winter and spring, the season's hunt about doubling that of previous years.

The majority of the Indians of Fisher River, Loon Straits, Hollow Water and Black River reserves, gain their livelihood during winter by working at the different saw mills in their neighborhood, and by selling fish to traders for the Manitoba and some United States markets.

The Loon Straits and Jack Head bands are much disappointed at not getting school teachers. They ask that they be supplied as soon as possible. Mr. Timothy Bear, an Indian from Fisher River band, had been allowed to temporarily teach at Poplar River, but his work was very unsatisfactory; he was, therefore, allowed to vacate his position as temporary teacher on the 30th June last. The Cross Lake school, temporarily under the management of Mr. G. Garrioch, is doing fairly well. At Norway House reserve the Methodist Missionary Society still keep up their school. Last year it was under the management of Miss Parkinson, and is now ably conducted by Rev. J. Simmens, while he is about the reserve, and when his mission duties call him away for a short time he employs some one to keep it open until he returns. This, I am sorry to say, is a drawback to the school, which is, however, getting along very well. The Government school on the Norway River, under the management of Mr. A. A. Macdonald, is, I am sorry to say, very poorly and irregularly attended by the pupils. Mr. Macdonald's qualification as a teacher cannot be disputed; but the Indians do not take that interest which they should in sending their children to school; consequently, very few are benefited by it.

So far, the Methodist mission school at Beren's River reserve, under the management of Miss Gussie Parkinson, has been a complete failure. It was opened against the wishes of the great majority of the band, about the 20th of November last, and was the cause of a great deal of disturbance and ill-feeling among the Indians; consequently, only very few children went to school, and those who did go attended very irregularly.

As I was unable to visit the Jack Head, Fisher River, Blood Vein, Loon Straits, Hollow Water and Black River reserves, for the reasons already given, I am not just now in a position to give a correct report, from personal observation or otherwise, either on schools or other matters.

On the 19th June I left Beren's River Indian agency in a York boat, in order to get the money to make annuity payments to the several bands of Indians under my supervision in Treaty No. 5. After considerable delay, caused by contrary winds, I arrived at Winnipeg on Saturday, the 27th June, when my time was fully taken up, until the end of the month, with work in connection with the annuity payments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY—TREATY No. 6,
BATTLEFORD, 20th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—During summer a good deal of new land was broken, new fences put up, and a large quantity of hay cut.

The payments went off quietly, and, owing to competition goods were sold at a remarkably low figure, which enabled the Indians to clothe themselves and their families better than usual.

Rabbits were plentiful during winter, and this helped them greatly in their food supply, and all seemed happy and contented with their lot till about January, when messengers began to come and go from all sections of the country, and I saw there was uneasiness among them. In February the Indians cut 300 cords of wood for the contractor who supplied the industrial school, and 500 cords for the Mounted Police. This enabled them to procure clothing and other necessaries, and all appeared contented. Then I found that messengers were being sent from Riel to them, and I visited the reserves frequently, trying to quiet their fears, for amongst other things they were told that soldiers were on their way, either to make them (the Indians) soldiers, or kill them. From confidential men whom I had amongst them I found that all were very uneasy and unsettled. On the 24th March I started to visit the reserves, going first to Sweet Grass' reserve, then to Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. Knowing the temper of the Indians, I took out presents of tea and tobacco for each band. On my arrival at these reserves I found the Indians very sulky, though they had nothing to complain of, nor did they make any demands. I gave each band the tea and tobacco I had brought out for them, but even this did not seem to cheer them. On Saturday, the 28th, I visited the Stonies, and gave them also tea and tobacco. They seemed glad to get it, and had no complaints to make. Their instructor (Payne) said: "I believe the Crees are up to mischief, and in case you need assistance the Stonies will fight for the whites; they told me so." Poor, fellow! his confidence in them was misplaced, for on the following Monday he was murdered by them in cold blood.

On Sunday morning I was astonished at getting word that the Indians from the various reserves (excepting Moosomin's and Thunder Child's) were within eight miles of Battleford, and all armed and in their war paint, and, later in the day, that they had already raided the houses of settlers *en route*. On Monday they raided the stores and houses in the town south of Battle River, reports of which you have already had. Horses and waggons were taken from farmers coming in with their families, and they were glad to escape with their lives.

The bands of Moosomin and Thunder Child, hearing what was about to take place, moved north of the Saskatchewan before the insurrection took place, taking with them their oxen and supplies, or at least as much as they could, but the river was breaking up and the crossing was most dangerous. All the other bands joined in the rebellion. There is one man, Baptiste, brother to Chief Red Pheasant, who deserves equal credit with Moosomin and Thunder Child, as he saved Instructor Applegarth's life by helping him to get away from the reserve; as it was, Applegarth had to leave all his goods behind, and they were being taken by Indians before his eyes while he was getting the horses and waggon ready to make a start.

The Indians, in their madness, destroyed everything in their way. Seed grain was emptied out and mixed with flour and bacon. Cattle were killed by the dozen. Mowers and reapers were smashed, and wheels of sulky rakes cut to pieces. Tools and implements were wantonly destroyed. The scene after the surrender is almost indescribable, and the loss to the Government in cattle, implements, seed grain and provisions, is tremendous. Of the latter, there were enough on the reserves to last till the end of June.

After the surrender it was too late to put in much of a crop, but some barley, potatoes and turnips were got in on each reserve. Since then most of the Indians

have got back to their reserves and are working fairly well, and are busy summer fallowing all the land not in crop. Owing to the late experience, I only send out enough provisions for one week at a time, and though this occasions frequent trips, I deem it the safest plan.

Owing to so much being destroyed, the expenditure for next season will be very heavy, as, if the Indians are to continue farming, cattle and implements will have to be replaced and seed grain brought in for next season, as there has been very little of anything sown this season. Besides the many statements, returns and books kept, 2,800 letters have been despatched from this office during the past year.

Annexed please find tabular statement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. RAE,
Indian Agent.

EDMONTON, N.W.T.—TREATY No. 6, 26th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1885, together with the tabular statement.

During the first part of the year I found all the Indians in this district quiet and orderly, showing a disposition to cultivate the soil and make a living at agriculture, and they made fair progress.

In October I made the annuity payments to all the bands in the district, excepting that portion between Victoria and Lac la Biche, which was attended to by the agency clerk, Mr. Mitchell, acting under my instructions, and all payments were made without trouble or disturbance. Although the season was very late, the weather was fine the greater portion of the time, an unusual occurrence at that late time.

During the payments the Indian Commissioner made a tour of inspection, and pleased the Indians very much by promising the various bands more working oxen, of which they stood in great need. Acting under his instructions, I purchased a fine lot of animals, which were duly distributed.

The Commissioner made a change in the district, being of the opinion that it was too large to receive proper attention from one agent, dividing it into three, the southern portion being placed in charge of Mr. S. B. Lucas, and including the bands of Samson, Ermine Skin, Bobtail and Sharphead, the eastern or Victoria portion being in charge of Mr. J. A. Mitchell, and including the bands of Muskigawatic and Blue Quill, at Saddle Lake, and James Seenum, Pecyasis and Kegnanum and Antoine, further north, thus leaving me the middle and western portion, including the bands of Enoch, Pass-pass-chase, Alexander, Alexis and Michel, and the St. Albert mission, orphans and stragglers.

Mr. Mitchell was placed in charge of the Victoria district in May.

During the rebellion all the bands in the district were in an unsettled condition, owing to the presence of messengers from Riel, Big Bear and others, who told them to be in readiness to take up arms and raid the Government and Hudson Bay Company's stores. They at once put on war paint, even to the small boys, armed themselves and held dances, at which they became very much excited and boastful.

I removed all the stores to the Hudson Bay Company fort, which was strongly fortified and garrisoned by a company of volunteers. All the available arms in the country were brought to the fort and at once distributed amongst the volunteers and the outlying settlers who had sought refuge therein. These preparations kept the Indians from open revolt.

Pass-pass-chase, the chief of the Two Hills band, deserves much credit for the stand he maintained throughout the troubles. He used all his influence to discourage the dances and keep down the excitement, and was successful with the majority of his band. Some restless spirits did not behave well, but committed no overt acts. They were in such a state that it only required the presence of a small party of the rebels to cause open revolt. The arrival of Gen. Strange and the news of Gen. Middleton's successes intimidated them, causing an immediate settling down to work and many professions of loyalty.

I wish to state that Farming Instructor O'Donnell, and his assistant, Mr. Ridgdale, of Rivière Qui Barr, deserve the highest credit for their action during the above excitement. They remained at their posts at much personal risk, and although their stock was run off several times, they immediately gave chase and recovered it. The Indians fired the bridge and tried to burn the farm buildings, but the instructor saved all. An old medicine man named Peetokohan, tried to induce Alexander's band to kill their cattle, but Mr. O'Donnell was successful in preventing it. He also kept Alexis' band in proper bounds and managed to get them to put in a fair crop. In this he was ably seconded by Michel and his band, who remained perfectly quiet and loyal throughout.

In spite of all obstacles, there has been a good crop put in, and it promises an abundant yield.

In June the half-breed commission arrived and issued scrip. I gave 202 discharges to treaty half-breeds who took scrip.

In connection with the bands in the Victoria portion of the district, I have but little to report. On account of their close proximity to the disturbed district, nothing was done towards putting in a crop, runners from the rebels constantly arriving and trying to induce them to join.

James Seenum, chief of the Whitefish Lake Indians, the largest band in the district, was loyal all the time, although every inducement was held out to him to take part with the rebels. At last a party came up from Pitt and endeavored to seize some goods belonging to the Hudson Bay Company at Whitefish Lake. This the chief would not allow, and in the dispute which followed one man was killed. Seenum being short of arms and ammunition, and feeling confident a large party would come from Pitt intent on revenge, took to the woods with his band, and there he remained until the trouble was over. In consequence of this no crop was put in.

The Saddle Lake band, which formerly put large crops in, also abandoned their reserve, the loyal ones joining Seenum, the others taking part with the rebels. No crop was put in by them either. I have already reported that a portion of this band raided the farm, sixteen stores, and the instructor had to leave to save his life. Job Lapatac deserves much credit for the part he took in the above affair, as he stood by the instructor and his assistant, and was, I believe, the means of saving their lives.

I also reported about the Lac la Biche Indians joining a war party of Big Bear's and raiding the Hudson Bay Company's stores at that place.

With the exception of the Wahsatnow Indians, no crops have been put in in the Victoria district, and I would here say that were it not for the stand taken by James Seenum, many serious consequences would have ensued in the district and the trouble would have been prolonged. He is a leading man, with much influence.

Blue Quill, of Egg Lake, was loyal, but most of his band joined in the raiding.

I am sorry to state that the Bear's Hills Indians behaved very badly during the rebellion, but as Mr. Acting Agent Lucas will report thereon, I will forbear treating of the subject.

Some of the bands are wishing to get schools on their reserves, Enoch's band having already erected a building for that purpose, but have not as yet secured a teacher. Pass-pass-chase's band also propose erecting a school house this fall.

The general health of the Indians during the first part of the present year was good, but this summer a low fever has caused much sickness and a few deaths.

Fortunately, with the exception of the damage inflicted on the Rivière Qui Barr bridge, none of the Indians in this portion of the district committed any serious offences.

The season has been a very favorable one for crops, and had the rebellion not disturbed the Indians so much, a large return of produce would have been shown this year; but taking everything into consideration, I think the Government is to be congratulated on the progress made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

BLOOD RESERVE—TREATY No. 7,
MACLEOD, N. W. T., 8th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third annual report on the Indians in Treaty 7.

During the first three months of the fiscal year I visited the northern division as frequently as possible, and found the Indians doing well under Mr. Beggs' supervision.

In October the treaty was divided into two agencies, being a step for which I was in every way thankful. It was next to impossible for the agent stationed at Macleod to keep thoroughly informed as to matters in the north, and necessitating his absence from headquarters for weeks at a time. Fortunately, owing to the valuable services of Mr. J. B. Lash, as clerk, I was enabled to do this.

Mr. Agent Begg will doubtless report fully on his division, so that it will not be necessary for me to enter into detail.

During the summer and autumn the Bloods worked well, looking after their fields and remaining on the reserve.

The potato crops were excellent. We harvested seven thousand bushels potatoes, one thousand bushels turnips, fifty bushels carrots. Of the above, fifteen hundred bushels potatoes were turned into our root houses for seed.

Permits were given for the sale of two thousand five hundred bushels potatoes, which realized from half a cent per pound to one cent per pound. The low price was caused by the supply being greater than the demand.

In the early part of the winter two Indians were punished for horse stealing, which had a salutary effect upon the others, as scarcely a single case was brought to my notice during the remainder of the winter, in fact, I may say there was much less than in former years.

The spring of 1885 opened up much earlier than usual. Ploughing was begun on the 18th March, continuing with scarcely any hindrance until the work was finished. I resided on the reserve the greater part of my time, going from field to field, camping among the Indians and assisting them in their work, to the best of my ability, from early morning until night.

I must admit the Bloods surprise me in the manner in which they took to work. I set a number cutting posts and rails for wire fencing, and after running the lines for them the Indians put up the posts and riders, in instances stretching the wire, making, in every case, a fence that would do credit to a white man.

Many of those owning horses fit to plough did their own work; among them were the following, viz.:—

Striped Dog (minor chief) ploughed, sowed and harrowed four acres of oats without assistance, besides helping others who did not have horses.

Good Young Man, Running Wolfe, (minor chief) Bull Young Man, Many Pas, Many White Horses, Three Bulls, Running Crane, Bear's Child, Never-goes-out, Three Persons, Eagle Shoe, (minor chief) Heavy Gun, Bull Shield, (minor chief) Day

Chief, Calf Child, and High Sun, these not only did their own ploughing, but put in their crops, under my supervision. Taking them all through, it is gratifying to say they worked well and willingly, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Later on, when news arrived of the rebellion, there was a good deal of excitement, but it was after a day or two confined to the young men, who wanted to take this opportunity to start on the war-path and steal horses; still, after the first excitement the spring work progressed until its completion; then one small party left on the war-path for Montana, U.S. These were followed by others; in fact, small parties were coming and going for a long time. Red Crow and some of the minor chiefs endeavoured to stop them, but they managed to steal away in the night. I can safely say that nothing approaching the numbers reported by outside sources were away, as on more than one occasion I personally, with our interpreter, visited the different camps at night, invariably succeeded in getting the names of the absentees.

This year the crops consist of twelve acres peas, twenty-one acres oats, one hundred and thirty-seven acres potatoes, eight acres turnips, ten acres carrots, and seven acres gardens. In addition to this we have on the home farm one acre barley, one acre peas for seed, one acre turnips and one acre potatoes, together with six acres wheat and forty-one acres oats, on the Cochrane Ranche.

As we had no home farm; I made arrangements in the spring with Blackfoot Old Woman and Heavy Gun, they to let me have land to sow twenty-one acres with oats, and I, after threshing, to pay them one cent per pound for the oats raised.

I was much pleased to receive instructions to take over Mr. Cochrane's ranche, as this place has been the bone of contention with the Indians for a long time. Getting Mr. Cochrane off the reserve and starting a second issue place there was the means of removing one source of complaint which, had it not been accomplished, would have resulted in serious trouble.

I have not been able to look after the Piegans so much as I should have liked, owing to my time being so fully occupied with the Bloods, and office work.

Their crop last year consisted of one hundred bushels of wheat, fifty bushels oats, two hundred and eighty bushels turnips and six thousand seven hundred bushels potatoes. Of this, one thousand bushels potatoes were turned in for seed, and permits were issued for the sale of two thousand bushels potatoes, twenty bushels oats, seventeen bushels turnips and thirteen bushels wheat.

The Piegans remained quietly on their reserve all winter. I have no report of any horses being stolen by them.

These Indians got to work early in the spring, but did not use so many of their own horses as in former years. I think this may be accounted for by the severity of the winter. Their horses were in poor condition for working.

The fences on this reserve are not so good as I could wish, but as we have now wire, I hope to have every field with a permanent fence before the winter sets in.

This year the crops consist of six acres wheat, twelve acres peas, forty-eight acres potatoes, eight acres turnips, and twelve acres gardens. This does not include the home farm of two acres peas, one acre barley for seed, twenty acres oats, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, three-quarters of an acre garden, all of which were doing well when I last visited there.

On this reserve, as also on the Bloods, there is some land uncultivated. I advised the Indians to put in more potatoes. They remarked, "What is the use, as we have lots in our cellars that we cannot sell, and more than we can eat." Something should be done in regard to the surplus crop this year, as the supply will (as last year) be greater than the demand. It is very discouraging to the Indians to find that they have potatoes on hand, and no market for them. I have endeavored to procure purchasers, but without success.

Last winter I had to stop the issue of permits, as I was informed that Indians were selling a sack of potatoes (about eighty pounds weight) for twenty-five cents, and in several cases two sacks for that sum, rather than take them home again.

I succeeded in obtaining the Mounted Police contract here for twenty thousand pounds at one cent per pound, delivering them in half a day.

So soon as the crops were gathered I reduced the issue of flour to a quarter of a pound. This was continued until spring work began.

In January, while visiting the Piegan reserve, I received a letter from Lieut.-Col. Macleod, C. M. G., that seventy-five Stoneys, out on a hunt, were on Pincher Creek in a starving condition. I started for their camp at once, and found them in reality starving, except for assistance given them by Col. Macleod and other residents. I arranged with James Dixon (their chief) to give them provisions for their present requirements, and to enable them to proceed to their hunting grounds through the Crow's Nest Pass. It reflects great credit upon these Indians to find that although they were suffering from hunger, and had been several days without food, not a single complaint was made of any cattle having been killed.

Too much praise cannot be given Red Crow for his staunch loyalty during the rebellion, as from the first I was not in the least anxious about him and his followers. The same must be said of the Piegans. It is a positive fact that Red Crow had tobacco sent him more than once, urging him to rise, but in every instance he sent the tobacco back, and would not listen to the accompanying messages.

Of course, no end of reports were circulated that the Bloods were impudent and made extravagant demands. I can only say that I did not hear any impudence, nor was there a single demand made of me during the trouble or since. I think no one was in so good a position as I was to know—moving among them every day, and living under canvas.

There were a good many war parties going and coming, many returning empty handed, some with horses, which were recovered by the Mounted Police, invariably assisted by Calf Shirt.

The sun dance passed over quietly and quickly, this year only lasting three days. It was a very miserable affair. I think, judging by the spectacle, if left alone, the sun dance will soon have ceased to be the great festival of the year.

I regret to report that these Indians have contracted the habit of visiting the town of Macleod much too often for their good, and remaining for days at a time. As far as possible, we stop the rations of any Indian off the reserve.

The annuity payments passed over quietly. My thanks are due Superintendent Cotton, commanding Mounted Police at this post, for escorts during that time, and to the non-commissioned officers and men for the willing way in which they filled any duties assigned them. I wish specially to thank Sergt. Speirs for services rendered at the Blood payments.

On the whole, though I cannot report any great amount of progress made, the conduct of the Indians has been good. There are a good many individual instances of Indians wishing to better their positions; these are doing well.

During the year there have been registered twenty-seven births and thirty-two deaths on the Blood reserve, and three deaths and twenty-five births on the Piegan reserve. The Medical Officer has attended a large number of Indians during the year, prescribing for them. He reports the health of Indians on both reserves as good.

There are two schools on the Blood reserve, but as they have not been kept regularly throughout the year, I cannot say that much progress has been made.

I enclose, with report, tabular statement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. POCKLINGTON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, N.W.T.—TREATY No. 7, 28th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit with my annual report the accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, in northern division of Treaty 7, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885.

Since my last annual report Treaty 7 has been divided into two divisions, north and south, Mr. Agent Pocklington being in charge of the southern division, comprising the Blood and Piegan tribes, I having charge of the northern division, comprising the Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stoney tribes.

Since my last report we have passed through a critical time, and I am happy to state that the Indians under my charge have remained loyal to the Government, which reflects great credit on them, as they are naturally warlike in their habits, but promises made by Crowfoot and other chiefs to the Hon. the Indian Commissioner this spring were faithfully carried out.

Last summer the Stoneys were not as fortunate as usual in their hunting, as the low lands where they were in the habit of trapping were all flooded; at the same season, the dwelling and storehouses on Blackfoot reserve were also flooded, and the same ocurred this year, but I understand it is the intention of the Department to erect new buildings on higher ground as soon as possible.

The same difficulty remains of keeping Indians on their reserves as last year. The people of Calgary complain of them, but still they continue to employ them cutting wood, &c., giving them money, tea, &c.; whereas, if they would give them no employment, they would only visit for the purpose of trade.

The crop on the Blackfoot reserve was very good; the root crop on Stoney reserve was also good. The Blackfeet supplied the North-West Mounted Police with potatoes, and the industrial school, at High River, with potatoes and turnips, having still a sufficient quantity on hand for seed and for food, they being issued only one-quarter pound flour while they had potatoes and turnips. This spring the rations were raised while they were putting in crops.

In September the payments of treaty money took place, which passed off quietly the assistance rendered by the North-West Mounted Police being of great service.

After the payments were over we had a general round up of Stoney cattle, and branded eighty-six head of calves; we also branded about ninety-five head last June, and now the Stonies have about four hundred head; a few of them are milch cows, broken by themselves; the necessary churns will be furnished. The Stonies have also been supplied with considerable ammunition in lieu of provisions; those not able to hunt have been rationed.

In October last Assistant Commissioner Reed and Father LaCombe visited the reserves to get children for the industrial school at High River. On a visit I afterwards made there were twenty-three children there, and everything possible was being done to make them comfortable and improve them; but during the excitement this spring the Indians took their children away, saying they did not consider them safe there in case a war party of Crees should come that way.

Last fall Bishop McLean visited the north Blackfoot camp and inspected the school there. The children showed good progress under Rev. W. Tims and sang hymns very nicely.

The children are very far advanced at Morley, they having attended more regularly on account of the orphanage, and the Indians being more civilized better appreciate the value of education.

In November the different buildings used for dwellings and storehouses on the reserve were roofed with lumber, which was a great improvement on the old mud roofs.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's engines caused a good deal of damage to the grass on the Stoney and Blackfoot reserves by fire, the fires having run over a large part of both reserves.

In February it was necessary to shoot three of the horses on Farm 20 A, they having glanders, since which time we have had no other case of the disease amongst the horses.

During the month of April there was considerable sickness on the Stoney reserve, and it was thought advisable to issue beef, which was done, and with satisfactory results.

This spring the Indians have put in large quantities of roots, as it has been found that grain is not a paying crop, there being no grist mill in the vicinity. In cultivating, well-broken oxen are found to be much better for Indians than horses. The three yoke of cattle at the Sarcee reserve are worked regularly by the Indians there, and I think the Blackfeet will appreciate cattle, as their horses are small and not strong. The fields present a much neater appearance than formerly, on account of the barbed wire, and horses have done no damage this year to crops.

Interpreter L. Hereux is at present occupied in taking a census of the Indians, to be prepared for the next payment. The Indians held their usual "sun dance" this year, but on account of the wet weather, and lack of candidates for the torture act, I do not think it was a success from an Indian point of view, and I should be glad if they were disgusted as it is an unmitigated nuisance, always occurring at the time they should be working at the crops.

I am continually trying to get them to do away with it, and also the habit of carrying rifles, as they both interfere with their work.

In this division we have a good class of instructors, and it is not their fault if the Indians do not improve as fast as we should like.

During this year the births about counterbalance the deaths, a record having been kept of each.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
NEAR CALGARY, N.W.T., 13th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my report respecting the working and management of this institution, as requested in your letter, No. 58460, of the 14th of April last.

In the first place, I am sorry to state that, notwithstanding our earnest and continuous efforts, we have not succeeded in retaining the boys at this school, and I may say they have nearly all deserted.

Most of the boys were compelled to leave the school by their parents or guardians, while a few of the older ones, by making themselves so extremely unmanageable and rebellious, forced us to send them away.

I must confess the great difficulty arose from having received boys into the school who were too old.

Of course, as we were not able to procure young children in the beginning, it became a necessity to take those we could get, even though their age should exceed that pointed out by the Department.

Since the opening of this school, October, 1884, we have had an average of between fifteen and twenty-three pupils, as will be seen from our monthly returns. You are aware, it is a most difficult task (under the past and present circumstances) to recruit eligible pupils for this school.

We have to deal and contend, not only with the parents and guardians, but, I may say, with the whole reserve.

At the commencement we could only get a few orphans; the rest were boys, of fifteen to eighteen years of age.

The latter, being their own masters, came here without the consent of parents or guardians—merely, I suspect, because they considered it a very comfortable way of getting through the winter months—and this suspicion, I am sorry to say, we proved by experience to be too true.

I consider it impossible to get children of an eligible age if the Department does not employ other means than merely persuading parents and guardians to send their children to this school. They seem determined not to give up their younger children, unless compelled to do so.

When we did succeed in getting a few of the right age the squaws—their mothers—came here a month or so afterwards, and demanded their children, pretending they were taken away without their consent.

Undoubtedly, if we had power to make these children remain here and compel them to observe some kind of order and daily routine, most certainly we should succeed, because we have found, by experience, that when these boys apply themselves ever so little they make wonderful progress in their lessons and seem to have a special aptitude for the trades.

We have found, by experience, that it is very bad to have old and young pupils in the same rooms. If we are to have a mixed school, then it is absolutely necessary to have the older boys separated from the young ones; and to have trade instructors, who will keep them employed during recreation hours.

Moreover, we have found by past experience that it is impossible to control and manage these Indian boys by mere advice and kind reprimand.

If we have not some system of coercion to enforce order, and at least a little school discipline, then I assure you it will be very hard to conduct the school with that measure of success which, it was hoped, would attend its establishment.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that during the whole of the time we have been here the general state of health has been very good, not having had a single case of serious sickness or accident among the pupils.

I have no hesitation in saying that if the Department will only accept my proposals, and carry out my suggestions already sent to the Indian Commissioner, Regina, and of which I enclose a copy, the institution will soon be filled with pupils; we shall be able to retain them; order will, in some degree, at least, be observed, and success is inevitable.

SUMMARY of remarks and suggestions made in my letter, No. 53, of the 12th ultimo, to the Hon. Indian Commissioner, Regina.

1. That the Department must well understand, that amongst the four tribes of Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans and Sarcees, not one Indian is willing to part with his young children or allow them to remain here for any length of time.

Therefore, it is advisable and necessary to bring pressure in some way to bear upon those Indians who refuse their children, as by threatening to deprive them of their rations, &c.

2. Not to take any pupils older than eight years, on any account whatever.

3. That it is a great mistake (as we have found by experience) to have no kind of punishment in the institution. It is absurd to imagine that such an institution in any country could work properly without some kind of coercion to enforce order and obedience.

4. It is very injurious to allow the Indians to camp about the school, because their intercourse and bad influence demoralize the pupils very much. Of course, this difficulty could very easily be removed, by building a good high fence around the play-ground, so that the pupils would be entirely separated from any obnoxious visitors. In the past, the pupils, whenever in a capricious mood, would roam away from the school for miles, without any possibility on our part of being able to prevent them.

5. As the Government is the tutor and guardian of these Indians, particularly those who are the most miserable, it would be advisable and important to take to the school such as are orphans, willing or unwilling; to charge the Indian agents of the different reserves with the business of procuring and transporting the children here warning them to send none but children of proper age to the school.

6. To give some kind of reward to those parents and guardians who willingly surrender their children.

7. When the pupils desert the school, or are taken away by their relatives or friends, the Principal will inform the agent of the reserve to which the child belongs, and he shall send the deserter back, willing or unwilling, calling in the aid of the police if necessary.

8. Finally, if the Government desires this school to succeed and be of some use to the Indians of this district, they must insist in having the required number of eligible children, and give us the necessary power and help to retain them.

Moreover, as I have already proposed to the Indian Department, it would be a great help to have here (particularly during the first years of the school) a few white boys and half-breeds who could speak English; by this means the Indian boys would acquire a knowledge of English very rapidly. This expedient has proved very successful in other Indian schools. Of course, the white boys and half-breeds would pay for their board, &c.

Should the Government agree to my proposals, I am confident that in a short time we shall have the required number of pupils and that our labors will be more successful than hitherto.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. LACOMBE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY, QUAMICHAN, 7th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement, and a list of Government property under my charge.

During the past year there has been no serious epidemic among the Indians of this agency, and the death rate has been less than for several years; still, pulmonary diseases continue to carry off many promising young men.

The harvest of last year was, as anticipated, very plentiful, and the influx of a large number of new settlers into the island gave a ready market to those Indians who had more potatoes and seed grain than they needed for themselves.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the season the crops will be very light this year; only those who succeeded in planting very early will get a fair return for their labor.

The construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway is not having a beneficial influence on the natives; this has been particularly the case at Chemainus, the headquarters of the contractors. Of course, in most of the gangs of workmen there are some too idle to work, if a living can be made more easily, no matter what the risk may be, and these went into the Indian liquor trade, and for some time the neighborhood of Chemainus required a good deal of attention.

During the past twelve months fifty-four cases have been heard under the liquor clauses of the Indian Act. Of these, forty-five were convicted; thirteen white men were sent to gaol for two months' hard labor each. These are only such cases as I have attended to alone, or with the aid of a provincial justice of the peace, and do

not include liquor cases heard by other justices, and I fear they only form a tithe of the cases which do occur of infractions of the Indian liquor law.

The action of the provincial authorities in refusing the Department the use of the Cowichan court house and lock-up has prevented action being taken in many cases of drunkenness among the Indians in that locality.

The craving for ardent spirits is as great as ever. In many cases I firmly believe this is only because it is forbidden them. At the same time, I may say that I do not know more than about half a dozen Indians who can refuse intoxicating liquor when it is offered to them, although many will take liquor in small quantities who would take care not to drink enough to become intoxicated.

I regret, also, to say that the morality of the Indians generally is not on the increase, and the influence of the missionaries often appears to be on the decline. This is very disheartening to men who have spent the best part of a life in trying to do them good, but such is the case.

All over the coast men leave their wives and take other women, and as there is no law to prevent this, I have compelled several who have deserted wife and children to pay a monthly amount towards their support, and in several cases it has had the effect of bringing the Indian back to his legal family.

A party of Tsimpsheean and Nasse Indians have been working steadily on the island railway works since their commencement. They are a steady, quiet set of men, speaking English well, and causing no trouble, but the women who accompany them are no credit to the boasted civilization of the north-west coast Indians, and whatever these women may be at home, on the railway works they are simply prostitutes. In this respect I may safely say that the women of the Cowichan bands compare favorably with their sisters of the north, and although they may not be so well educated, still it is always a boast of the Cowichan Indians that few, if any, of their women are ever found in the towns, for the purposes of prostitution, so that this is not the cause, in their case, of the gradual decrease of the natives.

Comox.

In November I spent a week with the Comox Indians, and succeeded in subdividing the river reserve between the families of the Puntledge and the Ailksun bands, promising the young men location tickets as soon as they have made decided improvements on the allotments.

I found the village on the Comox Bay in a sad state of depravity and filth. This was particularly the case in a part of the village occupied by Indians of the Euclataw tribe, and as they had no right to the Comox reserve, but were trespassing, merely for the sake of the facilities which the neighborhood supplied for debauchery, I selected the worst cases and removed them from the reserve at once, allowing the others to remain till milder weather, but giving the local constable authority to remove them from the reserve, should any futher disturbance take place. The Comox Indians expressed themselves very well pleased with my action in the matter, though I fear several of them are little better than the Euclataws.

While entering the Comox Bay during a gale of wind our canoe was so much damaged that it was necessary to purchase a new one before venturing to return down the coast.

Qualicum.

At Qualicum we found the Indians busy drying salmon (with which all the rivers were teeming), and rendering down shark and dog-fish oil. One Indian at this place keeps a small store, which is quite an accommodation to travellers, as at present this is the only land route to the new settlement of Alberni, on the west coast; and "Qualicum Tom" is well known as an enterprising and accommodating Indian, giving refreshments to horse and man on reasonable terms, and being well spoken of by all.

Hellelt.

The Hellelt band of Chemainus Indians have just suffered a severe loss by bush fires, nearly all the fences and crops on the south side of the river having been burnt; most of the men were absent at the time, but had they been at home very little could have been saved. Much valuable maple timber was also entirely ruined, reducing the value of the reserve considerably. The compensation awarded to Indians of this band for damage to improvements caused by the Island Railway passing through their village, has been paid to them, and I have to report that they are satisfied with the same.

Kuper and Valdes Islands have neither of them escaped the bush fires which are doing so much damage on the coast; much fencing has been destroyed and crops consumed, and as the fires are still running, with no sign of rain, it is very probable that the winter feed for the cattle will be entirely destroyed.

On the southern end of Kuper Island the New England Society have a small farm, occupied by the Rev. R. J. Roberts, who has spent many years among the Indians of Eastern Canada.

When the Indians are at home Mrs. Roberts has a school which, during a portion of the year, is very well attended, the chief trouble being here, as elsewhere, that when the Indians leave for the canneries or hop fields the children leave also, and, in a few months of idleness, forget much of the knowledge they have acquired, This can never be prevented until orphanages or industrial schools are established, where a number of Indian children would be constantly under a course of education, and where any well-to-do Indian could place his children when leaving his reserve, on the payment of a fixed amount for their board.

On Valdes Island the fires have been prevented from consuming a quantity of sawlogs (which the chief has a provincial license to cut) by the strenuous exertions of the band, but all the southern portion of the island is swept clear of vegetation by the fires.

In February, cases of small-pox occurred in Nanaimo and in a railway camp near that town. It was for some time feared that the dreaded disease would spread among the Indian tribes, but owing, in a great measure, to the energy of the Nanaimo local authorities, this was happily prevented. With the aid of native assistants, I have successfully vaccinated several hundred Indians, both adults and children, but there are many more to do.

In Cowichan valley there has not been so much land cultivated this year as last, owing, in a great measure, to the large gathering held at Comeakin village, at the time when the spring work ought to have been done.

This gathering, which was estimated at about two thousand, continued for nearly a month, the chief, Lohar, and his band, feeding the guests. When the supply of provisions was nearly exhausted a large amount of property changed hands.

Chief Lohar and his family have long expressed themselves anxious to do away with the potlach, and the object of this gathering was to pay their debts, *i.e.*, blankets and other articles lent them at former potlaches.

Having been duly warned that the potlach was now illegal, few, if any, blankets were loaned on this occasion, so that although these gatherings may still be called potlaches the chief evil of the potlach has been done away with. Similar gatherings have since taken place at Nanaimo and on Discovery Island. At both of these I was present, and I have pleasure in reporting that they were conducted in a very orderly manner.

The excitement of these and kindred gatherings is the chief attraction to Indians of the present day, though of course many attend to buy or sell canoes, horses, skins, &c. The great majority care nothing about the potlach itself but the excitement of a large gathering, be it potlach or hop-picking is something which the Indian cannot resist. This is exemplified this year by the way in which some six thousand British Columbia Indians are now crowding to the hop-fields of Washington Territory, though all know that this year hops are scarcely saleable, and that

the amount they may earn will in no way equal what they might hav eearned at or nearer home.

All this points to the fact that if these Indians are to be successfully managed some more improving form of excitement must take the place of their present festivals. The Indian's old beliefs have been shaken, but he has not sufficient knowledge to make him appreciate properly the necessity of education if he is to hold his own. Here and there we meet with an Indian proud because he can sign his name or spell out a few lines of a newspaper, but none seem to comprehend what they read; and as a rule—"A little learning is a dangerous thing." In my opinion the chief cause of the failure of so many different missionary efforts for the advancement of the native races is the mistake which all seem to make, of judging and treating Indians by European standards, forgetting that though the Indian is a close reasoner, his character is a mixture of child-like suspicion, credulity and selfishness, but with a keen sense of humor.

Rumors of the Metlakahtla land troubles and of the North-West rebellion have been talked over at all their little feasts, and not often with credit to the white man. But at present trouble of this kind has not occurred here, the Indian title to the land never having been acknowledged, except that the Indian Reserve Commissioners seem to have promised that the rights of Indians to the reserves, as laid off by the Commissioners' surveyors, should be unalterable without the native consent, and that their sick and destitute should be attended to.

The actions of the Provincial Government appear at present to be very short-sighted. I have already reported to you one case where a portion of an Indian reserve has been sold by them to a white man, and their present actions seem to indicate a total disregard to Indian rights, which must sooner or later bring trouble on the Province. This is much to be regretted, when we remember that the Indian population of British Columbia is so much greater than that of the other Provinces, and that their labor might, by judicious management, be made to take the place of the Chinese, the employment of whom is at present being so much cried down.

At the present moment I would respectfully submit that Indian affairs require careful handling, as, although tribal feuds and jealousies have for long kept distant bands from uniting, still the present labor fields throw the different bands together, and they hear each others grievances, and although a feeling of discontent is not likely to make any uprising on the land question possible, still it is this feeling which encourages those murders of isolated miners and settlers which were so common a few years ago, and the authors of which it has always been next to impossible to discover.

With regard to the Indian liquor traffic, I would say that, with the exception of the single bottle business, the trade is now done away with in this agency, and that this can only be suppressed by the hearty support of the authorities, both provincial and municipal. I feel sure, however, that were all the liquor fines received by the Provincial Government taken into account, it would be found that they more than support all prisoners committed under the Act.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
UCLUELET, B.C., 13th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

The prices of fur seal being still low, the catch small, and fish oil having declined 20 per cent. in value, the Indians in my agency have only made about half the money from these sources that they did last year; so most of them are away to the American side for the hop picking and other work, there being little work and low wages at the canneries in British Columbia.

On my trip this summer I more fully explained the reasons for the Department wishing to put a stop to potlaches, and the law passed prohibiting them. The chiefs and head men in all the tribes spoke in favor of the custom. Moquina, the chief of the Moo-à-chaht or Nootka tribe, who also claims headship over the Ehattisahts, brought out his mask and paraphernalia used at potlaches, and made a long speech, to the effect that the Indians had given up all their bad customs, such as fighting, slavery, stealing, tribal feuds, at the request of the white chiefs, but it was very hard to ask them to give up a custom which was intermixed with all their thoughts and feelings, an incentive to industry, a great help to the white man's trade in Victoria, which encouraged friendly relations with other tribes, being an occasion of amusement and rejoicing, and had been handed down to them by their ancestors; that he had lost his children, but when he gave a potlach he forgot his troubles; it was the same as if his son came back to him; it did his heart good to see everybody pleased and happy. To the same effect spoke most of the other chiefs or their spokesmen; one chief only, Nookamis of Oiaht, came to me privately and said he would give up the potlach.

The chief at Moo-à-chaht and his policemen having a bad Indian in camp they were afraid to arrest, gave two white men on board one of the sealing schooners $10 each to put the handcuffs on him, the prisoner paying expenses before he was released. This chief also went after liquor, but it was sold; however, the Indian offender was obliged to give up all the blankets he had made by the transaction.

On my visit to Heshquiaht I found most of the young men had gone north sealing by schooner. I found all well at the mission, and was present at two marriages in church, this tribe having given up the heathen custom of buying their wives. The young married men are also building small houses in front of the old Indian rancheries, which they want to do away with.

The attendance at school here is very regular during the season.

At Kyukaht I found the Ah-housaht and Kelsemaht tribes on a visit, and my presence doubtless prevented trouble, as during one of their dances a Kyukaht, by mistake, let off a powder-loaded gun in the face of an Ah-housaht, slightly burning him, and I had some trouble to keep the peace, as they thought it was done as an insult. I found the Kyukahts, as a rule, well and decently clothed, and living in comfortable houses, but their journeys to the American side do not improve them in other respects, as they get a liking for whiskey and gambling, and care little for school or church. I left Actis with a fleet of fifty Kyukaht canoes, many with two large square sails, wing and wing, on their way to Seattle, W. T., a pretty sight with a fair wind.

At Alberni, several of the Opitchesahts have built small houses. Some of them paid a team for ploughing their land. They have been troubled by cattle in their crops, but it is difficult to get Indians to put up a really good fence, or work together for the common good. They have a team of horses I think good enough to plough with next year, and probably they can manage to get a plough and set of harness. Tom of the Tseshahts was at work on his house on the reserve. Another Indian was clearing a piece of land for an orchard, and a few of the young men have begun to build houses for themselves, instead of living in the rancheries with the old people. Alberni has some sixty white settlers now, and is likely to prove a good farming settlement.

At Oiaht some of the tribe have expressed a wish to take up allotments on the reserve at Numakamis. They have hitherto not tried to raise even a few potatoes. On their return to this place for the winter months I shall visit them and enquire fully into the matter.

Now I am settled at Ucluelet I see and hear much more of the Indians in my agency, as it is a general stopping place for all canoes up and down the coast, and though so isolated, is the best situation for the agent.

There has been no epidemic sickness among the Indians this year, and the population is still slightly on the increase.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
BEAVER HARBOR, B.C., 10th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the annual report and tabular statement of this agency, for the year ended the 30th of June; also an inventory of Government property on hand on that date.

The census return, now enclosed, has been taken with the greatest care, and is every way reliable.

Is is pleasing to note that, in the majority of the tribes, there has been a slight increase during the year in the population; and it is also a source of some satisfaction to be able to record that there does not prevail, at present, that desire for abandoning themselves to that southern life which has, hitherto, caused them so much misery.

That abandoned life fell heavily in its results on those that could be least spared, the young females.

There is, however, a healthy race of young children growing up, and it is to be hoped that the energetic measures to be adopted in the near future, by the Rev. Mr. Hall and his coadjutors, will secure the attendance at school of many of this youthful progeny.

The Alert Bay school, during Mr. Hall's visit to England, was attended only by the regular boarders of the mission, the ordinary day scholars considering that they were as much entitled to a holiday as their teacher, and preferring, by far, camp to school life, absented themselves entirely.

It has now been decided by Mr. Hall to reopen the school at Beaver Harbor, and establish a similar institution at the Laichkwiltach village, near Cape Mudge.

At a recent meeting of the tribes now assembled at Beaver Harbor the demeanor of the Indians was of a far less adverse character than hitherto displayed, in the matter of education for their children; consequently, there is a slight gleam of hope in the future of the schoolmaster.

The natives throughout the agency, with but one exception, have conducted themselves in a most orderly manner since my last annual report; and this exception, it is a matter of regret to state, was the murder of an Indian of the Salmon River tribe, Laich-kwil-tachs, by one of their own number, who was at the time under the influence of liquor.

The murderer had left the village a few days prior to my arrival, and, by subsequent accounts, had gone on to Nanaimo to deliver himself up to the authorities.

A full account of my proceeding in this matter was sent to the Indian Superintendent on the 17th April last.

A few trifling seizures of spirituous liquors have been made during the year, but the owner in each instance could not be discovered.

The usual annual visitations have been made, but as in some instances several bands were gathered together by invitation, for the purpose of feasting, it did not

consequently necessitate so much voyaging as in former years, and a saving in the outlay for transport has been effected.

The gifts to invalids and the destitute have been kept within due bounds, and the gratuitous issue of medicine entirely abolished, except to the very indigent.

The health of the tribes has been remarkably good, with the exception of the Nah-Kwock-toes, who are much subjected to scrofula, occasioned, in a great measure, apparently, by non-intermarriage with their neighbors, and an insufficiency of good food. Formerly, those Indians were good hunters, but since the great decline in the price of furs, they have become very indolent, and scarcely stir from their houses, unless pressed by hunger. They have decreased fifty during the past four years.

A number of the natives were vaccinated in the month of May, and the operations were all remarkably successful.

The Nim-Keesh band are now actively employed at the Alert Bay cannery, where they earn good wages; and it would be a source of great satisfaction to see other like industries established to furnish employment for others, since the occupation of hunting and trapping has now almost become a pursuit of the past.

With regard to the Act relating to the prohibition of the celebration of their two most heathenish customs, each tribe has been furnished with the fullest information, and of the penalty attached to its infringement. The tribes are now assembled at three several localities, and they have been notified that, on their dispersion, no future gatherings will be allowed, without incurring the full penalty of the law.

It is, however, evident from their deportment and conversation, that they are watching the course of events at the south, still hoping that the law against these two demoralizing customs will not be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLENKINSOP,
Indian Agent.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 17th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885, and a list of Government property in my charge.

The Indians of this agency, with few exceptions, are industrious and happy. Many of them have comfortable and well-furnished houses. They are orderly, well-behaved and honest, and are making general progress on their reserves by adding several acres of new land to their cultivated patches. This year, as well as last, they have cleared and planted a good deal of very good land, and, notwithstanding the unusual dry season, they have splendid crops. The plentiful run of salmon this year, and good crops, will leave the Indians abundance of good food for the coming winter. This is fortunate for them, as they have been employed but little on railway work this spring or summer. The fisheries on the Fraser River gave very little employment this season; only six of the establishments had canned salmon, and they canned only about half the quantity of other years. There were not less than 3,000 Indians who had come seeking employment at the fisheries in this vicinity this season. They came almost from all parts of the Province. The change in their conduct (for the better) was very remarkable, compared with former years. Notwithstanding the large number of so many different tribes, who were camped all along both banks of the river, from New Westminster to the mouth of the Fraser, there had been but very little disturbance or drunkenness among them. With the assistance of four or five of my Indian constables, camped at different places

I did not have more than half the trouble in keeping them in much better order than in previous years. The Indian population of this agency is on the increase. The increase is rather slow among the different bands from New Westminster to Yale. From the mouth of Harrison River to Pemberton Meadows the increase is pretty good, and from Burrard Inlet to Bute Inlet it is very rapid, especially at the Squamish mission, Burrard Inlet, Shamman, Clahoose, and Javer's Inlet. I am glad there has been very little sickness among them last winter or this spring and but very few deaths. The Indians of Douglas district, on the Harrison River, are not so comfortably situated as other Indians of this agency; their land from Douglas Lake to Pemberton Meadows is of very poor quality; little of it can be cultivated; they are obliged to go the long journey over a difficult trail and bad canoe travel, to plant their potatoes and other vegetables at Pemberton Meadows, and convey the produce of such back to their villages in the fall and winter. Last May the Semalcon band of that district had gone to Pemberton for the purpose of putting in their crops. During their absence a fire occurred which destroyed the entire village, twelve dwellings with the whole contents, two stables, two barns, a church, shanties, fences, and everything about the place. I regret the circumstances very much, as the poor creatures felt exceedingly bad and discouraged over their great loss. I advised them to go up and live with their friends at Pemberton Meadows the coming winter, and in the meantime to make all preparations possible for rebuilding their houses, or part of them, next spring. They agreed to do so The Shechelt Indians, near Javer's Inlet, are anxious about some land they have been living on and cultivating for many years. They are increasing in population very rapidly; many of their young men and women get married each year. Consequently, their desire that the land they have occupied so long should be added to the reserves already set apart for them, so as their young people will be enabled to get a portion to settle upon. The agricultural implements and oxen purchased last fall for the Hope Indians, from the proceeds of timber cut by Mr. Onderdonk on their reserve, has been used by them to good advantage in clearing and cultivating their land. The $200 worth of lumber purchased for the chief's house has been well used; he has built a very good house, which has cost $750, doing all the carpenter work and labor himself. The Texas Lake Indians have likewise done well, with the ploughs, harrows, waggons and harness purchased for them; they have done more improvements on their land this year than they have done all together in ten years previous.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY,
LITTLE DOG CREEK, 1st September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following annual report upon Indian affairs in this agency.

During the past year the births and deaths in the various reserves have, with the exception of the Fountain, about balanced each other.

That tribe, during the past winter, suffered from an epidemic which proved fatal to many.

In May last I visited those parts of the agency which I had not seen last year, viz., Seaton and Anderson Lakes, and two reserves on the west side of Fraser River, belonging to the Bridge River and Pavillion tribes.

The land cultivated on the shores of these lakes consists of small patches of the poorest kind of soil, with very little water for irrigation, so that the crops raised scarcely repay the labor of tillage.

The supply of fish caught in the lakes is small, not enough to supply sufficient food during all the winter.

There is a species of wild goat inhabiting the mountains, which helps to furnish these Indians with food; but the labor of hunting among the steep rocks frequented by these animals is so great that only the young and robust are able to undertake it.

On the portage, between Anderson and Seaton Lakes, there is some good land belonging to Mr. A. Smith, of Lillooet, which would make a good farm for these Indians. Mr. Smith offered to sell this property for the small sum of $100, and I tried to persuade the tribe to subscribe among themselves and buy it.

They assured me that they would willingly do so if they had the means, but that as there are no whites to work for, and no gold digging in the neighborhood, they had no means of procuring the money.

At the head of Anderson Lake the tribe has some good land on their reserve, which, by clearing off the bush, will make a good farm. I found that with little work water could be taken from the river to irrigate this land, and I marked the line for a ditch.

All these Indians are industrious and well conducted; and, as there is no whiskey to be had, are sober.

I passed two days at the mission on Seaton Lake, where the Rev. Father Chirouse was conducting a week's religious exercises for these Indians and those of Lillooet, Cayoosh and Bridge River, who were there assembled.

Without attending such a meeting, no one would have an idea of the patience and untiring energy exercised by these missionary fathers in trying to improve the moral state of the Indians. The good effects of such labor are to be seen in the general good conduct of all those tribes who follow the advice and obey the authority of the priests in all that regards morals.

I next visited the Bridge River reserve, which extends from the mouth of and up that river on both sides for a distance of twelve miles.

Every little spot which could be irrigated has been fenced and cultivated. These patches range in size from half an acre up to five acres each, and comprise in all about fifty acres. They extend the whole length of the reserve, on both sides of the river.

About ten miles above the mouth of Bridge River, on the west side of Fraser River, is a reserve belonging to this tribe. Here is a flat of about twenty acres of fairly good land, and four of the tribe are constructing a ditch from a neighboring creek to irrigate the land.

There is no labor which these Indians will not undertake in order to obtain water for irrigation. Oftentimes the land is not worth one-tenth of the labor expended on the ditch.

As an example: At Cayoosh reserve the Indians completed, last spring, a ditch upwards of two miles long, over very rocky ground, of which nine hundred feet is flumed. This work was done in order to obtain water to irrigate about twenty acres of sandy and stony land, almost worthless for agriculture.

I visited also a reserve, not seen last year, on the west side of Fraser River, belonging to the Pavillion reserve.

I there found four families who are farming about ten acres each; and it was evident to me that, with that quantity of land to each family, all these Indians would be enabled to maintain themselves in comfort.

The Chilcotin tribes have, for the last two summers, been expecting that their reserves would be marked out for them, and they express great disappointment at the prospect of having to wait another year before they can claim any land as their own.

These Indians have been well conducted during the past year, and no cattle stealing, as formerly, has occurred among them during that time.

At the Alexandria reserve I examined the line of ditch surveyed by Capt. Jemmett, on the east side of Fraser River. The ditch would be about four miles long, and presents no difficulty; but about three-quarters of a mile would have to be flumed. The first right of water from the creek, however, is recorded in favor of a neighboring white settler, Mr. Cuson, who might at any time repair his ditch (now broken) and take the water for his own farm. This would deprive the Indians of their supply of water, as during the dry months, when irrigation is most required, the creek does not carry more than enough water for Mr. Cuson's farm. I therefore consider the undertaking as unadvisable.

On that part of this reserve situate on the west side of Fraser River the Indians have done a surprising amount of work since last year. About one hundred acres have been well fenced, of which about seventy have been ploughed and seeded. Fortunately, a great deal of rain fell during this summer, and the crops were looking well. They expressed their determination to fence and break up still more land next year.

Some supplies were furnished by my orders, last winter, to the sick and destitute of this tribe, but very much less than what was required during the winter of 1883-84.

As there has been an abundant supply of both salmon and berries this summer, there will be no scarcity of food among the various tribes of this agency during the coming winter.

In the reserves south of Williams' Lake there has been very little drunkenness during the past year, but I am sorry to be unable to say the same with respect to some of the reserves further north.

A temporary check has, I hope, been put to such proceedings, by the conviction and punishment of several offenders, who were tried before the stipendiary magistrate, his Honor Judge Harrison, at Soda Creek, in August last.

Five offenders were fined for supplying liquor to Indians, and several Indians were also fined for having liquor in their possession, and for being drunk and disorderly.

At Alexandria the liquor license of one of the two houses was cancelled by the county court judges.

The general health of the various tribes has improved since my last yearly report.

In conclusion, I may say that the general conduct of the Indians in my agency is good.

No serious crimes have been committed by them during the past year.

No disputes or troubles of any consequence have occurred between them and the whites.

Had each reserve a few acres of agricultural land for each family of the tribe, these Indians would be happy and contented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MEASON,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 15th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my report for the year ended 30th June, 1885, on the affairs of the Indians connected with this agency, as follows :—

The Nhla-Kapm-uh Tribe.

The lowest reserve on the Fraser belonging to this Tribe, that on the right bank proper, seven miles above the town of Yale, is used by the Spuzzum band as a fishing station. There is no permanent settlement thereon. Excepting about three acres, the land is useless for farming purposes, being covered with huge masses of rock, the debris from the mountain behind.

Spuzzum.—The Spuzzum Indians are improving. Their houses, although small, are substantially built, lighted by glass windows, and in some instances warmed by stoves. The whole reserve was originally under timber. This is being gradually cleared away, and the arable portions are being cultivated. Most of this reserve is rocky, gravelly and unfit for tillage. Water is required for irrigation, and the Indians are making strenuous efforts to bring in a supply. They are industrious, and earn good wages as wood cutters and section men on the Canadian Pacific Railway. They seem to be in good circumstances. They have a neat little church on their reserve.

Ke-ka-toos.—The Indians on this reserve have very little improvable land, and, owing to the uncertainty of their land tenure, they do not cultivate the little they have. Most of the land allotted to them is on a claim held by their neighbor, Mr. W. L. Alexander, who, I understand, promised to convey a portion of his grounds to these Indians, but has not as yet done so. These Indians are mostly employed on the railroad works, and earn good wages.

Sku-wha.—This is a good salmon fishing station. The small band of Indians who occupy it have very little land fit for tillage. They are improving what they have, and make enough, by working on the railroad, to support themselves comfortably.

Chat-away.—The adult Indians belonging to this reserve have nearly all died during the last four years, mainly from the effects of intemperance and profligacy. A remnant of the young people, who were taken to Tqua-ya-um by their mothers, and are now old enough to support themselves, will, accompanied by the few old men who are left, return to their grounds next winter and spring.

Skuzzy.—This is a vigorous little band. The young men work on the railroad and earn from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. They have built for themselves a neat little chapel, where they attend regularly to their devotions, according to the instructions which they have received from the Roman Catholic Fathers, O.M.I. They have most of their available land under cultivation, and some of the young men have asked me to help them to buy some land outside of their reserve from the Government. The land which they want is included within the railway belt.

T-qua-ya-um.—The Indians of this reserve are very much in want of water for irrigation. They are somewhat discouraged thereat. As they are comparatively numerous, they might, by united action, overcome the difficulties attending the construction of a flume and ditch from the Anderson River to their reserve. A large number of their young men remain most of their time on the Quin-sha-atin reserve, Nicola district, attending the horses belonging to the band. These Indians earn money as common carriers. They secure large quantities of salmon, which they exchange with the Indians of the Nicola valley for other kinds of food. They seem to be in good circumstances.

Ka-pa-tse-tsan.—On this reserve there is a small band of industrious Indians, who earn good wages by working on the railroad. They have not had time to cultivate much ground this year. I have ejected two Chinamen off this reserve. The chief's son is taught at the Anglican mission school, St. Paul's mission. The chief pays for his board and tuition.

M. Pak-tam.—This reserve, situate on a high plateau, does not contain much arable land. What is improvable is very good, and the Indians are trying to do their best with it. They are few in numbers, and have not much to complain of.

Cho-mok.—The area of improvable land on this reserve is about twelve (12) acres. The Cho-mok Indians collect some gold by mining at low water. Good crops of potatoes are grown here by them. I lately ejected nine Chinamen from this reserve.

Ha-im.—The Indians of this reserve are mostly employed on the railroad. There is comparatively little good land on their reserve. They collect some gold by mining.

Ka-mus.—The Indians belonging to this reserve have very little arable land. They seem to be making the best of what they have. They earn their livelihood as common carriers and railroad hands, and appear to be in good circumstances.

Su-uk.—These Indians have some good land, but do not cultivate so much as they should. There are no complaints of poverty amongst them.

N. Ka-tsam.—On this reserve is one of the most progressive bands of Indians belonging to the N-hla-kapm-uh tribe. There are here some forty to fifty acres of good land, and the Indians are steadily extending their improvements over it. They have brought an abundant supply of water thereon, by means of a ditch and fluming. They are building substantial houses, and seem competent to meet their moderate wants. They are anxious to have a school established amongst them. A school established at Su-uk would meet the educational wants of this, the Su-uk, Ka-mus, Ha-im, and Cho-mok reserves.

Skappa.—This band occupies three small reserves. Although very much reduced in numbers, they are not discouraged, and are endeavoring to eke out an independent existence by cultivating the few acres of arable land included within the limits of their grounds. They are improving, and seem to possess all the means necessary to meet their immediate wants.

Hluk-hluk a-tan.—The Indians here are farming all the ground they have fit for tillage. They earn good wages by working on the railroad. A few of them get employment as farm hands. They seem to be prospering.

Sis-ka.—The Sis-ka Indians have about twenty acres of improvable land. They can do no good with this unless it be well irrigated; and they cannot get water on this ground without much hard labor and at a heavy cost for lumber and fluming. Though they are far from being destitute, they are not improving their condition.

Na-la-ha.—There is a small patch of good land on this reserve. The Indians who have it are working vigorously to bring it under cultivation. These Indians are increasing their means and comforts.

Kit-tsa-wat.—The boundaries of this reserve have not as yet been defined. The Indians living thereon, being in a state of uncertainty, are afraid to make any improvements on the land.

N-ky-a.—On this reserve is a small but improving community of Indians. They have water convenient for irrigation, and are extending their improvements as fast as their limited means will permit. They have only a small extent of arable land.

H-kum-tcheen (Lytton).—There was at one time a large and powerful band of Indians at this place. Their numbers are now very much reduced. Several reserves have been allotted to them, most of which are at present useless for farming purposes, owing to the want of water. They earn good wages on the railroad. They have numbers of horses employed in the carrying trade, and they make a large proportion of their winter's food by supplying the town of Lytton with firewood. At present there is very little destitution amongst them. They are putting up a building for a place of public worship, under the auspices of the Anglican Church, and are doing their work in a very creditable manner. They are anxious to have a school on or near their reserve. They collect, by mining, a considerable quantity of gold every season.

Spa-pi-am, N-who-meen, N-qua-kin, Strynne Na-ka-ih, Ye-ut, N-pu-i-cheen, S'na-haim, Ska-ap, Nes-i-keep.—The Indians belonging to these reserves cultivate their grounds in summer, but spend the greater part of their winters at Lytton, where they are most likely to find employment. There is no great extent of good land on these reserves. They are well watered and may be made to produce abundance of root crops. I evicted five Chinamen last autumn from the Ska-ap reserve. At Spa-pi-am a Chinese farmer is encroaching on the reserve. The reserve surveyor will shortly define the boundaries of this reservation, and thus set this matter right.

Ni-cao-min.—The Ni-cao-min Indians have comfortable houses and are extending their improvements on their lands. They have a very limited area of good land. Most of the young men have been steadily employed on the railroad for the last three years, and some of them are in good circumstances. They do a little gold mining.

N-kum-cheen.—The Indians of this reserve have diminished very much in numbers. There are still some useful men left amongst them. They are cultivating some land, but owing to the want of water they are prevented from extending their farming operations. They have a decent little church and are gradually awakening to a sense of the evil effects of continued drunkenness and debauchery. They have considerable property in horses, saddles and other equipments for the carrying trade, and are expert horsemen and packers.

Piminos and Pak-a-ist.—There is very little cultivable land on these reserves. The Indians are industrious, and manage to make independent livings. They have a grievance, respecting an old graveyard, which was desecrated in the course of railroad construction. They have another grievance, respecting a meadow situate on the high plateau, fourteen miles back from their village. They claim that this meadow was allotted to them by Mr. Reserve Commissioner Sproat. It has lately been encroached on by settlers, until very little of it is left unoccupied. It lies within the Canadian Pacific Railway belt. These Indians have built for themselves a neat little church.

Spaptsin.—The Spaptsin Indians are not farming much, as they have only a very small patch fit for cultivation. They claim that the good land allotted to them has been appropriated by their neighbor, an enterprising but unscrupulous Chinese farmer. The reserve surveyor will be on the grounds shortly, and will define the limits of this reserve according to the Reserve Commissioner's minutes of decision.

Ne-pa.—There is a small area of good land on this reserve, but the Indians cannot do much with it, owing to the want of water, and their farming operations are nearly at a standstill. They make their living by working for the farmers and on the railroad.

Paska.—The Indians of this reserve are steadily succumbing to the effects of drunkenness. The males seem to be the readiest victims, as there are now only five of them left to eleven females. They are not doing much. They are not destitute.

Stlaht-iltch (Ash Croft).—There is a thriving little band of Indians on this reserve. A large portion of their reserve is unavailable for tilling, owing to the want of water. Where water can be had they are working vigorously. They can earn money by working for neighboring farmers and stockmen. Their little church is an earnest of their good intentions.

Sh-ha-ha-nih.—The rocky and mountainous nature of this reserve precludes the possibility of extensive farming operations being established thereon. There are some small patches of good land which the Indians are improving, with a fair show of success. This reserve being large, has still some unoccupied spots of good land. These are being gradually—with the consent of the Sh-ha-ha-nih Indians—occupied by individuals from the Nicaomin, Skappa and other N-hla-kapm-uh reserves, where they could not get cultivable lands. The Sh-ha-ha-nih Indians cultivate some land on the Klow-klow-ak reserve.

The N-hla-kamp-uh is fast decreasing in number, and this diminution appears likely to continue.

The numbers of married couples amongst them who have no offspring is truly remarkable. For instance, in the Tqua-ya-um band there are fifty-three married couples. Of these, fifteen couples have children, and thirty-eight couples are childless.

Some of the N-hla-kapm-uh profess to be members of the Roman Catholic Church. Some have adopted the teaching of the Anglican Church. In the Okanagan agency the Wesleyans have lately been making adherents to their religious forms and ceremonies from this tribe.

Religious teaching has, so far, been productive of a great deal of good amongst them; and it is to be regretted that there are not more Christian missionaries available for the teaching of these Indians.

The Su-shwap Tribe.

Tluh-ta-us (Bonaparte Valley).—The Bonaparte Indians cannot make much progress in improving their reserves, owing to the want of water for irrigating. I am trying to persuade them to join the Ski-chis-tan band at Rivière Defunt, where by the united means of the two bands, water from the river might be carried on to the higher benches; the result of which would be a sufficient extent of productive land to meet the wants of both the bands.

Ski-chis-tan.—This large reserve, through which flows the Ski-chis-tan (commonly known as the Rivière Defunt) has only a small area of land at present available for cultivation. The band living on it has not the means and force necessary to carry water to the higher benches, where there is a large surface of improvable land. These Indians are injuring themselves very much by drunkenness. They are active and industrious when sober, and may yet be reclaimed.

Kamloops.—The Kamloops band is the most numerous and progressive in this agency. These Indians continue to extend their improvements, and to increase the numbers of their live-stock. They are active and industrious, and many of them are skilful axemen. Last year, they sold their surplus hay and other produce at good prices. They still collect some valuable furs. Some of them are extremely fond of ardent spirits. There are, however, individuals amongst them who are sober and virtuous, and who have sufficient self respect to enable them to resist ordinary temptations. They are not decreasing in numbers. They have a well built little church, which is regularly attended. They are very anxious to have a school established amongst them.

Ha-la-ut.—Although the Ha-la-ut Indians are far behind their *confrères* at Kamloops, they are steadily advancing, and maintain themselves beyond the fear of want. The snow lies deep in this region. The Indians are, therefore, unable to keep many head of live stock.

Halt-kum.—The Indians of Halt-kum are more united, and are, therefore, more progressive than their neighbors of Ha-laut. They are increasing the extent of their fields, building good fences, and have built themselves a small church and a council house. They are in want of water for their fields. They attempted, last year, to bring in a ditch, but failed in doing so, from want of skill in running their grade. As soon as I can get a levelling instrument, I will stake off a line for the required ditch.

Ku-a-ut.—This reserve is mostly timbered. There is not much farming land thereon. The timber will be valuable in time. The Indians on this reserve are industrious. They raise good crops of potatoes and other roots, and some vegetables, also some wheat and oats. As, with the two last mentioned reserves, the snow falls to a depth of from two to three feet, these Indians are obliged to limit the number of the live stock they may winter, according to the means they are able to provide for that purpose.

S-kum-a-us.—This reserve has been sold by the Provincial Government of British Columbia. The Indians of the lakes continue, however, to resort to the place during the fishing season, and up to this time have not been molested.

Chuk-chu-qualk-u.—This reserve is occupied by a band of hunters; the land is good, but subject to summer frosts. Summer rains are frequent; irrigation not required. The Indians living here are backward as farmers. The region they live in abounds in game, and they depend mainly on this for their livelihood. They collect a considerable quantity of furs, and sell some hay.

I find throughout the Indians of this agency a deplorable callousness respecting the rights of widows and orphans. As soon as an Indian dies his relatives and friends make a scramble for his effects, the males generally securing the lion's share, and unless,

as sometimes happens, the widow be a determined termagant, she and her offspring are left destitute. I have checked these irregularities by applying the provisions of the Indian Act. I find also that gambling is extremely prevalent amongst them.

My magisterial functions have been materially interfered with by the action of the Provincial Government of British Columbia in refusing me the use of provincial court houses, gaols and constables, unless I remit to the provincial treasury all fines imposed and collected by me under the Indian Act. As punishment for my past delinquencies in this respect, my commission as a justice of the peace for the Province of British Columbia has been cancelled. In remitting the fines in question to the Indian Department, I have simply obeyed orders, as in duty bound.

All the Sushwap Indians belonging to this agency being Roman Catholics, their religious wants are attended to by the O. M. I. Fathers belonging to the Roman Catholic mission of St. Louis, at Kamloops.

I have given my report of the different bands belonging to this agency in detail, as I do not know how they were grouped by my predecessor.

Some of the old Indians still maintain that the lands over which they formerly roamed and hunted are theirs by right. I have to meet this claim by stating that as they have not fulfilled the divine command, "to subdue the earth," their pretentions to ownership, in this respect, are untenable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 22nd August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my report on the condition of the Indians belonging to this agency, as follows:—

Spellumacheen.

These Indians lost their chief last year, and were very much divided as to who should be his successor. On enquiring, I ascertained that he had made an oral testament, appointing Oa-hu-la-uh, his nephew, his successor. I advised the Indians to accept the appointment, which they did. I told them that should they wish to arrange their affairs through the medium of an organized council, elected under the provisions of the Indian Act, I would remain with them, and help them to proceed with the election in proper form. They preferred, for the present, their own old way of managing their affairs. These Indians are making very favorable progress. They have very good land to work on.

N. Kum-ap-tix.

These Indians are in a state of chronic dissention as to who should be their chief. They hold themselves very much aloof, and do not like to be dictated to. The young men are largely employed as farm hands by the neighboring settlers, and are becoming very proficient and useful in that line. They are learning to take little heed of the differences of opinion which exercise the minds of their native leaders. The young men are too much addicted to drunkenness and gambling. They stake their property on the chances of cards, to the last article of clothing; and lying out drunk, when only half clad, they contract lung diseases, which quickly prove fatal. They are not so amenable, as they should be, to the teaching of the Roman Catholic fathers, whose faith they profess. They have large sections of their reserve under cultivation, and are increasing the number and improving the value of their live stock. They have built a church, and a picturesque covered stand for holding public meetings.

The Spahamin Indians have good pasture lands and raise considerable numbers of stock. They are enterprising and energetic, and find employment as stock herders, farm hands, and on the railroad. Like their relatives at N. Kum-ap-tix, they are evidently decreasing in numbers.

The mission Indians, forty miles down the Okanagan Lake, from N. Kum-ap-tix, have not as yet had a reserve allotted to them. They are cultivating some land on the the west bank of the lake, opposite to the mission, and are increasing their herds. The few acres of cultivable land which they occupy are being gradually encroached on by settlers. They have also been deprived of their water rights. These events deter them from extending their improvements, and keep them in a state of great dissatisfaction.

The Penticton Indians are enlarging their fields and increasing the number of their live stock. They supply themselves with abundance of milk, butter and eggs, and are advancing steadily towards a higher condition of civilization and comfort. They would like to have a school in their village.

The N. Kum-ip Indians have a large reserve, the greater portion of which is unimprovable rock and sand. Water is scare on their ground. They are, however, learning to make good use of what they have. About three thousand acres of the lands which were allotted to them have been sold, under some previous understanding, by the Provincial Government. These lands included all the meadows they had along the course of the Okanagan. They are very much exercised about this, as they cannot raise horned cattle without hay for winter food, and at present they have no hay lands.

The Similkameen Indians are in a great state of uncertainty respecting their reserves. According to a tracing which I received from my predecessor, nine reserves, each of small extent, were allotted to these Indians. I find that they have now eighteen small settlements. There is not much good land in the lower portion of the Similkameen valley, and above Chu-chu-way-ha summer frosts are frequent. At Chu-chu-way-ha the Indians have built a small church.

The Zoeht Indians are few in numbers. They are mostly old, and comparatively useless. They have about one hundred acres of land, which would be improvable had they water thereon. To procure the water seems to be beyond their present means.

The N-sis-kat band is improving. These Indians, being surrounded by settlers, have occasional troubles about their water rights.

Quin-sha-atin.—This reserve is good grazing land, but is too high for farming; night frosts being frequent in summer. The Indians are extending their fences, and are striving to raise large quantities of forage. They winter hundreds of horses for their Frazer River countrymen, and seem to be thriving. They have a church, which they attend regularly. They are Roman Catholics.

The Na-a-ik Indians are progressing favorably. Their reserve is well adapted for pastoral purposes, and there is a sufficient extent of arable land along the Nicola River to raise all the grain and vegetables they may require. A lay missionary belonging to the Wesleyan Church has been teaching these Indians for some months back. He seems now in a fair way to succeed in establishing a school in their village.

The Quis-khan-aht reserve consists mainly of heaps of unimprovable mountains. There is, however, a sufficient extent of arable land, in small patches in the valleys, to meet the requirements of the small band of Indians residing thereon. These Indians are contented and comparatively prosperous. They cross over to the Frazer River for salmon, they secure game in the mountains, and raise a sufficiency of grain, potatoes and vegetables for their own consumption.

Excepting those of Na-a-ik, the Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 4,
PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 18th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you my annual report of the 4th Division, under the Northern Superintendency, Robinson Treaty, and have pleasure in stating that this year the bands under my supervision have done more towards improving in their agricultural pursuits than at any previous time, and have planted more than double the usual quantity of potatoes and other seeds. The Indian Boys' Schools at Fort William and Red Rock are attended somewhat irregularly by some of the children, who are taken away during the time for seeding, picking berries and fall fishings, to assist their parents. Too much cannot be said of the orphanage on the Fort William reserve, now under the charge of the ladies of St. Joseph. This institution has lately been completed at a cost of $7,000; is a spacious building, heated with hot air, and other improvements; contains two class rooms, one for the advanced scholars, the other for the juniors, and is kept with perfect order and discipline. I may say also that the advancement and progress of the children of the boys' school is becomiug very apparent.

Along the front of the Fort William mission village twelve bridges have been built this last summer, which they were much in need of for many years past. They were let out by tender and built by the Indians. The frames are all of cedar timber, planked over and well spiked down, and some with hand rails. They also dug 1,000 feet of ditching, which drains their back clearings.

The chief, with his councillors, at my request, appointed a pathmaster and pound-keeper, and regulated the legal heights for their fences. They put on their roads ninety-five days of statute labor; repaired and made the approaches to all their bridges in good order; cleaned out their ditches, and made several other general improvements. This is the first year that any such work has been done; it was agreeable to the more enterprising Indians; the lazy ones did not like the work but they found it was compulsory, *i.e.*, if they refused, their place was supplied and the amount taken out of their annuity according to the Indian Act. Knowing this they did their two days' work each.

On the 3rd of August I received the annuity money for 1885. After giving due notice on the 10th, I paid the Fort William band and had many of them vaccinated.

On the 12th of August I went to Red Rock; the following day I met the Red Rock band in council to have them choose and elect a chief, for which purpose they had received several months' notice, I also required a chief to witness their annuity payment. About two-thirds of the band were present. They chose Pierre Duchamp, who was elected by acclamation no other being proposed. None of the band would be vaccinated having an ignorant impression that it would be dangerous. They had this year a better crop of potatoes than usual owing to having planted new seed.

On the 14th of August I left Red Rock and arrived at Pays Plat River the following day where I found the surveyor engaged by me laying out one mile square on Lake Superior coast with the river running through its centre, and farm lots being laid out fronting on both sides of the river, four hundred feet frontage by half a mile in length, giving each Indian family a good farm of about thirty acres, situated on the best river on the coast for fine trout and whitefish. I may mention that about a year ago two white men had this same one mile frontage surveyed. The Indians came to me stating that they were about to lose their homes where they had lived for the last thirty years. I immediately represented the case to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, mentioning that the Indians had settled upon land at Michipicoton River, Pic River and Pays Plat River for upwards of thirty years, and as they had no protection asked for some way of securing them in their improvements and homes. I wrote to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, enclosing the letter and received instructions to

have surveys made; this was done, much to the pleasure and comfort of these different bands, who now feel safe and encouraged to improve their own homes. I remained here three days and paid the Indians after they had chosen and elected their chief, Tom Eagle; had some of the band vaccinated, and proceeded with the surveyor and party to Pic River where we arrived on the night of the 18th. The following morning the surveyor commenced his survey of three miles up the Pic River—joining the Hudson Bay Company's land or post—and portioned the land into farms of about twenty-five acres to each family fronting on the Pic River. The chief and band expressed themselves very thankful for having had their land surveyed and homes secured to them. They have a church and good school house about the centre of their settlement and were much in want of a teacher. Last week a teacher was sent to them. Last fall the Department, at the request of the band, furnished them with a fine yoke of cattle, a chain and plough and I am pleased to report that the Indians furnished the oxen with plenty of feed, and kept them warmly in a good stable built for the purpose at their own expense. Last winter they drew out logs for several new houses, and supplied themselves with plenty of firewood. On the 23rd of August I engaged a sail boat and sent the surveyor and party on to Michipicoton River to survey land required to be secured for the Michipicoton band, and this has been done. On my return to Port Arthur I remained for two weeks, in order to allow sufficient notice to the inland Indians of the Nepigon and Long Lake bands to meet me and receive their annuities.

On the 10th of September I met a bark canoe crew at Red Rock and proceeded to the Nepigon House on Nepigon Lake where I arrived on the 13th and paid the Indians on the 14th and 15th and had a number vaccinated. They have several good log houses, a chapel and school house, but no school teacher. They number over 400. The most of these Indians are neat, cleanly in their dress, and industrious. Those living about the Hudson Bay Company's post have a good crop of potatoes and turnips. A great portion of this band live entirely by fur hunting, and only come in once a year to get their annuity and winter's supply from the Hudson Bay Company's post.

On the 16th of September I left Nepigon House and crossed Nepigon Lake 50 miles to Poplar Lodge and there took a bark canoe with two Indians and went to Long Lake up the Sturgeon or Lodge River to the height of land, and thence down stream by the same river to Long Lake where I arrived on the 24th. On the 25th I paid the Indians and had the band vaccinated, and left one hundred vaccine points to vaccinate any others who might require it. This band are all hunters, are in a thriving condition and number over 300. On the 26th I started for Port Arthur where I arrived on the 2nd of October.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

HURON VILLAGE OF LORETTE, 15th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my annual report, with a tabular statement thereto annexed.

You will observe by the tabular statement that trade is progressing among the Indians of Lorette, whilst agriculture is decreasing. That with the exception of five or six families, who are settled on the reserve of the "Quarante Arpents," one mile and a half from the village, all the others are following different industries.

The health of the Indians of this village has been good.

The children have been punctual in their attendance at school., and they have made great progress, thanks to the unremitting energy of Miss Josephine Dubeau, who, without any regard for her own health, devoted herself entirely to her school. I fear that she will be compelled to discontinue teaching at the end of the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GUIL. GIROUX, Ptre.,
Missionary.

ANNAPOLIS AND SHELBURNE AGENCY,
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., 30th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Department, that the condition of the Indians in this agency is gradually improving.

Owing to the exceedingly rough character of the lands set apart for the Indians, and the distance from market, it is, I regret to say, impossible to get them to attempt a settlement on the reservations.

I regret to have to report that the health of the elder Indians in my district has not been as good as formerly; the younger members, however, have been unusually well.

Fishing, furring and preparing fish oil, constitute very important branches of industry among the Indians of Annapolis County, but the prices of the two latter ruling lower than usual, may, before spring, be the cause of some inconvenience to those having large families to support.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WELLS,
Indian Agent, District No. 1 A.

PICTOU, N.S., 24th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The remarks about the candition of the Indians can vary but little from those of the year preceding. There has been no school taught on the reserve since last fall. The teacher who has taught for some time past has resigned her position for another calling, and no one, as yet, can be found to take her place. The progress of the children at school was very slow on account of irregular attendance.

Little more interest than in other years is manifested in farming, and keeping their fields well fenced. As they keep no cattle there is a great drawback in the want of manure to enrich the soil. The crop consists principally of potatoes and wheat, and with these they are fairly successful. They attend to their other avocations, such as fishing, coopering, &c., very industriously; but although they earn a good deal of money, they have no facility in economizing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RODERICK McDONALD,
Agent, District No. 8.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 14th October, 1884.

E. McCOLL, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my special report in triplicate, together with tabular statement in duplicate, from the 30th June till the 1st instant. I may say that I have very little to report in addition to what I have already made in my annual report. On the Rosseau River reserve the potato crop has been almost a failure, on account of the grubs having eaten them off several times. I got ten acres broken and backset on this reserve, which will be ready for crop in the spring. On the Long Plain the crops were more prosperous; the potatoes were pretty good and yielded a fair return. The Indians dug them in good time. The wheat was a fair crop, considering the chance it had. The yield will not be heavy; the sample is good; it may yield from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre. The corn, in all cases, seems to be too late to ripen. I got sixteen acres of new land broken and backset on this reserve, and one of the Indians has broken about five acres more, making about twenty-one acres of new land, and the eighteen which was under wheat this year will make about twenty-nine acres altogether for wheat next spring, besides about six acres of potato ground, making on this reserve thirty-five acres which may be put under crop next year. The Swan Lake band, on this reserve, have fifteen acres of new land broken and backset for next year. The eight acres of wheat put in this year was a very light crop, owing to the dryness of the first part of the season, but I believe it will compare favorably with the crops in the neighborhood. Although the bulk of the potatoes in that part of the country was almost a total failure, the crop on the reserve was middling fair; the corn, being American, was of too late a variety to ripen. The few peas did very well, but as no Indians go near the reserve I do not know what to do with the crop, as I have to pay for everything that is done at the highest rate. I am of the opinion that it would be better to sell everything, as from present appearances none of the Indians will ever go there, unless they are compelled to. Their crops at their gardens near Hamilton's Crossing were very good; they have quite a quantity of potatoes and about forty bushels of corn. It being the small native variety, it ripened well. This band declare they will never go to the reserve at Swan Lake. They say they must get their reserve as it was first given them, on the south side of the river, and the same size, and nothing else will satisfy them.

The Sandy Bay band had a very fine appearance of potatoes, corn and turnips, but I fear that the American corn furnished them did not ripen. They cut a large quantity of hay. Their reserve is very much drier than for a long time. They are very anxious to get the cattle they are entitled to, as well as some of the tools. They have their school house, I understand, nearly ready for the inside furnishing, and as soon as I hear from them I will have the necessary fixings put in. I am afraid there will be considerable trouble with this school, as there seems to be quite a division amongst them on religious matters. They are nearly evenly divided, the pure Indian taking part with the Protestant portion.

The Rolling River band do not seem to have any desire to lay their minds to farming. They spend most of their time around the town of Minnedosa. The instructor has had hard work to get them to do anything. It was one of the finest fields of wheat I ever saw, but the ground being so very dry at the time it was sown that it did not come up until about the middle of June, and consequently it was impossible for it to ripen. The potatoes were a middling crop; they will have between six and seven hundred bushels. The turnips and garden stuff were not much, owing to the dryness of the first part of the season. Pierre Contois, the farm instructor, did very well, considering the Indians did not help him much. He was making a good root house to hold the potatoes and other roots, and had logs cut for a stable for the oxen, and had twenty-five acres broken and a portion of it backset when I was there on the 25th of September. I had to hire a man by the name of Duncan Cameron to cut and take off the wheat, to get it off the ground in order that it could be ploughed. Pierre

Contois cut and put up about thirty tons of hay. He cut it on a farm of mine adjacent to the Indian farm. There is no hay on their own farm.

The Riding Mountain band are doing pretty well, but their crops were light this year, owing to drouth, but their grain was out of the way of the frost. They have their grain all threshed. One of them, George Bone, had three hundred and thirty-one bushels. Their potatoes were almost a failure. They have a number of cattle—twenty-six head in all; they are the increase from the cows and buil which were given them a few years ago by the Government. The cattle have been taken care of by the three brothers Bone. They do not want to take care of them any longer unless they get an interest in them. They say that they have had to provide for the cattle and take care of them ever since the the Government supplied them, and unless they get the increase they will not do so any longer.

Mr. Agent Herchmer recommended some time ago that they should get the increase, or that they should be allowed to give back to the Government the number they first received, and those returned ones given to some other member of the band, who should also pay back to the Government, in a few years, the number he obtained, and so on, until the whole band would be supplied. By this plan it would give every person receiving cattle an interest in them; but as it now is, no person will take an interest, and it is very difficult to get any one of them to provide for and take care of the cattle. It is the same on all the reserves where cattle have been supplied; it is only a few who take any interest in them. I would have had this report in by the 13th of this month, but just when I got fairly to work at it the Sandy Bay men came for the furnishings for their school house, and it took me quite a while to procure all the things they required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

ST. PETER'S, BROKEN HEAD AND FORT ALEXANDER AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, 12th October, 1884.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a special report, with tabular statement, as per instructions.

St. Peter's.

I am sorry to have to report that owing to the excessive and unprecedented rains during harvest (twelve inches fell) fully forty per cent. of the wheat, oats and barley were lost, and fully twenty-five per cent. of the potatoes rotted before they could be taken out of the ground. In fact, it has been a most discouraging year for all farmers in this section.

I discovered, after the payments here, that Ke-we-we-rauzie (No. 179) of this band, had been drawing for three children of his by a wife whom he threw away some eight years ago; while the mother, Patahwee-toh-mookw (No. 90), a Broken Head heathen woman, also drew for them.

Broken Head.

There is a first-class crop of potatoes at this reservation, all harvested in good order; wheat very poor; barley good; gardens fair.

Me-maas-kow-ka-pow (No. 47), of this band, has been paid for ten of a family, viz., self, three wives and six boys. All the family he had with him at the time of the payment was himself, wife and two girls.

He has had two other wives besides the one he has at present, but they have not lived with him for years; one of them lives at Red Lake, and the other, I believe, at Rosseau—both married to other men.

As I had never been either at Fort Alexander or Broken Head River during harvest, and as I understood that this special report and tabular statement was to show fully the state of the crops for the present year, I therefore notified the Indians, at treaty time, that I would pay them a visit during the month of September.

I started from the agency on the 18th, and reached home again on the night of the 3rd October, having experienced very stormy and disagreeable weather.

I visited the farms and gardens, and found the people hard at work harvesting.

At Fort Alexander potatoes are splendid; wheat, where it was put in in time, good; barley, good; corn, above the average, and garden stuffs, fair; with plenty of hay put up.

On my way from Fort Alexander to Broken Head River I noticed an extensive stake net, fully a mile and a-half long, and I am told that the owners take away boat loads of all kinds of fish, large and small. No one was there as I passed, so I could not ascertain the names of the parties.

From the appearance of this net I should say it is illegal, for, if it is not, it is only a question of a few years and our fish would be exterminated, as it is so easy to set stakes in our shallow western lakes.

Sawdust from the saw mills is still thrown into the rivers, which any one standing on the Broadway Bridge at Winnipeg and looking north can see.

The close season for whitefish, from the 20th October to the 1st November, is broken through in this way: a white man hires an Indian or two, who go and fish with him until the 20th October; then the white man lends his nets and boat to the Indians, who fish, but, strange to say, never bring any home no doubt having sold them to the owner of the boat.

The only excuse I can offer, in referring to the fisheries, is that the preservation of fish is of such vital importance to the Indians within my agency.

The annual payment this year was the most orderly and free from drunkenness of any since I have been agent. Four persons were brought before me for having intoxicating liquor at St. Peter's, and were punished according to law.

At Broken Head River there was no liquor at all. While I was at Fort Alexander there was no liquor. After I left, a man, who came from Whitemouth, gave and sold liquor to the Indians, and although I tried hard to find his name while out there last month, I could not do so.

I have vaccinated over three hundred persons, fifty of whom I did this year. The wandering Indians object to vaccination, and quote cases where some of them have died of cold taken after the operation.

There has been no epidemic amongst the Indians during the last year.

I was ably assisted at the payment of annuities by my very competent and experienced assistant, Mr. Leveque, who thoroughly understands the business.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent and Farm Instructor.

MANITOBA HOUSE,
INDIAN AGENCY—TREATY No. 2, 1st October, 1884.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions of Mr. Inspector E. McColl, dated Winnipeg, 2nd July, 1884, I have the honor to transmit my special report on the Indians of Treaty No. 2, and part of Treaty No. 4, and also my tabular statement.

Lake Manitoba Band.

Since my last report, in which I have already explained the condition of these reserves, for further particulars I have the honor to state that all the members of this band seem at last to realize the idea that the sooner they apply their time and energy to farming the better off they all will be. On that account they have been busy all summer attending more carefully to their small plots of land and gardens, and as a consequence they have a pretty fair crop this fall. Their houses, stables and cellars have had better attention than formerly; but I regret to say they are still contending over the site of the school house, but the chief has taken the matter into his own hand and is now building it in a central locality of the reserve, according to promise, and will have it completed at an early date. Their gardens did not suffer by frost, and with the expectation of a good catch of whitefish, they will pass a very comfortable winter. The school was reopened after the vacation in the old building used for the purpose. The cattle are in good condition; they have divided the Government cattle among responsible members of the band for keep during the winter; they have also on hand a good supply of hay, so that I do not think their cattle will suffer rom an insufficient supply of food, if from other causes.

Ebb and Flow Lake.

This band appear more united than formerly: for example, when members of the band are absent, in their absence their families do not suffer, as the remaining members attend the families left alone. The cattle are in good condition, and the stables have undergone repairs, and their hay yards have been newly fenced; they have also a good supply of hay. The school was also opened with a fair attendance after the holidays.

Fairford.

This band are attending more closely to home matters than formerly and are taking greater interest in their mode of living, and are showing greater anxiety to become civilized, by attending more thoroughly to their gardens and farms and giving better attention to the public roads and fences. They have built several new houses and the old ones are undergoing a thorough repair; they also purpose having root houses, and they intend burning a kiln this fall, which will prove of great benefit to the reserve in general. I have insisted on the fall ploughing, as their oxen were in good condition for the purpose and the weather most favorable, and they promised to try the experiment, and I have no doubt we shall see a decided improvement in the reserve in general next treaty time. The schools are to open now after the holidays. I am of opinion that the members of this band have at last decided to surpass other reserves, and why should they not, having so much better advantage.

Lake St. Martin.

In my opinion this band would be more successful if they had better councillors, as they have everything in their favor, being on Lake St. Martin and near the Narrows, where the whitefish abound; they are never destitute of flour, tea and tobacco as they always have ready sale for their fish at their doors. They have promised to erect the walls of a school house, and would have done so long ago if they had better leaders The chief tries his best, but the councillors are so lazy and do not appear to know the example required of them. Some of the members are, however, rebuilding their houses and stables and clearing bush; the school is opened. The cattle are in good condition.

Little Saskatchewan.

This band, in my estimation, are the most lazy in this district. If you advise them to try to build better houses or stables they meet you with the cry of starvation, and actually tell you they are starving, when they have abundance of whitefish at their

very doors Their little plots of garden are kept in a shameful condition in some instances no hoeing was done nor weeding either and the fences were mere shadows, and the least touch would bring them down, in fact, they do not care the least for their reserve and as soon as payments are over they cut a little hay and they all proceed to the lower mouth of the Little Saskatchewan, where they remain until late in the fall, and I fear this will always be the result until the fishery laws are more binding, so as not to enable white men to come at all times and on all occasions to buy fish, as they like and encourage the Indians to leave their reserves for the purpose of fishing to sell to them for the trifle they chose to pay for the fish. This band are awaiting a chest of tools and have promised to build their school house. I trust they will not deceive us again. Their cattle are in very good condition. But the band generally require to be looked after during the winter, as they are apt at any moment to neglect everything under some paltry excuse.

Crane River Band.

This band have always shown an amount of energy, and since the establishment of the school they have shown their appreciation by encouraging the teacher in remaining as much as possible in the reserve and sending their children as much as possible to school; they are clearing the ground and burning the stumps; when done, I consider it will almost certainly be the best reserve in my district for situation, being on a high ridge with good soil. They are to be congratulated on the energy shown, as everywhere one looks is seen the result of their work in their nice potato patches, well fenced and kept free from weeds; their cattle always in good condition and well provided with hay; stables comfortable and warm. They have made a shelter for implements and are safely putting by their very large crop of potatoes, they have learned by experience that by farming they will always exist and therefore they have given greater attention to this than to hunting and fishing.

Water Hen River Band.

This band have at last awakened to the realization of doing more for themselves and as a result have gathered on the reserve and have shown great persistence in sending their children to the school, which has been greatly instrumental in bringing them and keeping them on the Reserve. They have paid greater attention to their gardens than formerly, and have also erected an addition to the school house for a residence for their teacher. I consider that both teacher and pupils are to be congratulated on the progress made, considering the length of time since they have begun. Their cattle are well cared for; they have made quite a quantity of hay. The school was reopened in August after hay making.

Duck Bay.

This band, though few in number, have as much progress to show in agriculture; they have much better fences, mostly composed of spruce rails, and better gardens and fields. They have also a larger yield in crops than former years; they are building a root house, to be used in common among the members of the band. They have also completed their school house. The cattle are also in good condition, and the band generally take a pride in their stock and are very careful in providing hay for them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I would take this opportunity of remarking that the bands in general on all the reserves under my supervision are most anxious to have their fishing reservation finally located, so that they could prevent any encroachment by white men or any other parties; they are getting most anxious, as they are afraid the whitefish will soon be only of the past, at the rate at which they are killing them. Now, for an example, this fall there are over a thousand nets in use on Fairford River and Lake St. Martin.

With reference to the game laws as applicable to the Indians of my district, I have the honor to bring before your notice that as regards the situation here as well as elsewhere in this vicinity, there could be made an amendment to the laws to meet the requirements of the case. For example, when the law comes into force as regards duck and geese the Indians are mostly always away on their hunting grounds, and, moreover, the ice remains in the lake until the 19th of May, and is generally in an unsafe state long before that date, which oblige the Indians to abandon the fishing until the lake is perfectly clear of ice. They have, as a consequence, to subsist on game.

Regarding the amount of fish and fur caught and taken since July, I am unable to give an estimate of them until treaty time next year. I do not suppose, however, they would amount to much, as at that time the furs are not prime, consequently not in demand; and as to fish, they are so scarce that they are difficult to be had at all, keeping themselves in the deepest water of the lake during the heat of summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 23rd October, 1884.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement in duplicate, with respect of the Indians of this agency since 1st July last.

Since my last report no sickness of a serious nature has appeared among the Indians of this agency.

The supplies of provisions, twine and ammunition, supplied this year for the Indians, as far as my judgment, appeared of the best quality, and were delivered in the best of condition and in good time to the different places of payment of the annuity.

During the payments the whisky traders did not make much by selling intoxicating liquors to the Indians; although I was told that a good number had well prepared to make a good haul by the arrangement that was made; the payments to take place, but their well laid plans were all destroyed by the payments being made in the usual places, where they were well watched, both by the Indians and the constable. Mr. Martin Mr. Inspector McColl appointed to accompany me during the annuity payments, who was well fitted in every respect for the duty he was appointed to perform, and obedient; only one Indian at the Rat Portage payment ground was found to have drank some liquor from some trader outside of the reserve; the constable secured the Indian, kept him in the Rat Portage gaol until sober, and when he got sober, told from whom he got the liquor, but the man that gave the liquor left Rat Portage before he could be caught.

Mr. Wright Mr. Inspector McColl appointed to assist me during the annuity payments, proved to be one of the best assistants I have had since I have had assistants appointed to me in my annuity payments—most attentive to his duties, obedient, never absented himself from duty, no drinker of any intoxicating liquors, well fitted for the duty he was appointed for.

According to instruction I received from Mr. Inspector McColl, to inspect the reserves and gardens of the Indians of my district, I started from my place on the 8th of September last, and on my trip I found the hay crop was not so good this year as it was last year. On account of the waters being low, and the season being dry in the early part of the summer, the hay did not grow well in the usual places, but grew where it was usually covered with water, and very inferior, and of which the Indians

made enough of it to winter their cattle. But I am sorry to state the heavy rains we had in the latter part of the summer have been the cause of the waters to raise to a great height in all the lakes and rivers, and overflowed where the hay was being stacked; in consequence most of the hay that has been made is destroyed more or less, and I fear greatly the Indians will lose most of their cattle, unless some remedy could be formed to save them, where they will likely all perish.

The barley, wheat and vegetables were all more or less destroyed by the rains before they could be secured. The Indian corn, the same that was supplied by the Department last spring, did not ripen in any place where it was planted. The corn appeared to be of good sort, but supposed not to be the right kind for the Lake of the Woods climate. The white corn, the same that is grown by the Indians of the Red Lake of Minnesota, United States, is the proper kind for to grow in the Lake of the Woods climate.

The wild rice grew in great abundance in every place where it usually grew in the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake. The Indians secured a pretty good supply for their winter use.

The two bands of Indians of Shoal Lake had the misfortune, during the last summer, to lose all their cattle, with the exception of one ox. The cattle must have gone into one of their byres for protection against flies, and when all were inside of the house the door must have closed, and in consequence the animals could not get out again, and before the Indians knew of it a storm of wind and rain came on and blew down the buildings and the animals were all killed by the falling building, with the exception of the ox, and I fear it will die also from the injuries he received by the falling building.

In my trip of inspection of the Indian reserves I measured all the gardens under cultivation, as far as my capabilities will allow in that line of business, both in the reserves, as well as those outside on islands, as follows:—

Islington band, No. 29, have thirty-one gardens on their reserves, containing thirty-one and a half acres, and five gardens, containing four and a half acres, outside of their reserves.

Rat Portage band, No. 38, have fourteen gardens on their reserves, containing sixteen and a half acres, and five gardens containing five acres outside of their reserves.

Big Island band, No. 31, have ten gardens on their reserves, containing eight acres, and eight gardens, containing three and a half acres, outside of their reserves.

North-West Angle, No. 33, have three gardens on their reserves, containing three acres. None outside.

North-West Angle, No. 34, have four gardens on their reserves, containing two acres, and eight gardens, containing three acres, outside of their reserves.

North-West Angle, No. 37, have four gardens on their reserves, containing eight acres, and two gardens, containing one-eighth acre, outside of their reserves.

Assabaska, No. 35, have ten gardens on their reserves, containing ten and three-quarter acres, and sixteen gardens, containing seven and a quarter acres, outside of their reserves.

Buffalo Bay, No. 36, have one garden on their reserves, containing one and a half acres; the rest of their gardens are in the United States territory, the same they had before the treaty was made.

Whitefish Bay, No. 32, have five gardens on their reserves, containing four acres and three gardens, containing two acres, outside of their reserves.

Shoal Lake, No. 39, have two gardens on their reserves, containing half an acre, and seven gardens, containing six and a half acres, outside of their reserves.

Shoal Lake, No. 40, have three gardens outside of their reserve, containing three acres; none on their reserves.

The two bands of Shoal Lake have their gardens of years back on their reserves, but did not make use of them this year.

Why the Indians have so many gardens on islands outside of their reserves is, they find the islands more productive for agricultural purposes than the main land,

and another thing, they were told at the treaty to keep farming on the island, where they had their gardens then, as long as they liked to farm on them; but they have all their houses built on their reserves.

In my trip of inspection I found in all the reserves where the buildings were getting worse of the wear the Indians were preparing timber to build new ones in their place, and repairing and rebuilding the old ones with new wood, where it required some.

The Islington band have a house built up as far as the upper binders, which is intended for a school house. I advised them to build up the house as far as they can manage, and let me know as soon as done, that I would write to the Department to give their promise of $100 assistance to finish the building.

I am sorry to state that in my inspection I found that of the set of carpenters' tools that was given to each band, only North-West Angle band, No. 37, and Big Island band, No. 31, have some of the tools remaining in their possession; all the rest of the bands have none; all disappeared by being lost or broken. Such as hoes—these are better cared for, because each family has its own tool, and taken better care of them than tools that every individual has a right to use.

In my trip of inspection I vaccinated one hundred and nineteen souls, children and a few adults, and during the annuity payments I vaccinated sixty-eight souls. Most of those I vaccinated now, and during the annuity payments, were vaccinated last year, but as the vaccine did not take, I vaccinated again. Only a few families belonging to the Rat Portage band have not been willing to allow their children, as well as themselves, to be vaccinated, on account of their being affected greatly with the venerial disease.

In the later end of the last month, September, an Indian belonging to the Rat Portage band was drowned while drunk, about one mile below Rat Portage town. I could not find out the person that gave the liquor to the drowned man. Rat Portage town is really a great nest for Indians to get intoxicating liquor from, and those that give liquor to Indians very seldom are caught by the hands of the law to be punished, and when any of them are caught and fined, as soon as they get their liberty they go back to their dens and carry on their trade the same as before. The punishment is so light they soon make up their loss.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3, 6th October, 1884.

E. McCOLL, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statements, my special report on Indian affairs for the bands in my agency.

Lac des Mille Lacs.

I visited this band on the 28th of May with seed. They had not begun to cultivate the land. All the young men were away. Some had not returned from their hunting grounds; others were at the Huronian mine, and on the railway, leaving the old men and women to plant the potatoes. On the 7th of July I again visited this band, and paid them their annuities. This band has decreased by the transfer of sixteen families to Lac Suel, to which place they originally belonged. I refused to pay Kabagabowes' second wife, daughter of Kabiasika, of Lac Seul. This woman has not received her annuity for two years, and is going to return to her band at Lac Seul. This band is still entitled to three cows, but are not prepared to receive them.

I have done my utmost to persuade them to clear their land, raise sufficient hay for their cattle, but to no purpose. The young men are nearly always away, and the gardens are poorly kept. They will have this year about three hundred bushels of potatoes, but the corn was a failure. The lake is very high, and had they made hay they would have lost it all. The supplies were up to the samples furnished and quite satisfactory to the Indians. They are not prepared to build a school house. Eighteen hundred and eighty-five being the year for them to receive their triennial suits of clothing, they wish to have laced boots supplied, instead of long ones. We vaccinated seven, and were pleased to hear that those vaccinated last year had all taken. Deaths, two; births, three, in this band.

Sturgeon Lake Band.

I visited this band with seed on the 3rd of June, and found Kaybaigon's widow and four young girls on the reserve. I gave these some seed, and the balance took back and stored at Savanne. The men were all absent some gone to the American side, others at the mines and on the railway. They are making no progress in agriculture. On the 11th of July I visited this band with their annuities, but as the provisions had not arrived, and only two Indians being present, I could not go on with the payment. In the afternoon the rest of the band arrived from Lac des Mille Lacs, a council was held, and a chief and councillor elected. I deducted $5 from Sheogowan, who last year drew his son's annuity. The provisions were not up to samples. The Hudson Bay Company's transports, with supplies, not arriving at Fort Francis in time, however, the Indians accepted them. I visited their gardens, and the few pototoes planted by the women were looking well. They will have about forty-five bushels. The tools were in very poor condition. I told the chief that a tool house should be built at once. We vaccinated thirteen. There were three births and one death in this band.

Wobegan and Eagle Lake Band.

On the 18th July I paid this band and distributed the provisions. At their request I reserved flour and bacon for hay-making. The cattle furnished last year look well. The Eagle Lake band lost one cow. These Indians seem industrious and are well clothed; the gardens are well attended to and will produce a good crop. There is no starvation among them and no whisky sellers heard of. I took inventory of all their tools and implements and find they are short of a good many, for which I have made requisition. The chief asked to be furnished with seven and a-half bushels of early rose potatoes to change the seed. I furnished this band with three scythes and snaiths from my stores at Savanne. At the request of the chief I visited this band on the 16th of last month. They had lost all their hay (about twenty tons) by the freshet and heavy gales of wind. The Wobegan Indians have six head of cattle and the Eagle Lake band have three head. They are very anxious to save them, and wish to know if the Department will assist them. They were taking up their potatoes—a good crop, very large but of a late kind; will harvest about five hundred bushels. This band also wish laced boots instead of long ones. There were four births but no deaths in this band.

Lac Seul Band.

On the 22nd July I paid this band their annuity. They were pleased with the supplies and the seventy-one grub hoes furnished. I visited the gardens at Frenchman's Head, and was surprised at the fine fields of potatoes, barley, wheat, corn and garden produce. Last year over eleven thousand bushels of potatoes were harvested, and from the number planted this year would have about four thousand six hundred and seventy bushels. One Indian alone put in five bushels of wheat. They have no ploughs or harrows yet. The houses are well built, neat and clean. Instead of being huddled together, they are spread out like farm houses; each Indian strives with the other to see who can have the best clearing. They have a great number of

boards sawed and set up to dry in front of their new dwellings, and complain that they are short of whip-saws. This band is deserving of all encouragement they have been planting potatoes introduced by the Hudson Bay Company a century ago, and ask for six bushels of early rose for seed.

We inspected the school in charge of the Rev. James Irvine. The building is substantial, light and well ventilated. The children are making satisfactory progress, but are too far away for a good average attendance. They all show a great desire to learn even the young men wish to be instructed. Another thing against a good attendance is that the parents are unable to support the children while at school. The only solution of the difficulty seems to be the establishment of an industrial school, where the children could board and at which by their labor they might support themselves. We heard a class in the Fourth Book and also one in the Second Book read. They are able to pronounce the smaller words but the large ones are too much for them. They have great difficulty in pronouncing the letters p, b, d, l and r. They spell very well and, as was to be expected, write well, as well indeed as white children of the same age. The school itself is kept very neat and clean. The Indians in council refused to consent to Père Marcourse erecting a school house at Frenchman's Head, saying they did not wish to have different churches among them, the one pulling one way and the other pulling another. Ariguquomet, a councillor, was over paid in 1883 ; I therefore deducted the amount.

Kewegabowitung, belonging to this band, has never been paid his annuity. The chief and all say he belongs to the band, but as Mr. Agent Pither had refused to pay him, we said nothing could be done, except to refer the matter to you. With the consent of the band, Kirkners' family and John Young's wife applied for commutation of annuity. This band have asked for one pair match planes, three ploughs, three harrows complete, four morticing picks, three cross-cut saws, four whip-saws, four spades and the two cows still due them. They will be at Wobegan Tank on the 5th January for the cattle. I told them they were not entitled to all these tools, but they say that the Indians are so scattered over the reserve that much time is wasted in going for the tools from place to place. There were sixteen deaths and twenty births in this band. We vaccinated forty-three, and left fifty vaccine points with Mr. Irvine to vaccinate any absentees.

Mattawan and English River.

I arrived at Mattawan on Friday night, 24th July. Next morning I called a council, and found that the chief and his councillor was absent. I sent a messenger to notify them that I would pay on the next day, 26th July, at the appointed place. After waiting all day the chief did not arrive, and as the other Indians were present, I called a council and explained that this was the place appointed by the Government for the payment, divided the provisions and distributed the annuities. I handed to the chief's son his father's share of the supplies. At their request, I reserved some flour, bacon, &c., to be used at hay-making.

On my way to Grassy Narrows I was informed that the son of the Eagle Lake chief had whisky, intending to trade. We gave chase, but he escaped among the islands. The gardens at Grassy Narrows were found in a satisfactory condition. Several new houses were going up. Peter Ochuk has erected here the frame of a school house. It is 16 by 13 feet; inside 7 feet high; windows, 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.; doors, 2½ by 5½; ceiling, poplar poles. The building is put up in a very inferior manner. Père Marcouse wishes to have the Government grant sent to P. Ochuk, but I heard that the money he received from the priest to aid in building this school he appropriated to pay a portion of his debt to the Hudson Bay Company. I think it would be more advisable to give the money to Père Marcouse to purchase what was necessary. There are thirty children here of an age to attend school. I furnished this band with three scythes and snaiths, purchased from the Hudson Bay Company at Rat Portage, and sent them in by Peter Cameron. This band ask for one plough and one harrow, twenty grubbers, one morticing-pick, one single yoke,

and the two cows still due them. They wish to have the cattle delivered to them at Rat Portage on the 4th January, and they will be there to receive them. Last year, when their cattle were delivered at Rat Portage, the season was too far advanced, and they could not go for them. Births, three; deaths, three; vaccinated, eight.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY—TREATY No. 5, 1st October, 1884.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, my report on Indian affairs in Treaty No. 5, from 1st July to the 30th September last.

On the 5th July I started from Winnipeg, in order to make the annuity payments to the several bands of Indians under my supervision.

As I visit the different bands but once a year, excepting five or six during winter, I make it a point on arriving at each reserve, to examine it carefully, in order to ascertain personally what has been done by the Indians during the past year in the way of clearing and breaking land, planting, building houses, taking care of implements, &c. I also make enquiries of themselves and others regarding the work done during the past year, the condition of their cattle, implements and tools, about their schools, whether the band had been troubled by sickness, starvation or otherwise. I also settle many other matters and troubles amongst them, both of a private and public nature. Thus every moment of the short time allowed me at each reserve is fully occupied. After travelling days and nights, on the morning of the 8th July I arrived at

Black River Reserve.

I immediately commenced to hold an election for chief, make the annuity payments and take statistical and other information from the band. Isaac Passage, the chief of the band, died during last winter, therefore, it was necessary to elect another in his stead.

The Indians informed me that they had enough food to meet their requirements during the last year. Their potato gardens were not looking as well as usual. They have been supplied with their full complement of cattle. They lost one cow in 1880. One was breachy and killed herself in getting over a hay enclosure. The other two cows starved to death in 1881, on account of scarcity of hay, caused by the flooding of the lake over their hay meadows. The bull died from sickness in 1879. They exchanged a useless ox for a bull this year. The other ox broke through the ice last spring, and got drowned. Thus they lost all the cattle given to them by the Department, and they now ask for more. Their reserve was surveyed in 1878 by J. L. P. O'Hanly. It has a net area of 2,000 acres, well wooded and good land. Their buildings are good enough, but, instead of increasing, I find a decrease of two this year; and only one acre of new land broken. They seem satisfied with the management of the school by David Prince, the Government school teacher, who was sent to them last spring. He was absent during the time that I was at the reserve, therefore I had no opportunity of examining the school, nor of personally ascertaining anything in regard to the progress made by the pupils, nor of the method adopted by the teacher. I was informed by the Indians that he was obliged to teach in a tent, on account of the school house being unfinished. The walls are up; its dimensions are 16 by 22 feet, with a wall 9 feet high. I failed in getting anyone to

undertake to finish it for them. They are fixing up the house formerly occupied by the late chief for the purpose. This band, as well as all the other Indians in Treaty 5, who are within the Province of Manitoba, regard the game law as a hardship to them. I informed the Indians of this reserve, as well as all the other Indians in this treaty, that it was not the intention of the Department to supply seed to them every spring, as heretofore. They expressed themselves satisfied, but hoped the Department would yet assist them in the event of a failure of their crops.

On account of stormy weather, I was unable to move out from this reserve before the morning of the 10th. The wind being favorable, on the same day at 5 p. m., I arrive at

Hollow Water Reserve.

I commenced immediately to make the annuity payments, and took statistical information that night, and on the following morning I proceeded to visit the reserve. I found no improvement whatsoever, but on the contrary their gardens appeared neglected, consequently little to be expected from that source this year. Their homes were abandoned; they had left them in the early part of spring, and had gone into camp on a point along the lake. They informed me that fish had been plentiful during the winter and spring, therefore they had plenty of food and no sickness in the band. They get all the work that they want from Messrs. Dick & Banning, who have a saw mill at this place.

Their school house had been completed by Mr. G. Dick. He put in a good floor, ceilings, three large windows, one good door, the roof shingled, walls mudded inside and out. He put in one table, two desks, sixteen feet long, by two feet wide, also four benches for seats, each sixteen feet long, and one large stove, with pipes complete, for $100.00. The Indians request that the Department send a teacher there as soon as possible. Their implements and tools are not properly taken care of, but left lying about their houses and little gardens. They complain that timber has been cut on what they claim as part of their reserve. After having delivered the supplies, tools and implements, and having had a talk with the band, I started for Loon Straits on the morning of the 11th, but did not proceed very far, when I was obliged to put on shore on account of the strong head wind. The storm lasted for four days when I again started at 4.30 a m., and arrived at Loon Straits at 11 p. m., that night, and at 6 a. m., the next morning (15th) arrived at

Loon Straits Reserve.

I immediately commenced to make the annuity payments, took statistical information and delivered the supplies, tools and implements to the band. They informed me that they did not suffer from any want of food during the past winter and spring, and that there was no sickness among them during the past year. Their potato gardens had been well attended to and looking well, but very little land cleared since last summer. They have put up two new houses. While some of the Indians were clearing land for a garden they accidently set fire to a portion of their reserve, thereby destroying a quantity of good wood. The land in this reserve is good for planting purposes, with good hay meadows in the immediate vicinity.

The school house was, in a way, finished last year by the Rev. A. W. Ross, of Fisher River; but I must say that it is hardly fit for occupation yet.

The band is without a school teacher, and they ask the Department to send one there as soon as possible. The Indians were very much pleased and thankful for the receipt of a very complete and useful chest of carpenters' tools.

At 7 p.m. on the same evening (15th) I again started out against a head wind. The men rowed on until 11 p.m., then camped for the night, and at 10 a.m. on the next day arrived at

Blood Vein Reserve.

I delivered the supplies and implements, made the payments, visited the reserve and had a talk with the band.

Their little gardens look neglected, and the two tumbledown houses abandoned Their tools and implements, not taken care of, were lying about their little gardens and old camps. I notified the chief to take proper care of them. The majority of these Indians go away hunting in the fall of the year, return in the springtime and live in birch bark and brush tents, scattered along the banks of the rivers and lake, fishing for a living. They generally collect together—Island bands—only at the time of the annuity payments, and in order to celebrate their medicine dances. The chief, Peter Stoney, is the leader and most prominent Medaw of them all.

There are 33 children of school age in this band, but no move has been made as yet in getting a school house built.

The cattle supplied by the Department to these Indians (Island bands) have been allowed to stray away and die for want of proper care.

On the same evening (16th) I started back for Fisher River, at 4 p.m., and camped for the night at Dog Head, at 11.30 p.m., and on the following morning moved out of camp at 5 a.m., with a favorable wind; and at 4 p.m. that same evening arrived at

Fisher River Reserve.

I delivered the supplies and implements that evening, and on the following morning proceeded to make the annuity payments as quickly as possible, but was very often interrupted by difficult questions arising out of misunderstandings and misbehavior on the part of some of the Indians. Some of these questions were of a private and others of a public nature, which required immediate attention and settlement. Therefore some delay was occasioned thereby, and in consequence payments were finished very late on Saturday night. As I had no time to spare, I was obliged to visit the reserve on Sunday, which took me all day to get through. On Monday morning I had a talk with the band as usual. The reserve for this fragment of the Norway House Band was surveyed in 1878 by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S. It has an area of 9,000 acres. They claim that the reserve was not surveyed as they wished; that they did not intend to permit that their reserve should be cut in half, as it now appears on the plans of the survey.

The band do not wish that the Department should regard or treat them as a fragment of the Norway House Band, they ask for the privilege of having a chief and three headmen of their own, and protest against the voice of the Norway House Band at any of their elections for chief or headmen. They also ask for a constable to be appointed out of their band. The cattle supplied to them by the Department in 1879, are well taken care of; the chief on behalf of the band requested that the Department grant them two oxen, as they had too much work in the springtime for only one yoke of oxen, and could not get along fast enough with the planting, consequently some were very late in getting their seed in the ground. They again ask for a steel grist mill; they also request to be supplied with two bush breaking ploughs, two iron harrows and four set of strong chain traces, as those previously furnished were worthless. They have erected twelve dwelling houses and nine stables during the past season. The seed potatoes and garden seeds were delivered here in good order, and were all planted. The appearance of their gardens was very good when I last saw them in the latter part of September. The men get employment at the different saw-mills about this part of the lake, and I am informed that they work well and give general satisfaction to their employers. They had no trouble from any prevalent sickness in the band, and did not suffer for want of food. The school which is conducted by and under the management and control of the Methodist Missionary Society, had been closed for about ten months, consequently the children must have forgotten a great deal of what they had learned before another teacher was put in charge by the Rev. A. W. Ross. Complaints were made by the band regarding him. They stated that they were not willing to send their children to the school, but that they were told by Mr. Ross that in the event of their not sending their children to the school the Department were going to close the school for good. They ask for a teacher

appointed by the Department, and that the school be solely under the control and management of the Government and not the Missionary Society.

The teacher closed the school on the day of my arrival there. I requested him to open it for my examination and inspection, but he refused to do so; therefore I was unable to ascertain personally anything regarding the teaching or progress of the pupils. On the 22nd September I again visited this place, but again found that the school was closed. I was informed that the teacher was away on a visit to Winnipeg. There are 76 children of school age in the band, but I am unable to state the number attending school nor the average attendance, as the mission teachers do not send in their quarterly school returns through me, as the Government teachers do, but through the Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society at Toronto.

Immediately after the business in connection with the band was finished, I started for Jack Head, at noon on Monday 21st. A storm broke out shortly after leaving, and I was obliged to run into harbor, where I remained all night. On the following morning, at 3.30 a.m., I started against a strong head wind, and at 9 p m. arrived at

Jack Head Reserve.

I delivered the supplies, implements and tools to the band, had a talk with them, then proceeded to make the payments, and finished at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 23rd July. The gardens at this reserve were looking well enough, but not as well as usual, on account of the drought during the early part of the season. No progress has been made in building, clearing or breaking new land. The band complain that their reserve has not been surveyed for them yet, and they request that it be done as soon as possible, as there are some timber limits being surveyed in the immediate neighborhood, and they are afraid that they may be encroaching on what they claim as their reserve. One cow and one ox were allotted to this fragment of the Island Bands in 1879, and while they were away at Dog Head receiving their annuity payments in 1881 the cow strayed away, and the following winter was found by two Fisher River Indians near White Mud River, where they sold her to an Icelander. The headman, James Sinclair, has since tried to get another cow instead from the man who sold her, but he failed to make a settlement. In 1882 the ox died suddenly, while in good condition. The band ask the Department that they see fit to replace these animals. They received their seed potatoes in good order; they say that they planted them all. They ask for a grindstone, two spades, one wrench, one sawset and two groving picks. They also ask the Department to allow them a chief and headmen for the band.

The school was closed when I visited the reserve. The teacher had left in the early part of the spring. I was therefore unable to ascertain what progress the children have made since the opening of the school. The band were not satisfied at the way the school had been neglected. They request that another teacher be sent in his place. There are 26 children of school age in this band.

After having completed the business at this reserve I started out for Beren's River at 7 p.m. I travelled all night and at 7 the next morning (Thursday, 24th) I arrived at

Beren's River Reserve.

After storing away my supplies at the Agency I distributed the supplies to the band and then commenced the payments. On Saturday I had a talk with the band and finished about 9.30 p m. They expressed their satisfaction and gratitude for the supplies, implements and medicines received from the Department. Complaints were made by the band against fishermen who are making a business of fishing and trading for fish at this reserve. The Indians ask the Department to put a stop to such business in the neighborhood. They say it will destroy their fisheries and be the means of causing starvation among the bands. They also stated that the Manitoba game laws will be a hardship to the Indians in this part of the Province. They ask assistance from the Department for the relief of the aged, sick and destitute of

the band. They want a chest of carpenter's tools, a grindstone, a pit and cross-cut saw for the Grand Rapids (B. R.) band, six sickles, six hay-forks, six scythes and snaiths and one grooving pick for the band. They also request that the survey of their reserve be corrected, and that it be sub-divided into lots for each family. They represent that a great number of the Indians in the different bands are under the impression that law cannot be enforced in this part of the country, consequently crimes of a serious nature, such as stealing, house-breaking, assault, drunkenness, poisoning, rape, and even murder has been committed with impunity. Therefore the band request the Department that they get a lock-up or gaol built at this place, wherein may be summarily confined any such person disturbing the peace. They ask for two constables appointed from the band. They want permission to sell the wood cut in the reserve while clearing land for planting purposes.

There are one hundred and fifty-two children of school age in the three reserves of the Beren's River Band, forty-nine each at Grand Rapids and Poplar River, and fifty-three at Beren's River. Through the Methodist Missionary Society a show of teaching the Indian children was kept up for a while at Beren's River Reserve, but through neglect and mismanagement it turned out to be a failure, the children forgot all they had learned, consequently nothing has been done in that branch of their mission work to benefit one child in the reserve. Miss Jane Flett who was recently appointed by the Department as school teacher for this place, has opened the Government Indian school. She has forty-four names on the school roll, and a fair prospect of having about thirty of an average attendance at the end of the quarter. I was present on the day Miss Flett opened the school, and must say that there was not one Indian child there who could read the alphabet, it therefore needed no words to prove how little the Indians had been benefitted by the Mission school at Beren's River. But now that the band have got what they long have asked for—a teacher appointed by the Department, who can speak the Indian as well as the English language, and the school solely under the supervision and control of the Department —I have no hesitation in predicting that there will be a great change for the better. The band disagreed and divided in opinion and a bitter feeling arose amongst them on the question of giving consent to a grant of a piece of land in the centre of the reserve to the Methodist Missionary Society, and one of the reasons for objecting advanced by some of them at the time, was on account of their school. They said they did not want it to be under the management of the mission, and they feared that an effort would be made to get the control of the school if they got the grant of land from the Department and established themselves near the school site. But on this one point they were unanimous in objecting to their school being under the management of any society or party other than the Department.

The reserve for this band was surveyed in 1878 by J. L. P. O'Hanly, and laid out in a large block, with a net area of 7,400 acres; and another at Poplar River by the same party and during the same year, for a fragment of the band living at that place. This was also laid out in a large block, with a net area of 3,800 acres. There are two other fragments of the band; one party living about Grand Rapids (B.R.) and the rest at Peek-auge-Kum, about eighty-five miles further up the Beren's River. No reserve has been laid out for either of these bands; in fact, there is no necessity for doing so at present, as it is not at all likely they will be disturbed by other people for many years to come. At Beren's River a few old houses were pulled down and others put up instead, during the spring and summer; otherwise, there is no improvement to be seen in this reserve. There were no new houses put up at Poplar River or Grand Rapids this summer. There are twenty-four houses at Beren's River reserve, fifteen at Poplar River and one at Grand Rapids.

Their potato gardens looked scorched and neglected during the summer, but they turned out good enough when dug up this fall, so that with care they will manage to save enough for seed for the next spring.

On Monday, 28th July, I made a start for Norway House, but the wind being unfavorable I was obliged to put ashore upon an island, shortly after starting, where I

was obliged to remain until the following evening, when the wind shifted a point to the west. I then started out, pushed on day and night, and on Friday, the 1st August, arrived at

Norway House Reserve.

On the same day I delivered the supplies and implements to the band; and as the three years' term of office for which the chief and headmen were elected had now expired, I proceeded to hold an election. I found that they were unwilling to act in the matter, as the chief and headmen of this band received no pay from the Department. After a great deal of talking and advising, they however consented to elect a chief and two headmen for a term of three years. The old chief was again elected by acclamation. One of the former headmen refused the office, and two others were elected. The election lasted until 9 p.m., so that the payments could not be commenced that day. The following day payments were made until 10 p.m., and finished at 6 p.m. on Monday the 4th. I then proceeded to Norway House, in order to get ready for a start to Cross Lake on the next day.

A deputation of Oxford Indians, consisting of the chief and eight principal men of that band, met me at this place. They requested me to inform the Department once more that they were willing to make a treaty with them for their part of the country, but that they would no longer allow any party exploring to travel through their hunting grounds without the right to do so, that they claim the sole right to their country as long as the Queen did not make any treaty with them.

The reserve for the Norway House Band was surveyed by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., in 1877; it has a net area of 1,840 acres.

Their potato gardens were not thriving as well as they might, for together with the effects of drought some of them showed evidence of neglect on the part of the people themselves. I am, however, informed since that, when dug up, they yielded an average crop. The band had enough food during the last year, neither did they suffer from any prevalent disease.

The band request that the Department recognize and pay their chief and headmen, as other chiefs and headmen. They request that the Department supply them with the following implements and tools: twelve hay forks, twelve iron garden rakes, two miner's picks, one grindstone, also, pit, cross-cut and handsaw files. They request that the sick, aged and destitute be supplied with food, and that medicine be furnished to the band.

The full complement of cattle has been supplied by the Department to this band, and are well taken care of, and have raised five young animals from them.

John Menow was temporarily teaching in the Government school since last February. There was an average attendance of twenty-six pupils. In September last, the Department appointed Mr. A. A. McDonald to take charge of the school in his stead, and I am informed that on the return of the Indians from their fall fishing, he intends to open the school in the new building, which is now about completed. Miss Parkenson, who had been teaching school for the last winter in the Methodist missionary school at this reserve, left the place along with her brother-in-law, Rev. E. Langford, about the 25th June, so that school is again without a teacher. Rev. J. Semins is now in charge of the place, and he informed me that he had asked the Methodist Missionary Society to send a teacher out there, but that in the event of no teacher being sent, he would open the school himself. I have been since informed that he is teaching, when his missionary duties do not call him away. I believe that he is a very zealous and hard working missionary, and I am sure that he will do good work at this place. I am only sorry that the Methodist Missionary Society have no more such men among our Indians in this part of the country.

I must say that I believe the greatest cause of irregular teaching at the mission schools, by the parties sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society, is that the teacher, in almost every instance, is either a nephew, neice, sister-in-law or some such relation of the rev. gentleman sent out as missionary. These men are often removed from one mission to another, and, of course, along with them go the neice or

sister-in-law. Then the school is closed, and in many instances, before another missionary comes along with his relative, the children have had ample time to forget all that had been taught them by the first teacher.

After settling many misunderstandings and difficulties among the Indians, I left for Cross Lake at 2 p.m. on the 5th August, and on the following day, at 7 p.m., arrived at

Cross Lake Reserve.

I delivered the supplies and implements to the band that same evening, and on the following day held an election for chief and headmen. Made the payments on the next day. I visited the reserve and had a talk with the band. I then started on my return trip, having finished the annuity payments. The band ask for three sickles, six hayforks, six iron garden rakes, two miners' picks, six each pit, cross-cut and band-saw files. They also ask for medicines for the band; and request that the Department assist their aged, sick and destitute Indians. Their potato gardens were well attended to, but, on account of drought, they appeared somewhat backward. They received their seed potatoes and garden seeds in good time and order. Their cattle looked well, and were well taken care of. They wish to exchange an old ox for a young one. The reserve for this band was surveyed by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., in 1877; it has a net area of 5,760 acres. There are fifty children of school age in the band. The Government Indian school was opened by George Garrioch, in his own house, on the 6th February last. It was closed for the summer vacation at the time of my visit there. The teacher informed me that there was an average attendance of twenty-five pupils. The appointment of Mr. Garrioch is only temporary—his education being somewhat limited—but he is doing very well for the present, and the band are well satisfied with the school. The walls of their new school house are about completed, but I was unable, at the time, to find anybody who would undertake to finish it, as required by the Department.

The several chiefs and headmen, together with a great many of the other Indians in this treaty, represent that the law protecting a treaty Indian from the payment of a just debt has a demoralizing effect among the Indians, therefore they recommend, strongly urge and request, that the Government make a law whereby any treaty Indian, in this part of the country at least, may be summarily punished for refusing to pay, or defrauding a creditor out of the payment of goods obtained through the chief and headmen of the band.

The Indians under my supervision now have two hundred and eighty houses, three hundred tents and wigwams, sixty-seven stables, one hundred and seventy-six boats, three hundred and one canoes, thirty ploughs, thirty harrows, four hundred and sixty-eight hoes, five hundred and twenty-six axes, three hundred and seventeen spades, ten chests carpenter's tools, besides a number of other tools, implements, guns, traps, &c., they also have three bulls, twelve oxen, fifty-five cows, fifty-six young animals, in all one hundred and thirty-six head of cattle, and one hundred and thirty-six acres of land under cultivation. They have put up one hundred and forty-three tons of hay. There are one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven Indians receiving annuity, and five hundred and thirty-six children of school age.

There was no real scarcity of food among the Indians in this treaty during the last year, consequently only a very trifling amount was expended in purchasing supplies for the relief of the aged, sick and destitute.

Vaccine matter was handed to me by Mr. Inspector McColl in order to vaccinate as many of the Indians as possible during my tour of annuity payments. As I was too busy at the different reserves to attend to it myself I entrusted that part of the business to my assistant, Mr. McIntyre. He operated on all that he could conveniently manage at each reserve. The Indians did not seem over-anxious to get their children vaccinated, advancing as an excuse that the children could not be kept out of the water. It may, however, be true, for out of the great number operated on it took effect only on a very small number.

The flour, bacon, tea, tobacco, twine, ammunition, tools and implements distributed this year to the different bands were supplied by the Hudson Bay Company, all of excellent quality, in good order, and as usual delivered promptly at each reserve.

On my return trip I visited some of the reserves that I could not attend to on my journey out for want of time. I arrived in Winnipeg on the 26th August. Business in connection with the annuity payments and other office work had to be attended to here which would take a number of days to finish; therefore I was advised by Mr. Inspector McColl to send back my men with the York boat to the agency and return myself later by steamer, which I did; and on the 15th September I started out for Beren's River and got on board the steamer "Princess" at Selkirk. After running into Fisher River and having been delayed by other causes on the trip out, I landed at Beren's River Agency on the 24th September. My trip in connection with the annuity payments commenced on the 21st June and ended on the 24th September, making in all 96 days. During that time I travelled a distance of about 2,020 miles, including the estimated distances, *via* boat route, between the agency and Winnipeg, the detours made on account of contrary winds, getting into harbors, visiting every part of each reserve, &c.

On the 2nd July all the Indian agents of the Manitoba Superintendency, excepting Mr. Agent Reader, being assembled at the Indian Office, Winnipeg, Mr. Inspector McColl advised us to look over our instructions regarding annuity payments and have a consultation together. We gladly accepted the offer, and although the time at our disposal was too short, yet I venture to say that the meeting was beneficial, inasmuch as the agents were allowed an apportunity to discuss for the first time Indian affairs together, and advance suggestions and opinions one to the other as well as offer their remarks to Mr. Inspector McColl.

By his careful and patient attention to his duty as assistant in making the annuity payments this year, Mr. McIntyre rendered me good service, and received that welcome and was shown that respect from all the Indians which kindness and gentlemanly conduct deserves.

At Cross Lake I met Mr. Inspector McColl, who was on his annual tour of inspection to the different agencies and reserves in the Manitoba Superintendency, and travelled in company with him on my return trip to the agency at Beren's River. I am glad to report that through his zealous supervision and management, the business in this part of the superintendency is carefully and properly attended to and giving satisfaction to the Indians.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY,
ALBERTA, 5th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Indians of this agency, with tabular statement for 1884-5.

I was placed in charge in November, 1884, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Up to that date I was in charge as farming instructor.

As the spring of 1884 opened very early it enabled the Indians of Sampson's, Erminskin's, Bobtail's and Muddy Bull's Bands to seed all the land they had ploughed.

They had every reason to expect a good return for their labor, but, unfortunately, extremely hot, dry weather prevailed until the early part of July, and crops became stunted.

There was a marked improvement in the interest shown by the Indians both in seeding their crops and in hoeing and weeding them, during the summer.

The hay crop was a poor one in this locality owing to the extremely dry weather during May and June, and difficult to harvest owing to the very wet weather which prevailed aftewards.

The bands under Sampson, Erminskin and Bobtail sowed a small quantity of wheat this year for the first time. The seed was furnished them from Farm 18. Bobtail's wheat ripened fully and gave a fair return. Erminskin's was not so good.

The barley was below the average, owing, partly, to the ravages of the cut-worm, but more to the Indians not harrowing the land sufficiently after sowing; having the four bands to superintend I could not give them the attention necessary.

Turnips did not give a good return, having been cut repeatedly by the turnip fly.

Potatoes yielded well and were well harvested, and I am glad to add none were frozen during the winter.

The Indians sold a good many bushels during the fall and spring, used all they required for food, furnished their own seed and had potatoes left after the new crop came in. As they will be supplied with pigs next year their surplus crops will be utilized.

The Band No. 141 (Stonys under Sharphead) removed this spring to a reserve they have selected on the Wolf Creek, where it enters the Battle River. On this reserve they have made fair progress, but raised very little. The seeding being on the sod the dry weather affected the crop very badly.

The winter was on the whole a favorable one for the Indians. The snow fell very lightly until the end of January.

Spring opened early in March.

During the spring of 1885 the acreage seeded shows a decrease of forty-one acres, Erminiskin, twenty-seven less, Sampson, seven, and the Stonys sixteen acres less. Muddy Bull's band, an increase of five acres, and the Sulteaux, four acres.

This decrease was owing to the excitement caused by the rebellion.

During the month of April the Indians though working were not under the control of the instructors. The result is too much land sowed to wheat, none of it properly harrowed in and in some cases sowed too late. Barley and potatoes were put in under the instruction of the farming instructors.

The Stonys (Band No. 141) did not do any work on their reserve at Wolf Creek, but put in three acres of potatoes on their old reserve at Battle Lake.

On the whole a much better crop was seeded than I expected under the circumstances.

During the winter and spring of 1885 a great deal of sickness prevailed among the Indians, and many deaths occurred. I regret to say that Chief Sampson lost his son, and Chief Erminskin his wife.

The services of Dr. Tofield were secured. He was very successful in his treatment.

In July, 1884, a number of Indians from the bands of Big Bear and Little Pine with some Saulteaux from the south, appeared in the Bears' Hill reserves.

These strangers immediately made preparations for a thirst dance. The majority of the Bears' Hill Indians kept away from the dance. Sampson and Erminskin did all in their power to keep their men at home and at work.

These strange Indians exercised a bad influence over the Indians of this agency. They wintered at Buffalo Lake. From this point they had communication with the Indians of Battleford and the Bears' Hill.

The latter part of February runners made their appearance among the Bears' Hill Indians, bearing messages to Chief Bobtail from Big Bear, Little Pine and the Battleford Indians. The Indians became restless. They told me Big Bear and Little Pine were coming to the Bears' Hill to take up their reserve. After the Duck Lake

fight they became more restless. Every day brought messages from the disloyal Indians, and councils at Chief Bobtail's were held oftener than necessary, but even then I had no doubt about being able to control them. I looked forward to having a hard time to induce them to stick to their work.

Chief Sampson was absent at this time, having gone to Morleyville for his son. Chief Sampson apparently did all in his power to assist me in allaying excitement and keeping the men at work.

On the 3rd of April I was compelled to go into Edmonton to get provisions for the spring's work, as we were entirely out of bacon.

Before I got my supplies started from Edmonton, Mr. Carson, Farming Instructor from Saddle Lake, came to Edmonton with the news of the Frog Lake murders. He informed me that Big Bear's men were to go immediately to Bears Hill, and warned me that I had no time to lose, if I wished to save my family. I removed my family at once, and sent a message to the instructors to run no unnecessary risks, and a message to Chief Erminskin that I would be back in three days.

Two days after I removed my familly all white men were ordered off the reserves, as they, while protesting their loyalty, declared they would be unable to protect white men from the men of Big Bear's and Little Pine's Bands, now expected daily.

The Indians made one exception. They asked John Lee, Farming Instructor, to remain, as he had been a long time among them. Mr. Lee remained a few days, but finding they paid no heed to him, he left.

I regret to say the Hudson Bay Company's store at Battle River, the residence of Mr. Glass, mission teacher, and most of the Government stores were taken possession of by the Indians. The great majority of the Indians were loyal and refused to mix or meddle in any illegal act. The Stonys, as a band, were loyal, and fearing that some of the young men might get mixed up with the disloyal Crees, removed to Battle Lake, where they remained till order was restored. Muddy Bull's Band remained on the reserve and kept at work, doing everything they could to assist the Government.

Since order has been restored, all have worked well and seem to regret the part taken by the few in the troubles.

These Indians had no cause for siding with the rebels.

In October, 1884, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs met these Indians; listened with patience to all their complaints, real and imaginary. Where a grievance existed redress was immediately promised.

Additional cattle that were most desired and needed were given at once. The necessary implements were promised them.

During the winter I was often told by Indians that they had never been as well off as they now were as regards food; that no doubts existed in their minds of being able to make a living by farming.

All doubts of the Government's intentions towards them had been removed by the kindness shown by the Commissioner towards them during his recent visit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,
Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 2nd November, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following general report on Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year just closed.

Reports, with tabular statements, so far as they could be compiled, from the six local agencies under my direction, have been received and forwarded to the Department at Ottawa.

Official visitations have been paid during the year to the agencies of Okanagan, Kamloops, William's Lake, Fraser and Cowichan.

The officers in charge of these localities have been active in the performance of their various duties, and have done much to ameliorate and improve the condition of the bands under their charge, and to foster their peaceful relations with the white settlers.

Throughout the interior of the mainland, where reserves were allotted by the former joint Reserve Commission, the long delay which has taken place in their final approval and confirmation has created great obstacles in the way of their improvement, and has been productive of much uneasiness in the minds of the Indians. In a number of instances the loyalty of these people has been put to the severest test by the injustice with which they have been treated in regard to lands gravely promised to them by the joint authority of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The task of meeting many of them and securing their good-will under such circumstances is by no means a pleasant or desirable one. The actual sale and alienation of some of the lands which were reserved for and promised to them, has had the effect of casting more or less doubt as to their secure tenure over any of their reserves, and preventing many improvements which I am satisfied a very large number of the young and industrious natives would otherwise make.

Fortunately, the stupendous work of railway construction through the Province has afforded them, during the last four or five years, other and lucrative means of livelihood.

The extent of this aid may be imagined, when I state, that I was recently informed by the railway contractor that he had paid out nearly $300,000 for Indian labor alone. This circumstance will not only afford you the best evidence of the industrious character of the Indians, and their desire to be self-supporting, but will enable you to comprehend their patience under such difficulties, and their hesitation in giving effect to very frequent murmurs of discontent. It should also be mentioned in this connection that while the Railway Act has been applied as to right of way from the seaboard to Savona through the lands of private property owners and compensation paid to them, so far, the rights of Indians to similar treatment on account of reserves which have been encroached upon, have not been conceded.

The Department of Indian Affairs is in correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals on this subject, and no doubt a satisfactory arrangement will be the result.

Another very potent cause of trouble, which in the near future, will be productive of serious mischief and ill-feeling among the interior Indians, is the apparent want of security which exists as to the water rights which the Commissioners allotted for them. Without water, nearly all the large reserves would be perfectly useless for agricultural purposes, and if deprived of this when railway construction ceases and Indians are obliged to depend upon the products of the soil for existence, their suffering and consequent discontent will be extreme.

Individual water rights constitute one of the most important subjects for consideration which can occur even to the actual or intending settler. Already the courts of the Province have been much occupied in the settlement of disputes which have cropped up as to the legality of long standing records of water and the rights conveyed by them. These rights, from the difficulty of securing sufficient water for irrigation purposes, are regarded with great attention not unmixed with the jealousy and ill-feeling to which such necessities usually give rise. In many localities, settlers have encroached upon each others rights, and I regret to observe, that where an Indian's claims are jeopardized he gets little sympathy or consideration from those who have similar irrigating requirements. The apparent tendency, too, of those in authority is to push the Indian and his claims aside in favor of those whose votes

can command interest and influence. Acting, I presume on the assumption, that land in the interior without water would be of no service to the Indian, the latter being essential to enable him to utilize the former, the Joint Reserve Commission allotted both—a custom which has been continued up the present time.

Just as much care was necessary in finding water for a reserve as in the selection of the reserve itself.

Indians find it difficult to comprehend the respective rights and jurisdiction of the Local and Dominion Governments, but they look with loyal confidence to Her Majesty, and they expect that promises made publicly and in their presence by those who were authorized by her Commission to treat with them should be faithfully and honorably carried out. The preservation of water rights, duly reported to both Governments by their deputed officers, is a matter of vital interest to the Indians, and there is nothing, in my opinion, which should be allowed to create the least doubt with respect to the same. The patient submission of these people, which, by the way, contrasts so favorably with the conduct of their brethren on the eastern side of the mountains, should, at least, be rewarded by some attempt to keep faith with them, and both water and lands which have been pointed out as their own should be inviolate and safe from all encroachments. I am sorry to observe that such is not the case in British Columbia, and that the alienation and sale of some of their reserves and the questions raised in regard to the water appropriated for them rather conveys the impression that advantage is being taken of their obedience to law, and that their long continued character for peace will stand any aggressive assaults that may be made upon it.

I am aware that it has been asserted, chiefly by those who think that no allotments whatever should be set aside for Indians, that little use is being made of reserves. This, however, is not correct. It will be seen, on referring to reports of local agents that, with few tribal exceptions, Indians are making good use of their reserves. Large quantities of grain and other produce are being raised by them, while those who have grazing lands are acquiring considerable stock. The best proof the Government can have of their prosperity, under many adverse circumstances, is the fact that they are self-supporting, and the amount disbursed in eleemosynary aid is certainly not more than would be dispensed among a similar population of white people. On the other hand, when one considers the disregard which has been paid to some of the awards of the Reserve Commissioners, the insecurity and doubt consequently applied to all lands held in trust for them, and the petty acts of tyranny and imposition too often practised upon them by unfeeling and thoughtless white residents, the wonder is that Indians have been able to show the signs of progress which one can point out, or that they can be persuaded to make improvements upon holdings of their tenure to which there is really no certainty from one day to another.

Again, on glancing at the minutes of decision in respect of their reserves one may possibly be struck by the seemingly extensive acreage which appears apportioned for some of the tribes. It should, however, be understood that these acreages often include extensive mountainous tracts, of no use to Indians for industrial purposes, and which, for grazing objects, must remain as commonage, equally open to the stock of both white settlers and natives.

A recent exchange of five hundred acres of such land for fifteen of very ordinary cultivable soil will afford you an idea of comparative value, and from which it can also be understood that the liberality with which it was proposed many of the bands should be dealt, ought not to be judged by the number of acres which a reserve or the reserves of the Province, taken as a whole, include.

In some localities visited by the Commissioners the Indians are still badly off for cultivable lands, and it is to be regretted that in a few special instances where the Commission was unable to find Crown lands and which I have had the honor of bringing to your notice, that no provision has yet been made for purchasing a little land from private owners in order to make up the deficiency. The bands above alluded to are those whose settlements have been appropriated by settlers in the

early history of the Province, and who, being deprived of their old modes of gaining a living, and having to adopt the changes in their habits incident to civilization, now find themselves destitute, with little or no sympaty for their condition.

A small appropriation, comparatively, expended in the purchase of a little land in the vicinity of their old homes, to which they are much attached, would, I am certain, be attended with great benefit and soon render them independent of relief, which will no doubt soon have to be extended to them to prevent the miseries of utter destitution.

On the coast, beyond the settled districts of Vancouver, Indians have not, up to the present time, been much exercised in regard to agricultural lands. The great sea farms of the Province are of vital interest to them, and encroachments upon their favorite fishing places have not, as yet, been such as to create great alarm in their minds. If they had been free from the interference of those who have sedulously endeavored to persuade them to assume an attitude of disaffection for the reason that the Government has not yet settled with them on account of their alleged claims to the whole country, they would, no doubt, have been contented and happy. Naturally, they are well disposed towards the whites, and it is greatly to be deplored that the hurtful presence among them of mischief-makers has not been prevented.

The establishment of salmon canneries on the north-west coast, as explained in previous reports, has given abundant employment and profit to them for the last five or six years.

The two past years however have not been favorable, and those engaged in the business have suffered heavy losses in consequence. The continuation of a very low market has caused nearly all the canneries on the coast to shut down, so that notwithstanding the very large run of fish, no advantage could be taken of it. There will be considerable suffering in consequence, and it is doubtful if many of them will be able "to pull through" a hard winter without some assistance. They are not a provident people, and the "happy-go-lucky" mode of living which is characteristic with them, and chiefly incident to their nomadic habits, has serious drawbacks when they are confronted with a failure in the supply of comforts to which they have been accustomed. Large numbers from the Nass, Simpson, Metlakahtla, and other places on the coast, have come to Victoria, to seek employment in the hop-picking grounds of Puget Sound.

They have found, however, a depressed hop market also, and large numbers have returned crest-fallen and disappointed.

Complaints of trouble on the Nass River, chiefly due to the contention incident to sectarian jealousies, have reached me, which will require an agent of the Department to settle. In the month of March, or beginning of April, thousands of Indians from neighboring tribes congregate there for the purpose of taking their annual supply of the delicious oolachan and its highly nutritious oil. Should the appointment of an officer for the north-west coast agency not be filled before that time, some trustworthy person, having the authority of a constable, should be stationed at this point during the fishing period, which generally lasts about six weeks.

The Act prohibiting "potlaches" and the demoralizing "tamauawas" came into force on the 1st of January last, and is stoutly opposed in two or three of the agencies. Many Indians, especially "the old timers," are greatly exercised, and have evinced much feeling as to what they consider an ill-timed innovation upon their old habits and modes of living, to which they are much attached. I had the honor of furnishing you with a full report of a recent visit to the Cowichan Agency, where several hundred Indians had assembled from various bands, both far and near, to be present at a grand "potlach" given by a very friendly but influential chief who, with his relations, had been engaged for the last four or five years in accumulating property for the occasion. This chief did not wish to put himself in opposition to a law which he thought the Government had been premature in passing, but it was a matter of honor with him to return the goods which he owed, and he hoped, therefore, I would permit this. He was really much concerned, and took great pains to give every assurance that this would be the last gathering of the kind he would have.

Other chiefs followed, and I learned that great excitement had been manifested in the district for some time previous.

Our speech-making lasted two days, and I have no doubt there was mutual satisfaction at the result to which all concerned were glad enough to arrive.

The chief was permitted to meet his many creditors and return the goods he had received at previous feasts on the distinct understanding, however, that no gifts were to be "potlached" *i. e.*, donated with the usual custom of having them returned. Subsequently, I issued circulars for the information of the coast tribes, calling attention to the Act, and informing them that the law would not prevent Indians from meeting to return gifts due by them, but any repetition of the "potlach" proper could not be permitted in the future.

The system is one which will cure itself; there can be no doubt that great progress is discernable, both among coast and interior tribes, and the continuance of this and other demoralizing customs is fast giving way to the adoption of more civilized modes of life.

Fraser Agency.

The low salmon market applies to the Fraser Agency as well as to the North-West Coast, and most of the large canneries on the Fraser River have been obliged to cease their operations. The greater part of the labor in the business is performed by Indians, hence the very large sums paid to them will be greatly missed. The statement of Mr. McTiernan, that not less than three thousand natives visited New Westminster for the purpose of engaging in their usual work, will convey some idea of the general resulting disappointment. It is fortunate that the large run of salmon has afforded them an opportunity of obtaining a winter supply of food, and that the season has been favorable for abundant crops.

It will be noticed that the Indians on the Douglas Portages are without sufficient reserves, the Commissioner having been unable to find Crown lands there. They appear willing to work, and the difficulties encountered in cultivating the small and distant patches possessed show what they might accomplish if they had the opportunity. The Indians in the vicinity of Hope and Texas Lake have made good use of the money paid them by the railway contractor in acquiring agricultural implements, which have proved of great service.

There will still be a considerable sum to their credit, which I shall be glad to see properly utilized. Railway expenditure and the remuneration given these Indians for their labor have placed them in comparatively comfortable circumstances, from which I do not think they will recede. Mr. McTiernan reports more improvements made on their lands this year than in the ten previous years.

Okanagan and Kamloops Agencies.

During the past year, in accordance with your directions, Mr. Mackay, on his return from the North-West Coast, was placed in charge of both these agencies.

The sum apportioned to the two previous agents for travelling expenses has been allowed Mr. Mackay, and, so far as I have been able to observe, good use has been made of it. He has paid numerous visitations throughout the whole district, and has his work well in hand. His exertions to stop the liquor traffic have been effective, and in my opinion deserved greater encouragement than he has apparently experienced at the hands of the provincial authorities, who not only deprived him of the assistance of the constable stationed at Kamloops, but cancelled his commission as a Justice of the Peace because the fines inflicted by him were disbursed according to the provisions of the Indian Act, and not paid into the Provincial Treasury.

The Department has had to contend with similar obstacles in checking the liquor traffic in other agencies of the Province. I therefore sincerely trust that some mutually satisfactory arrangements may be arrived at between both the Provincial and Dominion Governments in regard to this matter. I need scarcely say

how prejudicial such a seeming conflict of authority is to the efficient administration of the law.

Much encouragement is thus given to a low class of whiskey sellers to continue their nefarious and demoralizing work. With a view of fully informing you as to the ground taken by the Provincial Government in withdrawing Mr. Mackay's commission and, generally, in refusing even indirect aid to Indian agents in carrying out the law, I herewith append communications from the provincial authorities on the subject.

In company with Mr. Mackay I visited the reserves on the Thompson River, Shushwap Lakes and Eagle Pass Landing. At the latter place, the old fishing resort of the Indians, confirmed by the Reserve Commission, has been sold by the provincial authorities. Steps were taken to recover the reserve for the Indians, but the matter still remains in dispute. I visited the Indian settlements on the opposite side of Okanagan Lake, where there is a band of Indians numbering fifty-two souls, who were passed over by the Indian Reserve Commission, and for whom no allotment has yet been made. Their settlement, consisting of some cleared fields and a dozen or more of log houses, in which they reside, with others used as barns and various outbuildings, was recently pre-empted by a white settler who owns the adjoining farm, and who ordered them to vacate at once.

A statement was received by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, strongly urging the claim of the settler in preference to that of the Indians, alleging, among other things, that in carrying on their farming operations the Indians stole water at night from the irrigating ditch.

In one of the fields the chief pointed out a burial ground in which were interred the remains of his ancestors some generations back.

In bringing the matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, he recommended that this band should join that at Nicomapolia, whose large reserve is situated at the head of the lake. It must be remembered, however, that the Indians of British Columbia are divided into numerous independent bands, entirely separate and distinct from each other. It would be just as difficult to compel these Indians to leave their old homes and take up common residence with another band, by whom they would always be considered as interlopers, and subject, accordingly, to almost daily taunts, as it would be to compel a family of white nationality to join the household of another with whom they did not care to associate, and expect them subsequently to get on happily and harmoniously. The case of these Indians I consider a very hard one, apart from the claim which the local Land Act gives them to their own settlements in exempting them from pre-emption (a clause not always observed). There is no reason why their desire for a reserve of their own, where they possess considerable improvements, should not have the favorable attention and decision of the Reserve Commissioner.

The Indians in Mr. Mackay's agency living along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Yale to Savona, complain that no regard has been paid to the Indian Act in compensation provided for therein in cases where the road enters or damages their reserve. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has intimated to me, through their agent, that compensation would be made to Indians in the same manner as to other persons. This course is just, and exceedingly satisfactory to the Indians, and if it be desirable to treat natives fairly, the same rule should be followed in regard to that portion of the line not yet taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate.

In my journey throughout the Kamloops Agency I was pleased to note the progress evinced by the Indians and their desire to improve their reserves. If the doubts many of them entertain as to their right to reserves allotted for them were removed, by the issue of actual patents, the consequent feeling of security would, I am satisfied, impart an increased desire to improve their allotments. The proceeds derived from their employment in railway construction has placed most of the bands here in comfortable circumstances, and the present is a favorable time to encourage them in every possible way to utilize their lands and make provision for their future requirements, when public works are completed and expenditure withdrawn.

Kwawkewlth and West Coast Agencies.

The isolation of these districts, the difficulty of obtaining usual means of transportation, and the insufficient funds at my disposal for procuring some special mode of visitation, have prevented any journey of inspection to these points during the present year.

Mr. Blenkinsop reports the Indians of the first named agency to be in better condition than last year, and that he has been able to check the flagrant cases of illicit whiskey traffic carried on there with impunity last year. There is more room, however, for continued reform in this agency than in any of the others. Its people are fond of old and demoralizing habits, and have successfully defied the best efforts of numerous energetic missionaries for many years past.

The Indians of the West Coast Agency, though still uncivilized, are much more industrious and tractable; they are greatly attached to such customs as potlaching and medicine work, but I am led to believe that Mr. Guillod, who has a large, isolated and important field for his work, is gaining much influence and is gradually working beneficial changes among them. The agent has now a comfortable residence, very centrally located at Uclulet Harbor.

Cowichan Agency.

The agent of this district has had considerable additional trouble in checking illicit liquor traffic, and its attendant vices, on account of the construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway through his agency, and the consequent presence of dissolute "camp followers."

It is to be regretted that, at such a juncture, he should have been deprived of the use of the court house and lock-up, and prevented from taking cognizance of many case of drunkenness, which otherwise might have been checked. The appointment of native constable during railway construction will be a desirable assistance to him in the preservation of peace. It may be mentioned that many coast Indians have been employed on the railway who would otherwise have had difficulty in maintaining themselves, owing to the cessation, this year, of canning industries. The prompt measures used to arrest a threatened spread of small-pox epidemic were happily successful, as otherwise the infection might easily have made deplorable ravages among all the coast tribes, whose representatives were visiting Cowichan in large numbers. In accordance with my direction, Mr. Lomas at this time successfully vaccinated several hundred Indians.

Mr. Lomas' remarks respecting the desirableness of carrying out and upholding the promises made by the Reserve Commission, in not altering or otherwise alienating any reserve promised the Indians without their consent, are worthy of serious attention.

William's Lake Agency.

The scarcity of sufficient agricultural lands throughout this agency, excepting in the Chilcotin district, and the consequent deficiency of allotments for many of the tribes, are subjects which should have the attention of the Government, as otherwise it will not be long ere there will be much distress, creating the possible necessity of annual relief. Lands could be obtained from private owners by the expenditure of a small sum, comparatively, and some arrangement should be made between both the Local and Dominion Governments with that view. Last year I noted the purchase of two farms by two bands themselves. In fact, the great aptitude of the tribes generally in this agency and their ardent desire for cultivating lands should have more encouragement than has been extended to them. In some instances their allotments of land do not amount to more than a fractional part of an acre for each adult.

Mr. Meason refers, in his report, to the great dissatisfaction and disappointment of the Chilcotin Indians in having to wait another year for the apportionment of their lands. An unfortunate accident, however, with nearly fatal results, has con-

fined the efficient Reserve Commissioner to his room for some months. It is believed and hoped that he may be able to resume his work ere long, and the Chilcotin district will then be one of the first localities to have his valued attention.

Mr. Meason's efforts to check the liquor traffic have been energetic, and as successful as the obstacles with which he had to contend would permit.

Surveys.

The sudden death of Mr. Gastineau necessitated the appointment of a successor, and agreeably to your direction this was conferred upon Mr. Ernest M. Skinner. This officer resumed Mr. Gastineau's field of last year, and has been engaged on the reserves in the region of the Shushwap Lakes. Capt. Jemmett is also continuing his work in the interior.

Both of these officers have been instructed to furnish reports of their work to the Reserve Commissioner, and receive their surveying instructions from him.

Presents.

The fund at my disposal has not permitted much expenditure under this head, but I think the cases of absolute necessity which have come under the notice of the Department have been provided for.

Medicines and Medical Relief.

Comparatively large quantities of medicine have been asked for and given to various missionaries.

Sickness, however, among the tribes throughout the Province, has not been so prevalent or fatal as last year, nor have so many instances of destitution come to my notice.

The reports of the various agents are, on the whole, very favorable in this respect.

Schools.

During the past year the following Indian Mission Schools have received the usual grant permitted by the Department, viz.:—

Lakalsap, Nass River, M.
Port Simpson, M.
Bella Bella, M.
Massett, A.
Kincolith, A.
Albert Bay, A.
Hesquiaht, R. C.
Kyukaht, R. C.
St. Mary's, special grant of $500, R. C.

The difficulty of carrying on day schools successfully among Indians has been fully noted in previous reports.

An application from the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster for aid to establish one or two boarding and industrial schools in the interior, under His Lordship's direction, has been submitted for your consideration.

It is greatly to be hoped that a sufficient grant may be made which will permit of the establishment of at least two, if not three, industrial schools in the Province, which, I have no doubt, would be attended with practical success if efficiently managed.

Fish, Furs and Oil.

The export of furs shews a considerable increase as compared with that of last year, and a small though marked improvement in prices, with resulting profit to a large number of Indians, who are the chief producers. It should, however, be

remembered, in conclusion, that the sources of industry open to natives are, in many localities of the Province, very precarious. The small amount disbursed, however, for the relief of the indigent and destitute, and the large contributions of the natives to the general revenue, are the best proofs that can be given of their independence, their well-being, and their claims upon the country for encouragement and considerate treatment.

Furs, marine	$ 166,692 00
" other	332,819 00
Oil, fish	26,675 00
Salmon, canned	489,458 00
" salted	22,399 00
	$1,038,043 00

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 27th November, 1884.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding a return of convictions for the month of October last.

It appears that the sum of $75, out of the fines imposed by you and Mr. Murray, has been remitted to the Indian Department here, and I have to express the strong disapproval of the Government at this disposition of the money.

In future, you will be held strictly accountable for the due payment to the Provincial Treasury of all fines imposed and received by you as a Justice of the Peace, whether under the Indian Act or any other Act.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

J. W. MACKAY, Esq., J.P.,
Indian Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 17th July, 1885.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 27th November last, which has remained unanswered, and to the fact of your persisting in imposing and collecting fines without accounting for the same to this Government, I have now to inform you that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has, by an Order of yesterday's date, cancelled your appointment as a Justice of the Peace of this Province.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

J. W. MACKAY, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Kamloops.

KAMLOOPS, 6th August, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by the Provincial Secretary to refuse the use of the court house and gaol, also the services of

provincial constables, to all Indian agents who, acting in the capacity of magistrates, refuse to pay over to the Government of British Columbia the fines imposed and collected under the Indian Act.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. C. TUNSTALL,
Government Agent.

J. W. MACKAY, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

CARLTON DISTRICT—TREATY No. 6, N.W.T.,
31st October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, with accompanying tabular statement, on Indian affairs in the Carlton district for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I left Fort Macleod in the end of December, arriving at Carlton on the 22nd January; consequently, in reporting on the six months prior, the information derived is other than personal.

A large acreage throughout the district was put under crop, but owing to a variety of circumstances the yield was very small, and with the exception of a few scattered fields, was not worth harvesting. This naturally discouraged the Indians, and necessitated a call on the Department for supplies to last during the winter, which was promptly acceeded to.

Fisheries were established, and competent men placed in charge to thoroughly instruct the Indians.

The schools throughout the district are making good progress, and supplying biscuits to the pupils has induced many parents to send their children regularly.

A piggery was established at Farm No. 10, in which the Indians took a great interest, and but for the subsequent troubles it would have proved a great success.

Shortly after Riel's appearance in the country the Indians held a meeting at Duck Lake, which was attended by Big Bear and other Indians from the north. This meeting concluded by the Indians of this district declaring their loyalty, and nothing transpired to excite suspicion during the fall and winter. In February the half-breeds in the vicinity of Batoche held several meetings, in none of which the Indians took part, but remained on their reserves. The excitement then prevailing was entirely confined to the half-breeds. On visiting the various reserves the Indians appeared to be perfectly contented, and expressed themselves thankful for the liberal assistance extended to them throughout the winter.

On the morning of the 18th March word was brought to me that some half-breeds were tampering with the Indians on One Arrow's reserve. I immediately proceeded to that point, passing through Duck Lake and Batoche *en route*. At both places I made the necessary enquiries, but failed to discover anything to lead to the supposition that an early resort to arms was expected. On arriving at the reserve, about four and one-half miles south of Batoche, I found, on questioning the Indians, that Gabriel Dumont had been on the reserve the previous evening and invited the band to attend a meeting the following day. I then drove to chief one Arrow's house and explained to him, as strongly as I could, the importance of keeping his band on the reserve, and not listening to any stories that might be circulated throughout the camp by outsiders. This he appeared to thoroughly appreciate, and spoke in glowing terms of the loyalty of himself and his band. On returning to Batoche, and when within a short distance of that place, I was surrounded by an

armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make me and my interpreter prisoners. This was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp until released by General Middleton's column on the 12th May.

The bands of Beardy and Okemases remained neutral for a few days, but were finally persuaded to join the rebels, through the influence of the half-breeds, seconded by the supplies of various kinds, such as presents to their camps, from the plunder captured at Batoche.

Chief Mistawasis and Ah-tah-ka-koop deserve great credit for the stand they took, and the manner in which they controlled their bands; situated a short distance from the headquarters of the rebels, every effort was made to induce them to take up arms. Instructor Chaffy, in charge of these bands, remained at his post, and through his influence and management the herd of cattle was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. This was accomplished by removing the bands, with all the movable property that could be taken, to Sturgeon Lake, some 20 miles north of Prince Albert.

Shortly after my arrest by Riel, Mr. Assistant Commissioner Reed arrived at Carlton, and through his untiring energy and thorough knowledge of the Indian character the remaining bands in the district were ably looked after during the ensuing months of trouble.

On being released, at the fall of Batoche, I went to Prince Albert, (as Fort Carlton had been burnt by the rebels) as soon as practicable the Indians were all sent to their respective reserves, in order to place under crop as much land as possible, but owing to the lateness of the season and the difficulty in procuring seed, our returns are not very large.

I am pleased to report that the Indians worked well, and did all in their power to carry out the orders of their farming instructors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. LASH,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

WINNIPEG, 1st December, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my seventh Annual Report of inspection of the different Indian agencies and reserves under my supervision, and to congratulate the Department upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the Indians throughout this superintendency. In all my interviews with the bands visited during the year, no complaint of any importance was made to me concerning any irregularity in the payment of their annuities, nor in reference to the quantity or quality of the various supplies furnished them, but, on the contrary, they frequently expressed their gratitude to the Government for so faithfully carrying out the stipulations of their respective treaties. Their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen is so deeply rooted in their affections that neither the signal fires of rebellion which crimsoned the western horizon and lighted the prairies with lurid flames of treason, nor the persistent importunities of accredited messengers from the insurgents, with presents of tobacco to endeavor to induce them to follow their kindred on the bloody trail of the war path, could influence them in alienating

their allegiance from their beloved Sovereign, whom they profoundly reverence with a devotion bordering on idolatry. The services as voyageurs on the Nile during the Soudan campaign rendered by Chief William Prince, and other Indians of the St. Peter's band, are abundant evidence of their fealty to that honored flag, beneath whose helterings fold peacefully repose the cherished remains of every departed chief of the numerous bands scattered between the western shores of Lake Superior and the North-West Territories.

I am happy to report that all the Indian agents are generally discharging the responsible duties incumbent upon them most faithfully. Their reports, tabular statements, pay-sheets, census, estimates, inventories of Government property in their possession, accounts, vouchers, letter books, letter files, correspondence, &c., are generally satisfactory.

In consequence of the extraordinary precaution taken in employing most reliable and efficient constables to accompany the agents during the payment of annuities to Indians living in the vicinity of white settlements, scarcely any drunkenness occurred on the reserves this year, excepting on those along Rainy River, which were flooded with abominable alcoholic stimulants, supplied by whiskey traders camped opposite the reserves across the river in Minnesota, where they carried on with impunity their vile traffic in defiance of law. Unless an arrangement is made with the American Government to appoint officers to assist our officials in prosecuting those vile wretches, it is utterly impossible to prevent Indians living in proximity to the International boundary from becoming the willing victims of those heartless ghouls.

The encouragement in agriculture given by the Department to the Indians, by supplying them liberally with implements, tools, cattle and seeds, is arousing a spirit of emulation among them to increase the acreage of land under cultivation, and to construct more comfortable dwelling houses than those formally occupied by them. Their industry was consequently rewarded by an unprecedented yield of potatoes and cereals last season, and, unless through gross carelessness and mismanagement in securing the crops, no destitution the ensuing winter is to be apprehended.

The interest manifested in education by the Indians of this superintendency is extremely gratifying. Even ignorant heathen bands who have a prejudice against the instructions of missionaries are clamoring for Government schools to be established on their reserves, in order that their children may become educated. It is, however, very difficult, if not impossible, under existing regulations, to obtain the services of competent teachers at the salaries offered them. Of the thirty-six teachers employed in conducting Indian schools during the year in this superintendency, only seven received over $300 each, on account of their daily average attendance not exceeding twenty-five pupils, whereas those engaged in the Provincial schools are paid about double that amount, irrespective of the number of scholars in attendance. It is therefore evident, from these circumstances, that efficient teachers cannot be induced to isolate themselves from congenial society and other comforts of civilized life to undertake to teach schools among savages in remote localities, where frequently upon their arrival they would be under the necessity of erecting rude primitive log-cabins to shelter themselves and families, as no suitable dwelling-houses are available on many of the reserves, and besides, the large expenses incurred in purchasing provisions and other necessaries from traders would in all probability more than counterbalance the remuneration which they would receive for their services. Hence the majority of teachers employed have no Provincial certificates of qualification; but, notwithstanding their limited acquirements, some of them are excellent teachers, whose diligence and faithfulness in imparting knowledge are most commendable. The services of a number of inferior teachers have been dispensed with, and others are only temporarily engaged, until more qualified ones can be secured. In examining the different schools in operation under the tuition of competent instructors, I was delighted to notice the material advancement made in elementary education since my previous inspection of them. On a number of reserves within the agencies of Messrs. McIntyre, McPherson, Pither and Ogletree, the Indians refuse to assist in building

school houses, claiming that schools were promised them by treaty, and that they understood buildings for the purpose would be provided by the Government, as well as teachers, because the supplying of both are indispensible to the fulfilment of the agreement made with them.

Many of the Indians of this superintendency are seriously affected with scrofula and other constitutional diseases, inherited from their ancestors or contracted through exposure or dissipation by themselves, and the action of the Department in appointing medical dispensers among them to alleviate their sufferings, where a permanent cure cannot be effected, is highly appreciated by them. They confess that their own medicine is not strong enough to render any benefit in such cases, but it is unfortunate that the majority of the dispensers available have but the crudest knowledge of the healing art, and consequently only the simplest remedies are supplied them.

The Indians complain that the exportation of fish to the United States is carried on so extensively, especially from Winnipeg and Manitoba Lakes, that unless restricted to Canadian consumption one of their principal sources of subsistence will ultimately become exhausted, and consequently they will be dependent upon the Government for support to keep them from starving, in case of a failure of their crops.

I started on my annual inspection of the agencies on the 11th June and arrived at Rat Portage on the following morning. After hiring a canoe and engaging four voyageurs I proceeded down the Winnipeg River to Pagoonakesick's reserve, and arrived there on the evening of the 13th. All the Indians were away from home except a few families who were camped at the dalles of the river. This band, including the two fragments belonging to it, at Lake of the Woods, raised one thousand bushels of potatoes last season, but their other crops were seriously injured by early frosts. There are twenty-four cabins on the three reserves referred to, and more attention is devoted to farming than formerly by the members of this band.

I resumed my journey the following morning and arrived at Islington in the evening. The Indians having no school-house of their own, purchased the walls of a building in the course of erection for the purpose, from a trader, for thirty bushels of potatoes, and they promised to complete it at the earliest possible date. The school having been closed for upwards of two years, owing to the difficulty of procuring a teacher to undertake it, I engaged Mr. Dennis Spence, the Episcopal missionary's son, who, for several years, had been attending St. John's College in Winnipeg, to re-open it, in the chapel where formerly it had been conducted. This old settlement, in consequence of having the civilizing influences of education disseminated among them by missionaries at an early day, is gradually progressing in husbandry, having raised fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes, eighty of wheat and thirty of barley, besides having thirty-one head of cattle and twenty-four dwelling houses.

On the 15th I ascended the English River and arrived at the Grassy Narrows reserve at 12 o'clock next day, where a number of families belonging to the Mattawan Reserve reside, and have eleven houses. On the 1st of November last year a school was opened by Mr. O'Keefe, who conducted it for about nine months, when he resigned, on account of the wretched condition of the school house. Ten hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes were raised last season by the Indians at Grassy Narrows and Bichawaykung reserves.

I started onward in the afternoon and reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Lac Seul on the 19th, where I held a meeting with the Indians assembled there for the purpose. They asked that a number of calves and young pigs be supplied them, and that they would refund the amount of cost of those animals out of their next year's annuity, as they were anxious to have their reserve properly stocked as soon as possible. They have forty acres under cultivation, upon which they raised two thousand two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and other various crops. On this reserve there are thirty log cabins, which are of superior construction, and surpassing in cleanliness those of any other band under my supervision. I visited the Indian school taught by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, and

examined the children in reading, writing, arithmetic and dictation. The progress of the pupils since my last annual inspection was reasonably satisfactory, considering the irregularity of attendance, owing to the scattered condition of the Indian settlement and the great distance some of the children have to go to attend school.

On the morning of the 20th I proceeded to Frenchman's Head, where a fragment of this band are settled, and arrived there early in the forenoon. I examined the school, under the tuition of Mr. Spence, and found twenty-five names of pupils on his register, but on account of the school having only been opened a couple of weeks, no progress of any consequence could be expected. The Indians were working at building a school house, 16 by 24 feet in size, which they subsequently completed. This exemplary band is strictly temperate, and never gambles or indulges in medicine dances.

In the afternoon I resumed the journey and reached Wabegon Lake on the evening of the 21st. Next morning I visited the reserve and found the Indians there. They expressed their thankfulness to the Department for supplying them with hay last winter to prevent their cattle from starving. Nothing was done towards the erection of a school house on the reserve, but, as usual, fair promises of their good intentions in that direction were made. They raised one thousand six hundred and ninety bushels of potatoes, and have nineteen dwelling houses.

On the 23rd I started by train to Savanne, from which place I proceeded by canoe to the Lac des Mille Lacs reserve at Poplar Point, and arrived there on the evening of the same day. In visiting the Indian gardens here I was pleased to observe the encouraging improvement made in buildings and farming within the past two years, as there are eleven houses, and double the quantity of land, under cultivation on the reserve. After a protracted discussion concerning various matters pertaining to the band, I proceeded to Mr. McIntyre's agency at Fort William, and arrived there on the evening of the 24th. On the following day I inspected his office, and found everything perfectly satisfactory.

After returning to Winnipeg and delivering the amounts appropriated for the annuity payments to the different agents, writing their instructions and appointing their assistants, I went to Rosseau River reserve on the 7th of July, to attend the payment of annuities to the Indians there. In consequence of the wandering habits of these roaming bands, and the difficulty experienced heretofore by the several agents entrusted to make payments to them, in recognizing many claiming annuities, and in ascertaining the number in their families, I consider it advisable to eliminate from the pay sheets at the next annuity payments all absentees not satisfactorily accounted for, and I notified the Indians to that effect, and requested all entitled to annuities to be present on that occasion. The chiefs and councillors made patriotic speeches, expressive of their loyalty to their Good Mother, the Queen, and their brotherly feeling towards her white subjects. They regretted the action of their kindred on the Saskatchewan in waging war against the Government, and attributed the insurrection there to the Indians listening to bad counsels. Those living up the river at the rapids wish to retain their holdings there, claiming that Commissioner Simpson promised to give them a reserve there.

An attempt was made to deluge the reserve with whiskey during the payments, as on former occasions. A large number of traders swarmed around the camping ground for the purpose. Several arrests were made, and others becoming frightened suddenly decamped; hence the disgraceful scenes of drunkenness, formerly witnessed there, were happily averted, through the vigilance of the officials.

Within the last two years, owing to the assistance given by the Department, the advancement in agriculture on this reserve is most encouraging. About thirty acres will be ready for seeding in the spring. Eighteen acres were under cultivation last season, yielding one hundred and twenty bushels of wheat, one hundred of barley, five hundred of potatoes and a quantity of vegetables, but unfortunately the wheat was destroyed by a prairie fire after it had been stacked.

On the morning of the 9th I started for St. Peter's reserve and arrived there in the evening. I found the agent busily engaged in making the payments. Four

Indians were arrested the following morning for having intoxicating liquor in their possession and heavily fined. These were the only parties detected indulging in stimulants during the payments. These Indians are the most intelligent and prosperous in this superintendency. They have six hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, which yielded last harvest four hundred and fifty bushels of oats, four hundred of barley, twenty-five of corn, one thousand four hundred of wheat, three thousand of potatoes, two thousand tons of hay and a large quantity of vegetables. They possess two hundred and sixty houses, two hundred stables, twenty-six horses, fifty pigs, four hundred and eighty-seven horned cattle, and have caught $13,000 worth of fish and $1,000 worth of fur within the year.

With commendable enterprise they have undertaken an extensive system of drainage of the reserve, but finding, after commencing, a large ditch, and opening it for about one-half a mile long, that they were unable to accomplish the work, they applied to the Department for assistance in completing it. If the swampy lands covering the greater part of the reserve were only reclaimed, these Indians would become wealthy and independent in a few years. There are five schools supported wholly or partially by the Department, on this reserve, under the tuition of some excellent teachers whose schools, in efficiency, are unsurpassed in the Province.

At Broken Head River reserve the Indians have thirty-nine houses, eighteen stables and fifty-four cattle; raised last season twenty-five bushels of wheat, forty of barley, nine hundred of potatoes and two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay; and have caught $4,000 worth of fish and $1,000 of fur.

The school, under the able tuition of Mr. Black, is progressing favorably.

Upon visiting the Fort Alexander band at a subsequent date, upon my return from Norway House, I found that Father Madore and Miss McKenzie had closed their schools for the holidays a few days before my arrival, but from the reports of the agent, and enquiries made from other parties, I am informed that the progress in learning made by the children attending these chools is very creditable to the teachers. These Indians own eighty houses, thirty-one stables, seventy-one cattle and thirty-two pigs; raised one hundred bushels of wheat, thirty of corn, twenty-five of oats, five thousand of potatoes and one hundred and fifty tons of hay; and caught $15,000 worth of fish and $4,000 of fur.

After finishing my inspection of Mr. Muckle's agency, I hastened to the Long Plain reserve, in order to be present at the payments, and arrived there on the 13th. The same evening Mr. Ogletree examined and distributed their supplies to the Indians, except the cattle, which he refused to accept, on account of their not having been equal to the standard required. I have been informed that other animals were subsequently supplied by the contractor. Some of the Indians on this reserve excel in ploughing and fencing, which cannot be surpassed in the Province. This year the agent, by Indian labor alone, succeeded in putting thirty-five acres under crop, which yielded seven hundred and eighteen bushels of wheat, five hundred of potatoes and a small quantity of vegetables. They have sixteen houses, seven stables, ten horses, eleven head of cattle and five pigs, and secured forty tons of hay. There will be twenty additional acres under cultivation next year, as considerable breaking was done before winter set in.

No better quality of land is anywhere to be found within the Province of Manitoba than what was allotted to them at Swan Lake, where the councillors repeatedly refused to go to receive their annuities, and threatened violence to anyone who attempted to settle there. With what is under crop at Swan Lake, this band have forty-two acres under cultivation, which produced last season forty-nine bushels of corn, four hundred and ninety-five of wheat, two hundred and forty of barley, and five hundred and fifty of potatoes. They own eleven houses, ten horses and five oxen, and have secured sixty tons of hay for feeding their stock during this winter.

Upon getting through with my inspection of this agency I returned to Winnipeg, and, after attending to some important correspondence, I proceeded to the agency of Mr. McPherson, and arrived there on the 24th, when I examined his office and storehouse and found everything strictly correct. On account of the rocky

character of the reserves in this district, the land available for cultivation is very limited, and consequently it is impossible for the Indians to make much advancement in agriculture. They have, however, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, one hundred and seven dwelling houses, thirty-two stables, one hundred and sixteen head of cattle, nineteen horses, and one hundred and eighteen acres under cultivation, upon which they raised last season eighty bushels of wheat, thirty of barley, seven thousand six hundred and fifty of potatoes, and a quantity of vegetables. They caught during the year $6,440 worth of fur, and made $3,280 worth of canoes, but their hay and wild rice crops were a total failure, owing to the unusually high level of the waters of the lake. They desired me to convey their thankfulness to the Department for the very superior quality of supplies furnished them, and for the protection afforded them in preventing alcoholic stimulants from being introduced on their reserves during the payments of annuities, inasmuch as the measures adopted were so effectual that no drunkenness occurred among them at that time.

The Lake of the Woods bands are desirous of having their children educated, but they represent that in consequence of the scattered, fragmentary condition of the reserves which had been allowed to them, a sufficient number of children cannot be obtained at any place to justify the starting of a school on any of the reserves, but they are anxious that the Government will establish an industrial school at their camping ground, near the agency, where some of their children from the different bands can attend and acquire knowledge, not only of books but also of farming. They are opposed to any religious instructions from missionaries, as they wish to perpetuate their own peculiar form of worship, which had been practised from time immemorial by their fathers.

I arrived at the mouth of Rainy River, in the agency of Mr. Pither, on the 25th and at a meeting held in the evening with the Hungry Hall Indians, Chief Mawintopenesse being visiting them and attending their medicine dances, was appointed speaker. After the customary salutations (before commencing his eloquent harangue) were concluded, he said we beseech you, Father, to grant our requests, and to redress our grievances, for we believe you have the power to do so. We buried the hatchet twelve years ago at the North-West Angle, and promised our Mother to live in friendship with all her children, white and red. We do not compiain of not receiving our annuities correctly, nor of the quality of the supplies distributed yearly to us by the agent, but we object to whiskey traders being allowed to ruin our foolish children with their poisonous drugs, and we implore you to stretch your hands across the river and protect us from the iron clutches of those robbers. We want our relatives at Red Lake to receive their annuities, as formerly, along with us, and I ask, on behalf of a few families living here belonging to Powawasin's band, that they be transferred to the Bishop's at the upper Hungry Hall reserve, as they frequently imperil their lives in going to the camping ground in their canoes to receive their money. I ask payment for the trespass committed by lumbermen, in cutting timber and erecting houses on our wild land reserve, as no consent had been obtained from the several bands interested.

Next morning I started up the river, and inspected the reserves at Long Sault, Manito Rapids and Little Forks. The appearance of the crops generally was very promising, and the increased interest manifested in husbandry was most commendable. Schools have been opened recently at the above mentioned reserves, but as the buildings were being repaired when I visited them, I am unable to report on the manner in which they are conducted.

I arrived at the agency of Mr. Pither, at Coutcheching, on the 28th, and after examining his office and storehouse and finding everything satisfactory, I made an inspection of the reserve on Rainy Lake. The Indian gardens are smaller here than along the river, but this is accounted for by the rocky nature of this section of the country, which is not well adapted for farming. The school at Coutcheching was closed for the holidays, and therefore I was unable to examine or report on its condition. The Indians of this agency have one hundred houses, twenty-one stables, forty-six head of cattle, one hundred and fifty-three tons of hay, and have caught

during the year, fish to the value of $5,700 and fur to $6,530. The corn, wild rice and vegetables were not so large a crop as usual, but from the quantity of fish and game available I do not apprehend any destitution in this agency during the present winter.

Starting from Winnipeg on the 10th of August, I arrived at Norway House on the 15th, by the steamer "Colville." I then visited the Rossville mission school. The teacher, Rev. Mr. Semmens, having gone into the settlement, had engaged temporarily Alex. Kennedy, an intelligent half-breed, to conduct the school until his return. According to the register, seventy pupils were in attendance during the quarter, who had made considerable progress, since my last annual examination, in writing, reading, arithmetic and grammar. The teacher of the other school, Mr. A. A. McDonald, having resigned, the agent appointed Edward Papanakis, a clever Indian of limited acquirements, as teacher, until a more qualified one could be obtained. There are thirty-one children in attendance, pursuing the usual course of studies. In the evening I held a meeting with the Indians The chief requested that a medicine chest be supplied them, which has been done since my return. He stated that one of their oxen is blind and useless. He wishes to be informed what quantity of land they will receive at Pine Creek, and also if their fisheries will be protected from speculators trespassing upon them. This band have forty acres of land cultivated, with crops under the average yield. They have eighty-four houses, twenty-five stables and own fifty-eight head of cattle, which were in fair condition. The school at Cross Lake reserve is taught by Chief Garrioch, who has been a missionary in that northern country for many years. He has an average attendance of twenty-five pupils, who are making fair progress in reading, spelling and writing. There are twenty houses, one stable, nine head of stock and five acres of land under cultivation. I reached Beren's River on the afternoon of the 19th. The crops here were promising, and the cattle, eleven in number, looked well. The agent was away, having gone into Winnipeg with his pay-sheets. There was a good deal of contention between the agent, missionary and Indians, over the employment of a teacher and the erection of a school house, which I succeeded in settling satisfactorily to all parties concerned, and forwarded the necessary furniture for the completion of the building. I arrived at Dog Head the same night, where I met Councillor James Sinclair and other Indians of the Island bands, who reported that the appearance of the crops was excellent. The fragments of this band living at Jack Head, Loon Straits and Hollow Water River, received, this summer, the remainder of the cattle to which they were entitled and for which they appeared very thankful. Large fisheries are carried on at Dog Head, and the Indians everywhere protested strongly against this wholesale slaughtering of one of their principal sources of their living.

The Fisher River Indians are industrious and manifest encouraging indications of future prosperity, possessing fifty-eight houses, twenty-seven stables, sixty-four head of cattle and forty acres under cultivation, from which an average yield was expected to be realized. The school is taught by Mr. Lyness, a teacher trained at the Normal School, Toronto, who has an experience of several years in the profession. He has an averge attendance of twenty-four children, progressing favorably.

The Black River band, although small, have twelve houses and three stables, and cultivate thirteen acres of land, to which they attend fairly well. The teacher, David Prince, having been conducting the school for upwards of a year, abandoned it last summer, and consequently it has been closed ever since; but I engaged a teacher to re-open it on the first of the year. The Indians agreed to finish the school house in course of erection, but have failed to do so yet, although the furniture was sent to them last fall, at their own request, for that purpose.

I left Winnipeg on 1st September, in the steamer "Princess," for Grand Rapids, where, after a stormy voyage, I arrived in the evening of the 6th. I found the gardens here in better condition than in previous years. I crossed the river to inspect the new school house, and found that the Indians had erected a fairly good log building, which was neatly whitewashed, but the

nside furniture being very crude, I informed them that I would expend the balance of the money allowed by the Department in sending out proper furniture from Winnipeg, which subsequently had been forwarded, but owing to a severe storm, in which the boat was stranded, the cargo was thrown overboard and lost. A teacher was sent out from Winnipeg during this month, with a proper supply of books, &c. I do not find the houses in this reserve so good as they might be, the band enjoying, as they do, the many examples of civilization accruing from their intercourse with white people. Accompanied by Mr. Agent Reader, I left in the steamer "Marquis," on the 10th, arriving at Cumberland on the 15th. The Government school house not being completed, the school is still held in the mission building. It is one of the best I have inspected, many of the pupils writing excellently. The dictation and arithmetic classes are about the average, their reading and spelling being also good. The gardens have yielded a good crop of potatoes. Two or three years ago several members of this band, accompanied by their families, left this place and settled near Fort à la Corne, where they asked for a portion of land to be allotted to them for a reserve, which the Department has recently granted.

Leaving for Birch River on the 16th, I arrived the same evening. Although this portion of the Pas band had not yet completed their new school house, they intend to do so this fall, and requested that a teacher be sent them, in order that their children might attend school the coming winter. This, I told them, would be done, if possible. This band have some splendid soil, and asked that they be supplied with a hand mill, fanning mill, reaper and mower, and that their annuity money be kept back until those articles were paid for. I advised them not to purchase these articles until they became more experienced in agriculture, and that cradles, scythes and a hand mill would be more suitable at present, in which they concurred. They also requested to be allowed to cut cordwood on the banks of the Saskatchewan, the frontage of the reserve, and one chain in depth, the proceeds to be devoted towards improving their reserve. I subsequently instructed the agent to give them the required permission.

I reached Big Eddy on the 17th and inspectad the school, which, although a new one, is making comparatively more progress then any in the agency. The teacher, Mr. Ahenakew, an Indian, is well educated, and is rapidly advancing the children under his charge. I reached the Pas reserve the same evening. The school here is held in the building belonging to the Church Mission Society. It has a large attendance, and the pupils are making fair progress. The cattle were in good condition, and some of the houses are well and substantially built. There are a large number of gardens on this reserve, which, in some instances, are indifferently cultivated, being overgrown with weeds. A number of this band are moving further up towards the northern extremity of their reserve. The gardens in this portion are well cultivated and neatly fenced. The houses also show a decided advancement, compared with their old habitations. The band expressed themselves as being very thankful for the liberal supply of twine and ammunition that had been given them during time of payments. There being a large amount of provisions distributed to this band last year, I strongly impressed upon them the necessity of securing an ample supply of food during the fishing season, for use in the coming winter, and told them that the Department having distributed this extra supply of twine in order that they might be enabled to do so, they must now depend upon their own efforts, which they promised to do. In my interview with this band they complained of a want of sufficient seed potatoes for next spring, and I consented to supply a few to those whose crops were a failure. They also requested to be supplied with a yoke of oxen, as those given them this year were for the Pas Mountain portion of the band, who desire that their annuities be paid them at that place, it being a long distance for them to travel to the Pas. Arriving at Chemawawin on the 19th, I visited the school. The building, which is 16 by 18 feet, is in bad condition, being poorly roofed, ill-fitting windows and a general appearance of dilapidation about it. I found that the scholars had only made poor progress during the year the school

has been in operation. The gardens looked well, although only small in extent, but they seem to have bestowed a little more care than formerly on them, and promise to still more improve them. This place being a good locality for fish and game, the Indians, perhaps, depend less upon the cultivation of the soil than would otherwise be the case. The gardens at Moose Lake are large, and have yielded a better crop than formerly. This fragment of the band have erected a school house 30 by 20 feet, built of square spruce logs, thatched, floored, ceiled, and mudded, having a door but no windows in it, the apertures being covered with cotton. Requisition has been made upon me for furniture, but owing to the close of navigation it could not be forwarded until next season. Fish is plentiful here, and with the extra amount of twine supplied them, they promise to lay in a good stock of food for the winter, so that I do not apprehend there will be any necessity for rendering any assistance in provisions to the band. There are a few new houses in course of erection here. Complaints being made by the chief that the councillors who reside at Chemawawin failed to go to Moose Lake when called upon to attend council meetings on occasions of important business, I reprimanded them, and said that unless they attended the council meetings I should recommend their dismissal from their positions, and they agreed to attend in future.

In consequence of the representations of Mr. Reader, that it would be impossible for the Indians of his agency to save a sufficient quantity of potatoes for their requirements for seed the ensuing season, I instructed Mr. Reader to make arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company for delivering the following quantities at the different reserves on the opening of navigation, and requested him to distribute it to only those Indians who had not succeeded in raising sufficient for their use:

Cumberland, seventy-five bushels; Birch River, seventy-five bushels; the Pas, one hundred bushels; Pas Mountain, twenty-five bushels; Chemawawin, twenty-five bushels; Moose Lake, twenty-five bushels; and Grand Rapids, twenty-five bushels.

I arrived at Duck Bay *vid* Mossy Portage on the 23rd, when I was informed that there had been a serious case of poisoning by an Indian woman. One of the councillors had improper relations with her, and she attempted to poison his wife. The former was apprehended, her medicine bag, containing a large rattlesnake skin, serpent teeth, &c., taken, and she was committed by the agent to Brandon for trial, where the case was afterwards dismissed by the judge for want of evidence. There are fourteen houses on this reserve, sixteen head of cattle, including the two oxen and two cows supplied this year, and the band have about eight acres of land under cultivation upon which they raised one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven bushels of potatoes and a small quantity of wheat and barley. I examined the school taught for the past two years by Willfred Adam, and found it well conducted, the English reading exercises and spelling being nearly faultless; the Bible class exercises very creditable; the exercises in French books very superior, for not only was the text book read fluently, but readily rendered into Ojibeway; the arithmetic and writing classes unsurpassed. The school furniture is nearly worthless.

Leaving Duck Bay I arrived at Water Hen River reserve and was greeted with salutes of guns. Proceeding to the school house I examined the scholars, who commenced by singing "God Save the Queen" very enthusiastically. This was followed by a French *chanson* and Indian hymn sung with great taste. I found the reading and spelling very correct; the writing class very superior; recitation and arithmetic very good. The reading, spelling and dictation in French were also creditable and the examination closed by the pupils singing in latin "God Save the Queen" most exquisitely. The gardens are much improved since my last visit, about nineteen acres being under cultivation, giving about three hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes and a few bushels of barley. The chief asks that a farm instructor be allowed them for about fifteen days in the spring to show them how to plough.

Arriving at Crane River reserve on the 28th, I found their potato crop was excellent. They have twelve acres under cultivation, which yielded eight hundred bushels of potatoes, and three bushels each of corn and wheat. The cattle, thirty-one in number, looked well, also the horses, of which they possess twenty. One of the

oxen and also the bull is lame. They complained that the oxen are not tractable for working, and the bull being old and worthless they ask permission to kill. The school taught by Wm. Anderson, at Lower Fairford, was closed for vacation when I arrived there on the 29th. I then proceed to Lake St. Martin, where I also found the school closed for the holidays. Their gardens are well fenced. The returns from the potatoes planted were very small, only two hundred and twenty bushels being raised, and the corn and vegetables had been a failure. There is on this reserve eighteen houses, seven stables, three horses and twenty-nine head of cattle and nine acres of land cultivated. The members of this band live chiefly on fish. The same afternoon I inspected the reserve of the Little Saskatchewan band, who are located at Sand Bay, on Lake St. Martin. The school house is well finished, the walls are high, well plastered within and without with a mixture of lime, sand and clay, the roof covered with hay and the same plaster, but the inside furniture is inferior. Colin Sanderson, who has been teaching six months, has an average attendance of fifteen pupils, who are doing fairly. In my interview with the band they stated that their oxen were too young for ploughing. They possess twelve head of cattle and have ten or twelve acres cultivated, yielding only a poor return, viz., seventy-five bushel of potatoes and a few bushels of barley. My next visit was to the school at Upper Fairford, which is most excellently conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bruce. The reading and spelling in all the classes were very good, and the dictation classes were the best I have yet examined. The grammar class was very superior, arithmetic fair, writing in all classes neat and well formed, the history and geograpy classes most creditable, showing thorough familiarity with their lessons, and a large class in composition bore evidence of careful training. There are thirty houses on this reserve and over twenty stables. The members of the band own twenty-one horses and one hundred and sixty head of cattle, most of them in fai condition. They have under crop about thirty-six acres, giving in return for their labor seven hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes, forty-two bushels of barley and twenty-nine bushels of wheat.

On my arrival at Ebb and Flow Lake at 8 o'clock on the morning of 4th October I held a meeting with the chief and councillors. This band have twenty houses, thirteen barns, twenty horses and seventy-two head of cattle. Their gardens are substantially fenced, and they have twenty acres under cultivation, which only gave them two hundred and eighty bushels of potatoes. Arriving at Manitoba House the same day, I held a meeting by appointment with the Lake Manitoba band. There was a dissention among the members of the band about the location of the new school house, and I requested the agent to select a suitable place, centrally situated, to enable all the children to attend. They have under cultivation fourteen acres, from which they obtained four hundred bushels of potatoes and some vegetables. Their fences were in good order, and their cattle, sixty-four in number, were in excellent condition.

I arrived at Sandy Bay in the evening of the 5th, when I examined the school taught by Robert Tweddell. I was much pleased with the progress made since the opening of the school in January last, a large number of the children read well in the 2nd part of the First Reader. Their writing was excellent, and the arithmetic class was making splendid progress. I find this band have forty houses fairly built and several in course of erection, twenty-five stables, twenty-three horses, sixty-nine head of cattle and twenty acres cultivated, from which they raised two hundred bushels of potatoes and a few bushels of corn.

The cattle contracted for in this agency did not arrive at the times specified, and consequently were not inspected by the agent at the date of my visit to the reserve.

The following summary of tabular statement herewith inclosed carefully compiled approximately represents to the Department the actual condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency up to the present date, viz.: The value of land improvements on the reserves is $20,599, and of personal property, including movable effects, animals, boats, &c., is $120,587. The number of horses on the reserves is one thousand three hundred and twenty, and the number of barns and stables five

hundred and thirty-nine, valued at $75,058. The area of land under cultivation is nine hundred and twenty-three acres. The number of agricultural implements in possession of the different bands is two hundred and eighty-two ploughs, two hundred and sixty-five harrows, one hundred and thirty-four wagons and carts, six fanning mills and six thousand two hundred and twenty-six smaller articles. The number of horses is one hundred and eighty-six, of cattle one thousand four hundred and ninety two, and of pigs ninety. The number of bushels of corn raised last season was one thousand and six, of wheat eight thousand one hundred and thirty-three, of oats six hundred and forty-five, of peas thirty-five, of barley nine hundred and ninety-two, of potatoes forty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four, and of tons of hay three thousand nine hundred and seventeen. The value of fish caught during the year is $75,254, and of fur $75,254.

I would also beg to state, that notwithstanding the increased amount of business falling upon this office, the work has been performed in a satisfactory manner.

The number of letters received during the year at this office was three thousand two hundred and forty-five, an increase of one thousand two hundred and eighty-five over the preceding year. These letters are officially stamped, registered, filed and indexed on the day of receipt, and when practicable, are also answered on the same day.

I would here state that eighteen months ago, finding that the system of filing official letters then in use becoming cumbersome and somewhat confusing, I had the letter-files remodelled, adopting the system of having a separate and distinct file for the business of each agency and one for general correspondence, each file of which has its own index, in which the letters and papers, after being numbered, are entered under classified headings. This reduced the number of our files from over two hundred to eleven. I find that these files, from the experience of the past year, are much better for easy reference than the preceding system.

The number of letters written during the past year at this office was two thousand seven hundred and fifty, covering four thousand four hundred and twenty pages of foolscap, showing an increase of five hundred and sixty-four letters and five hundred and thirty-four pages over the preceding year. There were, in addition, a quantity of circular letters sent out.

The copy letter book is indexed every day, showing to whom the letters are sent, office number, date and purport of letter.

The "letters received" register is also carefully entered up, showing the date of letter, date when received, the action taken and reference number of all letters received.

The books of accounts are balanced every month, and a trial balance sheet taken off, a copy of which is forwarded to the Department monthly.

There has been, and is, a considerable amount of additional work in this office, caused by these applications of withdrawal from treaty by half-breeds who are electing to take scrip in place of annuity money.

Their applications of withdrawal, when received at this office, are examined, and their cases fully gone into, and on being found correct, certificates of withdrawal from treaty are issued, in accordance with the instructions received from your Department.

The additional work entailed by these applications can scarcely be computed, so many applicants filing notices that are of no avail, many not being entitled to withdraw, many wanting to withdraw, but wishing to leave their families still in treaty, others wishing to withdraw their children and remain on themselves, many wishing to locate their scrip on the land occupied by them inside the several reserves, with other complications that ensue, causing much correspondence and a great number of interviews.

Since the annuity payments the pay sheets have been called over, every name and family checked with the pay sheets of preceding years, and all errors that were found, which were few in number, have been corrected, and the agent's attention directed to the same.

The estimates for 1886-87 have also been examined, the column of supplies the Indians are entitled to by treaty filled in, and, where necessary, corrections made in red ink. I am sorry to say that in three instances the estimates could not be properly completed, for want of information on the part of the agents as to the numbers of implements, tools, &c., at present in the hands of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector and Superintendent of Indian Agencies.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, 20th November, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is now a year since I took charge of this institution, opened in October, 1884, although the building was not finished and delivered by the contractor until January, 1885.

This school is very conveniently situated on the Qu'Appelle Lake, four miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, and in a central locality. So far as the reserves of Treaty No. 4 are concerned, the numerous visitors we have had during the summer seemed well pleased with the location.

The contractor built, beside the house, a stable, and a storehouse, and since then authority has been granted for the erection of a milk-house, ice-house and closets; authority has also been granted to build a bake-oven, all of which were much needed. Next year we will require a root-house, and a workshop in which different trades may be taught.

The pupils came in gradually, from October, 1884, to the present time. I went to the different reserves, with Agent McDonald, who spared no trouble to secure the proper pupils. We could have completed the number sooner than we did, had we accepted all who were offered, but we considered it proper not to accept more than two from each reserve, the number of boys being limited to thirty, and Treaty No. 4 having about that number of reserves. From eight or ten reserves we got no pupils, which I attribute to their not being christians. On the reserves where they were christians, they appeared to wish more for education, and we had to refuse pupils, as too many were offered.

Two only of the pupils have deserted, and these left eight days after their arrival. I could possibly have recovered them, but as neither of them were desirable, one of the boys being much too big for the institution, I allowed them to get free. Another was away for a month and a-half during the rebellion. He came back to the school, and seems now to be as happy as the rest. One girl was taken away by her mother, and we experienced inconvenience from parents who reside near the institution.

Except one pupil, who is only five years old, the ages range between six and fourteen years. The most suitable ages, I consider, to be between eight and twelve, although it is advantageous to have a few older boys for the different works, when they are not too hard to be managed.

All the pupils seem well pleased with their new home, and do not try to escape the routine or regulations in any way. These are so arranged as not to leave them more than one hour and a-half at the same exercise.

Except one case of inflammation of the lungs, in the spring, all the pupils have been very healthy, and the case mentioned was a boy who had always been delicate, and inclined towards weak lungs. He is now better than he has ever been at home.

I must say that the reverend Sisters take very good care of all the pupils, keeping them clean, well clothed and well fed; and one of the Sisters has a sufficient knowledge of medicine to make her valuable in a sick room.

The pupils are taught to read and to write in English. They have, every day, five hours of school and three hours of fatigue. During the summer months they have a little more fatigue.

The progress has been very good. A number of the boys read and write English remarkably well, considering that they hardly understand it. To obviate this, I give them, each day, lessons in translation from their own language into English. It is not easy to teach them this, as they speak, amongst them, four Indian languages, all entirely different. These languages are Cree, Otchipway, Sioux and Assiniboine, and I have not heard of any book that embraces these languages with English.

The greatest difficulty in teaching these boys the English language is the tenacity with which they adhere to their own tongue. In conversation during play hours they invariably use their own language, and the only way to counteract this is to introduce four or five English-speaking boys, pupils, who would become leaders amongst them in their different amusements, and who could be divided so as to have one in each gang during fatigue. I believe these four or five boys would teach the remainder more English in a week, during play and fatigue, than they could otherwise learn in a year. A few years would suffice, when there would no longer be any necessity to admit others than Indians. At Hampton, V., U.S., they have no difficulty in teaching the Indians English, on account of the greater number of their pupils being English-speaking blacks. It certainly is more than half the battle in the education of Indians in that institution.

I could find these boys around here if they were admitted free into the establishment.

The fatigue for the pupils has been to cut fire wood, weed garden, work on farm, clean stable, wash their own clothes. They have done a considerable lot of work on the farm, clearing brush, planting and cleaning potatoes, ploughing, under the direction of the Farming Instructor, almost without any outside labor. We had on the farm this summer, thirty acres broken, about fifteen acres cropped and backset for next spring. The first year we raised enough vegetables to supply the wants of the institution. We had a fair crop of barley and peas. The wheat, through not being put in the ground soon enough, is a little touched by the frost.

Some of the boys have the care of the cattle in the stable. One of the boys is learning carpentry, from the carpenter of the school, engaged since the 10th October last. I shall have two or three boys more taught by him this winter.

Beside the thirty boys, we have now nine girls, under the charge of the Rev. Matron, who teaches them English and housework.

The parents of the pupils seem to be well pleased when they come to see their children so clean and so comfortably dressed and fed, contented and happy looking. I may observe here, that the clothes supplied have been of very good quality, both for boys and girls.

Visitors, of whom there have been a great number, have expressed much satisfaction with this institution. Among them I may mention His Excellency the Governor General and the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

I feel glad to be able to recognise the great interest the employés of the Indian office take in this institution, and the efforts they make in every way to ensure its success.

I feel certain that this school will be a great success, and that it will be a chief means of civilizing the Indian; but to obtain this result, accommodation must be made to take in more pupils, as now we can only take in but one out of each reserve.

A school for Indian girls would be of great importance, and, I may say, would be absolutely necessary to effect the civilization of the next generation of Indians. If the women were educated it would almost be a guarantee that their children would be educated also and brought up christians, with no danger of their following the awful existence that many of them ignorantly live now. It will be nearly futile to educate the boys and leave the girls uneducated.

This institution has been a heavy expense already to the Goveanment, for the comparatively small number of pupils. I have endeavored to curtail the expenditure as much as possible. It must be expected to be heavier the first year than ever afterwards, unless the number of pupils is greatly increased, and then the average rate of each pupil will decrease in proportion as the number of the pupils increase.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. HUGONNARD.
Principal.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER

REGINA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 17th December, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories, for the year 1885.

During the winter of 1884-85 arrangements were made that promised active and effectual agricultural work would be done this season; and I am pleased to be able to state that in the south-eastern, south-western and north-western portions of the Territories they have not been futile.

In the east, owing to exceptional climatic causes, the crops of the Indians were not, on the whole, as successful; and in the north, seeding was interfered with by the rebellion until so late a date that little could be hoped for from it. Nevertheless, as willingness to amend their ways was shown by the Indians in the disturbed districts, by immediate application to work, after giving up their arms, a good deal of seeding was done at a late season—the employment tending to settle the Indians and allay the excitement still naturally existing—whilst valuable fodder was afterwards obtained from the straw grown.

That seeding was prevented in the Carlton, Battleford and Victoria districts is greatly to be regretted, for adequate preparation had been made for agricultural work. We had the reserves in these districts in a better state for early seeding than at any previous time, almost all the old land having been broken the fall before. Had not the complete machinery that had been organized, for quick seeding under close supervision, been disturbed by an event so unfortunate, yet so impossible to prevent, my belief is that at least one-half of the food supplied for the north would have been raised this year.

It will be unnecessary for me to touch upon the Indians' participation in the half-breed revolt, except to point out how they became implicated therein, and what effect its suppression, and the punishment of the criminals it developed, will have upon the future relations of the insurgent tribes to the Government.

When it became necessary to move to the north Big Bear and those wandering Cree discontents who had frequented the southern plains since the treaties were made, it was recognized that a dangerous element was being introduced amongst the Saskatchewan tribes. But this had to be done, sooner or later, in order to prevent international complications arising from their bad conduct along the border, and it was considered that their mischievous propensities, after they were placed amongst settled and well-disposed Indians, might be counteracted or at least controlled. That this anticipation would have been justified there can be but little doubt, had it not been for the unfortunate circumstances that resulted in drawing them into action with the misguided half-breeds, for arrangements had been made, in which they concurred, which would have settled almost all wandering Indians upon reserves this summer, had the rebellion not occurred to disturb them.

During the summer of 1884 the bands in the Carlton and Battleford districts had stated openly and frankly what they wished the Government would do, over and above what it was then doing for them—their requests not being great—and at the same time they had expressed their satisfaction with the progress they were making in search of a livelihood, their confidence in the good intentions of their Great Mother, and the assurance (received from their rapid advancement in it) that through agriculture they would soon be able to support themselves.

Communications were held between Riel and certain Indians from shortly after the time that the former arrived in the country, or about July, 1884. Much that passed between them was made known to me. The Indians stated that they had no serious causes of discontent, and did not entertain an intention of joining the half-breeds in agitation. It was natural, when overt acts were once committed by the young, ill-disposed men, that loyal and well-disposed Indians should fear that vengeance would be wreaked upon them—the innocent suffering as well as the guilty—and that this feeling, coupled with the necessity—after some of the officers of the Department, who had supplied their wants, had been made prisoners by the half-breeds—of obtaining food, prevailed upon them to gather about rebel headquarters, where, when the latter were attacked, they became more or less involved in the skirmishes that ensued, from various motives, ranging from sympathy with the half-breeds to self-protection. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, when regarding the matter without prejudice, and in the light of Indian utterances before and after the rebellion, that their participation in it sprang, not from universal race hatred, from the existence of grievances, discontent or general malignity, but rather from a feeling that the action of a few Indian discontents, who were influenced by the half-breed movement, and of their young men, who, when excited by these, lost their heads and commenced raiding, committed them to association with the rebels in order—after the sources of supply from the Department were closed to them, from the causes before described—to gain the necessities of life and protection against individual white men, which the law at the moment was unable to afford. We may rest assured, I think, that the past policy of the Government was not to blame, as none of the Indians, when spoken to of their conduct on the reserves, have pleaded grievances in extenuation of it.

The punishment that has overtaken the worst spirits amongst them will tend to preserve order, as it has already re-created confidence in the disturbed districts. Had greater clemency characterized the Executive's action, the country along the Saskatchewan, in the opinion of residents in it, would have been unsafe to reside in.

The loss suffered on the reserves that were exposed to damage by the rebels was not, except in the Fort Pitt district, as complete as might have been anticipated. At both Onion and Frog Lakes entire destruction of Government property reigned—even Indian personal property was destroyed—and all buildings, including churches and stores, were razed by fire.

Some raiding was reported in the File Hills district during the summer; so the offenders were apprehended, and sentenced to punishment according to their various misdemeanors.

Complaints of Indians killing cattle in the stock districts have been received, but our advices seem to show that most of such acts were committed by Cree Indians, who were lurking about the plains, afraid to go to reserves, and unable to join the insurgents. Our Indians are aware of the penalties attaching to crime, and are not driven by hunger or necessity to risk incurring them. In several instances of especial investigation in the matter of horse stealing, it has been shown that white men or American Indians have committed the crimes charged to ours.

It is pleasant to be able to record in the North-West Territories, where our relations with the Indians are of comparatively short existence, that loyalty has been met with hardly less marked than that of your Indian allies in the older Provinces in the past, and to mention, in connection with such record, the names of Chiefs Pecan (or Jas. Seenum), Mistowasis, Atah-ka-koop and Moosomin, who, though typical Indians, preferred to abide by their treaty-pledged faith to sacrificing it to

savagery or race sympathies. These chiefs all lived in the heart of the disturbed districts.

The bands implicated in the rebellion were those of One Arrow, Beardy, Okemasis and part of Petequakey's, in the Carlton district, and the whole of the Indians in the Battleford and Fort Pitt districts, excepting Moosomin's and part of Thunder Child's—the latter refusing to approach the rebel camps until starvation drove him and his following to do so.

It is to be regretted that many of our Indians have lost, through the rebellion, the herds of cattle which had been fostered and protected with great care, especially as this renders the time that they will have to be supplied with meat longer, in proportion to the extent of their loss.

As an instance of the difficulties to be contended with in carrying out a wise and effective Indian policy, the case of Moosomin's band may be cited.

As a test of the plan, a uniform system was adopted, of liberal treatment during working times, and a refusal to issue food when unjustifiable laziness was shown. Naturally, savages, when first subjected to this treatment, find it hard, but that the tutorage of necessity is as successful as imperative, their progress shows. Before the rebellion there was to Moosomin's credit, for his band, in various stores, about $1,100, after paying for many supplies required up to that time. This had accumulated, through selling the surplus of crops and burning lime and charcoal for sale to the Battleford settlers. It is needless to add that the band became contented as soon as successful, and its loyalty may be attributed, in great part, to this content, which was the outcome of what once seemed to it to be harsh measures. It has, at present, a sufficient sum on hand to purchase one hundred sheep, which is the way that it desires to expend part of its credit balance.

The difficulty of adopting such a system universally may be seen in sentimental letters which have abounded in public journals. Would-be philanthropists (perhaps with good intentions) make sensational reports, based upon the statements of lazy Indians, who may, perchance, have had their rations stopped, owing to a refusal to work; and these gentlemen lose sight of the fact that hard working tax-payers should not be called upon to support men who would, if possible, live in idleness upon appropriations of their money.

This comment has been called forth by the increasing, but mistaken, interest that has been shown in the press.

Had it even been otherwise, and had the Indians been stirred *en masse* to rebellion—which was far from being the case—it would have been neither a surprise nor a reflection on our past policy; for it is a peculiarity of their race to be extremely susceptible to influence, to care little for the morrow if the day satisfies their wants, and (perhaps from their nomadic tendencies) to welcome any change—of course, without reflection as to whither it may lead. They showed—those best knowing them think—more moderation and less wilful malevolence than could have been expected.

In the disturbed districts the same treatment is being extended to the Indians upon the reserves as that which was in practice before the troubles, but the numbers upon them are lessened. All the insurgents were disarmed by General Middleton, who transferred the arms to this Department. Any Indians who thought that they could subsist better by the chase than by tilling the soil have been given a fowling piece, with the injunction that they must support themselves, from which course it is to be hoped that it will become more manifest to them that the Government's intentions are wise; for, as they fail in the future to gain their livelihood by their own methods, they will have the proof of experience to convince them that their only resource is that which has been pointed out to them, viz., industry and activity, well directed, under competent supervision. To make this experience an imperative monitor, firmness in witholding assistance should be exercised, until they ask to be taken into the reserves, when the extension to them of fair and liberal treatment will complete the settlement.

The disturbed reserves have been thoroughly reorganized, and not only has much work been done by the rebels during this summer, but they are in a position to seed large areas next spring.

The excitement prevalent throughout the Territories during the spring, which was not wholly allayed until a comparatively recent date, and the hard work entailed upon our officers by it, and subsequently in the reorganization of what it had disturbed, might well have been expected to militate most seriously against educational progress. That this has not been the case, we may well be pleased; and it is still more worthy of note that the opposite of a retrograde movement has been brought about, as will be seen when it is stated for the North-West Territories that seven new schools have been opened at the following places, viz., at the Crooked Lake, Indian Head, Blackfoot, Key, Moose Mountain, Eagle Hills and Piegan reserves; that the number of children upon the rolls has increased from about 576 to 726, and that the average daily attendance of pupils has risen from 326 to 404. I am glad, also, to note that the churches are manifesting a great interest in reserve schools, from which fact it may be anticipated that a largely increased number of children will commence to receive tuition next year.

The St. Albert Mission School, which is partially industrial, is reported to be doing good work; and I notice a slight increase in the average daily attendance. It is interesting to know that the girls are learning domestic arts very rapidly, and that the boys are not only disciplined well, but are initiated into useful trades. Hose and woollen clothing, as well as much fancy work, are made by the girls, who pick and spin their own wool from sheep kept at the Mission.

The Industrial School at High River has no progress to record. The Blackfeet withdrew their children despite the influence of Father Lacombe, the Principal (which is very great), and have been unwilling to allow them to return. To dissipate this feeling, and as an incentive to them to send their children to school in future, it was deemed wise to cause the school to prosper independently of them, in order that they may see the contentment and advancement of the pupils. With this object—as a secondary one to the immediate instruction of a certain number of children—in view, Father Lacombe received permission to recruit his roll from other sources than that of the Blackfoot reserve, and he has now, in addition to a few of the old scholars who remained with him, eighteen new pupils. Some repairs and additions required for the establishment have already been reported upon in detail.

The Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School has been managed in a satisfactory manner, and marked progress in instruction has been made. Père Hugonnard deserves great credit for the business-like manner in which every department of the institution has been conducted by him as Principal.

The Battleford Industrial School was entirely disorganized by the outbreak, and considerable loss was sustained through destruction done to furniture and buildings. The pupils were very anxious to return, and gladly did so after the Indians surrendered. Owing to shortage of quarters for the militia, the buildings are transferred to them for use this winter; but, next spring, should be returned to the Department, when the school can again be equipped. In the interim, the boys are receiving instruction and discipline in a more limited establishment. Girls have been introduced as pupils into these schools, and this is thought to be the commencement of an influence that will permanently benefit the race.

The supply contracts for the current fiscal year have been, on the whole, well carried out by the contractors. The policy of the Department in sub-dividing them, or accepting tenders for partial instead of total quantities called for, has been felt to be most beneficial to residents of the Territories, and to traders, who, although of substantial means, were unable to undertake too great obligations. No doubt greater competition will arise if such a course be again pursued, not only giving an impetus to trade and local industries, but resulting in a saving to the Department by lower prices being obtained. In some few cases contractors had to be dealt with stringently, to enforce their carrying out the spirit of their agreements; but increased care in receiving supplies during the past few years has had its effect, and few attempts

to substitute inferior articles for those of the samples demanded have, to any serious extent, been made. As the country is being opened up by railroad and better freighting facilities we are not, as formerly, in the position rendering it needful to accept inferior staple supplies in remote districts, in order to guard against the starvation of Indians or a cessation of their work. In the past, on account of the great distance to be travelled to reach some points (900 miles, for instance, by cart, from Winnipeg to Edmonton), and the time required to procure a proper substitute, inferior articles offered had sometimes to be accepted, and a reduction in the price paid to the contractor for them had to be made; but we are now able to demand (for we can usually await) proper fulfilment of contracts.

Our supplementary food contracts have been less extensive than usual, owing to our having taken over the surplus of stores belonging to the Militia Department at various points; and doing so has saved the Government that loss which it is probable would have been sustained had it been forced to dispose of them by auction or otherwise.

The mill at Frog Lake, for which a bonus was given to Messrs. Gowanlock & Laurie, should be moved to Onion Lake, which place will now become the centre of the Fort Pitt district. Correspondence has been entered into with the owners, having this end in view, but it is premature to state what arrangements may become feasible.

At Moose Mountain the bonus the Department so wisely granted will secure milling facilities for the reserves in that neighborhood. Captain Pierce is erecting a grist and sawmill, and the "Patent Roller Process" machinery for flouring, which he has obtained, is said to have a grinding capacity of from sixty to eighty sacks every twenty-four hours. It will cost, it is believed, some $9,000 or $10,000; and the bonus granted secures to the Indians precedence in grinding for ten years, at rates of toll a quarter less than ordinary customers for the first two, and one-eighth less for the succeeding eight years.

It is matter for congratulation that the survey of the Bear's Hill reserves (those of Chiefs Sampson, Ermineskin, Bobtail and Sharphead) has this year been completed, thus settling a difficulty that has long existed. These Chiefs have often said that they would have no survey made until Pecan's reserve claim was settled; and no doubt the arrangement made with that chief last autumn by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Reed made the survey of the Bear's Hill reserves practicable. It is possible, too, that the objection may have had further weight, from a hope that by deferring the survey the bands might become larger and reserves of an increased size be obtained. The reports of Mr. Nelson, D.L.S., just forwarded, to you of his year's work will show what has been done in the way of surveys. I may state that Chief Gambler and his Indians have requested that their reserve might be sub-divided, and each family have allotted to it its farm. Most of these Indians are well advanced, very intelligent and thrifty, and I would recommend that this request be granted. There is no doubt in my mind that whenever it is practicable this should be done, and the Indians given their land severally, to hold it as provided under the provisions of the Indian Act.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of agency buildings, and our officers are made more comfortable thereby. Greater efficiency of service will result upon the added conveniences that will be afforded. Improvement in the service will also be secured by the division of large agencies into two or more smaller ones, and this without entailing much increased expense. Supervision of the Indians and of their work will, by this step, be entailed upon men more directly responsible to the Department, and general business will be facilitated by the abolition of a certain amount of routine.

Reports of a somewhat startling nature were circulated in the southern part of Treaty 7 during the past autumn, which reaching me, I deemed it necessary to investigate. My assistant, Mr. Reed, therefore visited the districts from whence they emanated, and he was greeted in the most friendly fashion by the Indians, whose manner showed good will and loyalty. At a council held, Red Crow and his minor

chiefs spoke, and the essence of the speeches made was, that if they were fed as at present they would never turn against the Government. Notwithstanding, however, the friendly utterances of the chiefs, it was found that the younger portions of the bands were disturbed, and the existing uneasiness was traced to unscrupulous traders, who were selling whiskey and fixed ammunition to them at points on or near the international boundary, as well as upsetting their minds with ill advice, and to the fact that they had in their camps stolen horses, most of which they had purchased south of the "line," and were in dread of their being taken from them, and in connection with which they were in constant fear of arrest or aggression.

The chiefs and old men are strenuously opposed to this trade in liquor, and have promised to aid in preventing it. Large quantities of fixed ammunition seem to have been obtained and to be held by the Indians. An immediate arrest was made, and measures are being taken to repress this nefarious traffic; but as it is to be feared that the law, as it at present stands, is not sufficiently severe to stamp out the crime effectually, it is hoped that the suggestions elsewhere submitted to you, regarding penalties for its infraction, may be taken into consideration at the next Session of Parliament. In the meantime, I have advised that strong patrols be established by the police along the international boundary, as both liquor and ammunition are brought from the States, and hope that these measures, if efficiently conducted, may largely, if not entirely, prevent the entrance of traders, and decrease that constant intercourse between our Indians and the South Piegans of Montana which has led to so much trouble and annoyance.

In regard to horse stealing in this treaty, there still exists the long-standing difficulty of taking from the Bloods and Blackfeet horses reported to have been stolen from across the line. Little difficulty is met with in recovering horses taken in our own territory, for the mass of the Indians recognize that justice is against the offender; but in the case of horses brought in from the States, from their standpoint the Indians' view of the matter is so reasonable that unless some arrangement is come to with the American authorities, adequate to secure reciprocity of advantage to the interests threatened by a continuance of raiding, it is to be feared that it will be a difficult matter to continue our course of the past, for our Indians argue thus in the case of stolen horses: "Our horses are taken by the very people whose horses we have stolen; we invariably fail in getting ours back, so it is unfair to us to ask us to make restitution of the animals we have taken to recoup ourselves for losses sustained;" *i.e.*, it seems to them to be unfair to be forced to yield up their booty, whilst the American Indians are at liberty to hold horses stolen from them, or from this side of the line, with impunity. Our interests and those of the United States are mutual in this matter, and mutuality of action would be beneficial to our western Indians and settlers, as well as those of Montana; and if some steps are not taken to secure it, the question may arise: Can we continue to make our Indians submit to an exercise of power which makes them yield a justice to others which they cannot obtain for themselves?

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to our deceased officer, Mr Quinn, and to our deceased employés, Messrs. Payne and Delaney, whose unfortunate end, while in the discharge of their duties, makes remembrance of their faithfulness so sad an office. Up to almost the very day of their death, letters and reports from them showed that they were living amongst the Indians on, apparently, the best of terms, and that these Indians were contented and working well. The dry season of the year before prevented their harvesting much crop, and your knowledge of this fact caused instructions to be sent to me to make liberal provision all through the north to guard against suffering, and to provide food for the spring work. At the time of the outbreak our agency and reserve storehouses were never better filled with all classes of supplies.

While speaking of the issues to Indians, I might say that the manner in which our Indians are rationed has, at times, been pretty freely commented upon, economists (who are invariably residents in the Territories) claiming that the rations are too liberal, entailing an unnecessary expenditure to the country that might be dis-

pensed with; while complaints are often made by others that our Indians are not sufficiently fed. The present system that obtains is to extract as much work as possible for the food given them; and if our agents issued rations indiscriminately, the object desired, namely, to train them to habits of industry, and eventually make them self-supporting, could not be gained. On the other hand, when an able bodied Indian knows that he will not be fed in wanton idleness, he usually exerts himself in the direction of our wishes, and some return is made for the outlay.

If the Department established a regular system of feeding our Indians, without allowing them to go in pursuit of game, or to earn a livelihood off their reserves, it would, according to the following figures, require an annual expenditure of about $1,329,507.75, instead of about $454,000, as at present, or an increase of $875,507.75, or more than our present total expenditure for the support of the Indians in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

In calculating the foregoing, the daily rations is placed at living quantities, and the cost of the provisions at as low a rate as possible:

Treaty No. 7—Indians present	6,314
Ration, and cost allowed	$329,067.88
Treaty No. 6—Indians present	7,431
" No. 4 "	5,286
	12,717

12,717	Indians, at	1 lb.	flour per diem each, at	4½	cts. per lb.	$208,876	72
"	" at	¾ lb.	bacon " " at	15	cts. "	522,191	80
"	" at	1 oz.	tea " " at	27	cts. "	116,042	60
"	" at	1 oz.	tobacco " " at	40	cts. "	78,328	75
Clothing						75,000	00
						$1,329,507	75

I might say that even if the above were carried out, our Indians would not be satisfied, but would constantly be demanding more food, clothing, tea and tobacco.

The work of this office has increased to an enormous extent during the past year, mainly owing to the sub-division of many of our agencies, and other causes contingent on an improvement of our system of management of agencies.

The enclosures are as follows:—

Tabular Statements showing the condition of the various schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Approximate Return of grain and roots sown and harvested in the North-West Territories.

Statement showing the number and the whereabouts of Indians throughout the Territories.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,
Commissioner.

INDIAN OFFICE, REGINA, N.W.T., 5th December, 1885.

The Hon. E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner, Regina, N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honor to report as follows on the surveying operations under my charge in the North-West Territories during the past season. These comprise the survey of the following Indian reserves, viz.:—

No.	Chief.	Where situated.	Area. Square miles.
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat	Indian Head	73·2
75	Pie-a-Pot	Qu'Appelle Valley	54
	(Fishing Station)	Long Lake	2·2
139	Bobtail	Battle River	31·8
137-138	Sampson and Ermineskin	Bear Hill	123
141	Sharphead	Battle River	42·4

In the winter you informed me of your intention to have the reserves at Indian Head and Qu'Appelle Valley surveyed before undertaking the survey of the more extensive reserves at Bear Hill and Whitefish Lake. Accordingly, on the 13th April, the men in charge of the wintering camp were ordered to remove the outfit from the Qu'Appelle Valley to the Pile o' Bones, as it was throught probable that the survey of the reserve at Indian Head might be proceeded with at once. This expectation was not realized, nor could surveying be carried on to advantage before the month of June, on account of the unsettled state of the Indians.

My party, which had already been organized, proceeded to Indian Head on the 5th June, to survey a reserve for the band of Chief Jack, or "The-man-who-took-the-coat." I left Indian Head, accompanied by Colonel McDonald, Indian Agent, to consult Chief Jack in regard to the boundaries of his reserve. He said that since talking with Colonel McDonald in the spring, he had carefully examined the block of land set apart for the Assiniboine Indians, and would like to obtain that part of it which had been abandoned by Pie-a-Pot, for he found both land and timber good, and preferred it to any farther west. Seeing no objection to this, it was decided between us that the tract which he desired should form part of the reserve for his band and that of the late Chief Long Lodge. This reserve was finally laid out nine miles from east to west by eight from north to south, as shown on the accompanying plan, marked (A). While making the survey I was struck by the skill and rapidity in mound building displayed by two Indians employed by me, on the recommendation of the Chief, who, with very inferior implements, built mounds which looked as if turned in a lathe. The physical features of this reserve have been described in my annual report of 1882

The crops were looking well, the wheat at the farming instructor's place being remarkably fine, and the garden the best I have seen in the country.

The survey of this reserve was completed on the 16th June, on which date I left for Regina.

From Regina I proceeded to Qu'Appelle Valley, on the 20th, to lay out a reserve for the band of Chief Pie a Pot. On my arrival at Pie-a-Pot's reserve I sent a messenger to the chief to ask him for two men to assist in building mounds around his reserve. The messenger brought back word that the men would be on hand in the morning. They failed, however, to make an appearance. I managed to get along without them; still, apart from any work they might have done, I wished to have some of the Indians see the boundaries of their reserve. Chief Pie-a-Pot subsequently told me that the men he had sent had followed me around the reserve without overtaking me. This reserve for Pie-a-Pot's band, or rather for part of his band, for it does not contain the quantity of land to which their number entitles them, is nearly fifty-four square miles in area. The soil is generally a clay or sandy loam, of first-class quality. There is but little timber on the high land fit for any useful purpose,

except for firewood, but in the coulées opening into the valley of the Qu'Appelle some good bluffs of timber occur. The bottom lands contain extensive hay meadows of the choicest quality.

On finishing the survey of this reserve, a plan of which marked (*B*), accompanies this report, I left for Long, or Last Mountain Lake, to survey a fishing station for the Touchwood Hills and Qu'Appelle Valley Indians. The survey of the fishing station [*vide* accompanying sketch (*C*)], was completed on the 27th, and the party returned to Regina, arriving on the 30th.

I reached Calgary on the 30 July, and having started the party for Bear Hill in charge of my assistant, Mr. Green, I remained in Calgary the following day, to settle some accounts with the Hudson Bay Company, and overtook the party on the evening of the 1st August at a branch of Little Rosebud River. The roads were extremely bad, owing to recent heavy rains. On the evening of the 2nd we camped at a small creek flowing north-east, a branch of the Rosebud River, where we found excellent grass for the animals, and large numbers of spoon-bill ducks. Here we met a party going to Tail Creek to take up coal claims, who had lost their horses the night before. On the following day the roads were extremely heavy, and much cut up by bull teams going to Edmonton. We camped at Muddy Pound Creek for the night. This section of the country is of exceeding fertility, and seems to be as well adapted for settlement as any portion of the North-West. All kinds of grain seem to flourish, and there is hay, wood and water in abundance. The bell mare drew her picket and strayed from camp, all the other animals following, on the morning of the 4th, thus causing a delay of a few hours. In the evening we camped about four miles from the Red Deer River, in sight of several farms, on which the crops appeared to be excellent. The next morning we crossed the Red Deer River on the new scow. The flies were very annoying; they so pestered the animals that the poor brutes could eat nothing. In the afternoon my waggon broke down, a hind wheel going to pieces in a boggy creek. I left the waggon and went on with the carts to Pascopeë, or the Blind Man's River, where I stored two cart loads of provisions, and sent the carts for the waggon load left behind. On the 6th we camped about a mile north of Bernard's; on the 7th at the Stoney reserve, and we reached the Musquatche's, or Bear Hill, on the 8th.

On my arrival at Bear Hill the chiefs, Bobtail, Sampson, and Ermineskin, their councillors, and nearly all the men in the Indian camp, came to see me, and we arranged a council for the 13th. The Stony Chief, Sharphead, came over, and I believe Sampson and Ermineskin, who were opposed to having their reserves surveyed, were anxious to obtain his support in council. Neither he nor his followers, however, came afterward. At a general council, held on the 13th, the Indians were informed by the agent, Mr. Lucas, that I had come to survey reserves for them. They all made long speeches, the headmen speaking first, and Chief Bobtail last. All pretended that the most extravagant promises had been made them at the time of treaty. Bobtail said he wished to have his reserve surveyed, and that he had written me a letter last spring, asking me to come and make the survey, but that he had been promised sixty miles square, and did not see how his band could possibly make a living on less; however, if I gave a square mile for every soul in the band I could proceed with the survey. He subsequently reduced his demand to a square mile for each family of three. Finally, Mr. Lucas, in whom Sampson and Ermineskin appear to have great confidence, told me the Indians were working hard, but were out of tea and tobacco, and if I would give an order for a chest of tea and some tobacco, he would engage to secure the consent of Sampson and Ermineskin. I followed his advice, for I saw no other amicable means of obtaining their consent. The tea and tobacco were successful where reason and argument had failed, and I experienced no further opposition.

The following day Chief Bobtail, his brother, and his son, Coyoté, pointed out the spot at which they wanted the south-west corner of their reserve established, and a post was planted there, on which Bobtail insisted on having my name, as well as his own, inscribed.

When reviewing the southern boundary of this reserve, I turned south for twenty-four chains, two miles from the eastern boundary, to take in a small tract of good spruce timber. When reviewing the westren boundary Bobtail objected to Aylwin's claim being left out of his reserve. Mr. Lucas, on the other hand, thought Aylwin's claim should extend to the river, and that south of the "Leavings" Bobtail's band should be confined to the east side of the river. To this Bobtail was strongly opposed, as he had asked for the land last summer. The matter was then satisfactorily settled by leaving out that portion of the quarter-section on which Mr. Aylwin is settled, which would otherwise have fallen within the reserve, as will be seen by the accompanying plan marked (D).

I had some difficulty in adjusting the boundaries of this reserve so as to satisfy the conflicting claims of Bobtail and Sampson, the latter chief contending that Bobtail should not be given all the land fronting on the north side of the river, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Mission, as some of his (Sampson's) band had settled there; that he himself had drawn logs for a house, and that having a large family, he wanted to live near Rev. Mr. Glass, whose residence he desired to have included in his reserve, and not in Bobtail's; and, moreover, that he had a prior claim to the land on the north side of the river as far as the creek at the "Leavings," having been in possession of it before Bobtail, as could be attested by Rev. John McDougall, of Morleyville. After carefully considering the matter, I promised Sampson to run a line north from a point on the river twenty-eight chains due east of Mr. Glass' residence, so as to take in the logs he had drawn for a house, and to give his reserve a river frontage of a mile and a-half on the west side of this line. While absent with Bobtail, on a visit to some lakes which he wished to have included in his reserve, Mr. Green, my assistant, whom I had instructed to run the line which happened to cross the corner of a field belonging to Bobtail, was stopped by Mrs. Bobtail, who took the axes from the men and sat down on them, as a protest against what she considered her husband's rights. After talking the matter over with Bobtail, I decided to make a jog to the west immediately south of the field, and run far enough to take in some logs he had drawn for a house. Bobtail wished me to make the jog greater, and so take in Papaschase's house, but the latter had decided objections to living in Bobtail's reserve, and had brought his chief (Sampson) to tell me so. After making this jog, the line was continued north across the lake at Papaschase's. It was my intention to have continued this line to a point as far north as the northern boundary of the west side of the reserve, but I found that a line due east from such a point would have partly taken into Bobtail's reserve, the farms of some of Sampson's people, who objected to any proceeding of this kind, and said that if this boundary were established they would leave the place. I accordingly decided to stop at a point where a line drawn due east would fairly separate Sampson's mens' farms from those of Bobtail. The latter chief found fault with this line, saying that a farm across the lake, belonging to one of his men, would be thrown into Sampson's reserve. This, however, was not the case, as I had already ascertained. He evidently wanted to have the boundary of his reserve extended far enough north to take in all the improvements of Sampson's men, who, although they objected in his absence, and said they liked Sampson because he was a good chief, yet appeared to be so much in fear of Bobtail that they dared say nothing in his presence. I assured them their farms would not be included in Bobtail's reserve, and told them to tell their chief so. Bobtail seemed somewhat displeased, and said he feared we should no longer be friends. He laid great stress on having been the first chief at Bear's Hill to consent to the survey of a reserve, and intimated that for that reason I should not now decide in favor of Sampson. I told him I was obliged to deal fairly and impartially with all the chiefs, to which Bobtail replied, that he would go to the States; and although he had been a frequent visitor before this, he came but twice afterwards. Sampson's men, on the other hand, were greatly pleased, as they feared Bobtail might have sufficient influence to have all their improvements included in his reserve. The lines, as now established, fairly separate the claims of each band from the other.

It may be worthy of mention that Chief Bobtail wished to have his reserve extended about five miles farther east, so as to take in some lakes on the road to Buffalo Lake, said to contain fishes. I explained to him that it was impossible for me to do so, and that even if his band were entitled to enough land to extend that far, the soil was unfit for a reserve. He then said that it was a place where little snow fell in the winter, and the pasturage was always good. The Indians were in the habit of sending their horses there when in a low condition; and, moreover, that it was an old camping ground and fishing station. Bobtail would be greatly pleased if he were given Section 21, Township 43, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian, a good part of which is water, for a fishing station and duck-hunting ground, as I know his heart is set on the place. The survey of this reserve was completed on the 17th September.

Battle River flows through the reserve. Although muskegs occur at intervals throughout the reserve, as well as the surrounding district, the land is generally of the choicest quality; that in the north east corner, where a large majority of the Indians are settled, being light and sandy, but the crops there looked better than anywhere else in the district. Chief Bobtail's son, Cayoté, and several others, are settled near the "Leavings," where the land is apparently excellent. Still they have made but little agricultural progress. Large quantities of poplar and spruce, of good size, occur on the south side of Battle River, where the fine spruce timber for the new agency buildings was manufactured, and still remains. I saw a coal seam at the "Leavings."

Shortly after my arrival at Battle River, Mr. Lucas and I had shown Sampson a plan of the proposed Bear Hill reserves, and suggested that Battle River should be the boundary of his reserve, from the east side of Bobtail's reserve to the "Elbow," and that from this point the reserve should extend west for a distance to be subsequently decided on. Wishing to ascertain the views of Sampson and Ermineskin with regard to the northern and western boundaries of their reserves, and the dividing line between them, before proceeding further with the survey, I went to the Indian camp at Bear Hill, where I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Hardisty, Chief Factor in the Hudson Bay Company, who kindly explained to Sampson all details concerning the reserves for himself and Ermineskin. Sampson said that he and Ermineskin wished to have their reserves in one block. I told him I saw no objection to this, as he was aware of the difficulty I had in establishing a satisfactory boundary between himself and Bobtail, but if they would plant some posts themselves I would gladly run the lines. I had a plan, on which I pointed out to Sampson the spot where I had established a corner of his reserve, near the "Elbow" of Battle River. I told him I had gone a mile farther north than at first intended, in order to take in part of a lake north-west of the "Elbow," which he had previously expressed a desire to have included in his reserve, but that I did not take in the whole lake, as I considered it more to his advantage to have the reserve extend farther west into Bear Hill than farther north at this point. He said he was of the same opinion. I told him I would like to hear what he and Ermineskin had to say concerning the undecided boundaries of their reserve; that I had heard Ermineskin wanted to extend north to Peace Hills Creek, but it would be highly undesirable to do so, as the reserve would then contain too much prairie and too little woods. Sampson agreed with me, and said the corner ought to be in the neighborhood of my camp. It was then arranged that both chiefs should come to my camp on the following day and decide on the northern boundary. Sampson did not want the western boundary established, so that the reserve could be extended in the event of other Indians joining the band; but it was explained to him that it was necessary to have all the boundaries of his reserve properly established if he wished to be secured from the encroachments of white settlers. He then said he would like to accompany me when establishing that boundary, as he wished to ascertain if certain tracts of timber fell within the reserve. My assistant was at this time making a survey of the main trail from Calgary to Edmonton through the reserve. Sampson now enquired what my men were doing, and when the matter was explained to him, he appeared satis-

fied. In the course of conversation it was thoroughly explained to Sampson that a Government which expected them to endeavor to make a living from the soil had almost as great an interest as the Indians themselves in finding them suitable reserves. Both chiefs visited me the following day, and appeared satisfied with the northern boundary proposed by me, and the survey was then continued, and finished on the 2nd October. A plan of the reserve, marked (*E*) accompanies this report.

The chief topographical feature of the reserve is a prominent, heavily-wooded ridge, extending in a north-westerly direction, and known as "Musquatchis" or Bear Hill. The soil throughout is of choice quality. There are muskegs, and considerable low swampy ground around Bear Lake, at the north-west corner, and at Battle River Lake, on the south-east side. There is abundance of hay land throughout the reserve, the meadows at Battle River Lake being very extensive. There are large quantities of spruce timber in the Bear Hill, of excellent quality. The eastern part of the reserve is chiefly prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willows.

An instrumental survey of the main trail from Calgary to Edmonton was made through this reserve, as well as through Bobtail's. Should this trail at any time be declared a public highway, the notes of the survey will be available, and possible disputes with the Indians, who are extremely suspicious of anyone running lines within the limits of their reserves, be avoided.

Desirous of completing the work at Bear Hill at as early a date as possible, I instructed my assistant, Mr. Green, on the 30th September, to commence the survey of the Stony reserve, and sent the greater portion of the party with him for that purpose, while I remained to finish the reserve for the bands of Sampson and Ermineskin. I anticipated no opposition, as William Sharphead, a son of the chief, had come to see me when laying out Bobtail's reserve, and had led me to believe the Stonys were willing to have their reserve surveyed. However, when I joined the party on the 2nd October, my assistant informed me that nothing had been done, as he had not yet been able to obtain the consent of the Indians, but that he had arranged a conference for the following day, when he expected they would prove more tractable. On the 4th, Chief Sharphead and his head men came to my camp, and having secured a good interpreter, in the person of Mr. Kiplin, Sharphead, after some friendly talk, said I could go on with the survey of his reserve next day, and promised to send me five axemen to assist in making the survey. They came, according to agreement, and, unlike many of the men sent me from the Cree reserves, proved to be excellent workmen. They pointed out where they wanted the eastern boundary of the reserve established, so as to take in some hay land and spruce timber belonging to George Bear, which was some distance further east than I had anticipated, and I was therefore obliged to introduce a jog on the eastern boundary. When running two parties, considerable delay was caused by George Bear, who several times stopped my assistant in my absence. When making a survey of some land on this reserve for the Methodist Mission, several of the Indians thought that the Revd. Mr. Nelson was getting a rather scant allowance, and wished to have more timber included; but I explained to them that Mr. Nelson thought he was getting enough. The Stonys are very anxious to obtain a fishing station at Pigeon Lake, a sketch of which was made for me by William Sharphead and his brother Enoch. A plan of this reserve, marked (F) accompanies this report.

The northern part of the reserve is principally a wooded country, with numerous swamps, some large muskegs, and occasional patches of first-class prairie, while the southern portion contains more prairie, but of lighter quality. There are numerous groves of spruce timber, suitable for building purposes, scattered throughout the reserve, and extensive hay meadows along the Battle River and Wolf Creek. The poplar timber is of large size and good quality.

As it was now too late to go to Whitefish Lake, the surveying operations of the season came to an end with the survey of this reserve on the 10th October, and I started across the plains on the following day.

On my way eastward I camped for a night on Sampson's reserve where Ermineskin and Stony Paul came to see me. Ermineskin was apparently well satisfied with the reserve allotted to himself and Sampson.

I expected to get barley for my horses at the La Boucanne settlement, but found that although the crops had been excellent, and the barn yards were full of grain, none of it had yet been threshed. This settlement of half-breeds appears to be in a most flourishing condition, and is surrounded by a choice district for agricultural purposes.

On the 15th I struck the telegraph line at the crossing of the trail leading to Victoria, and saw prairie fires moving rapidly south and west; in the evening I camped near some lakes, and took precautionary measures against the prairie fires. Next morning, after beating a gap through the fire to make way for the carts, I travelled through a country where all was black and desolate. Rabbits in great numbers, as well as some prairie chickens and partridges, were found dead on the trail. There was a strong wind all day, and the whole country seemed to be on fire. We found a patch of half-burnt swamp, where we lunched, and at night another, in which we camped, for the burnt prairie would have made a sorry sight of our bedding.

On the morning of the 17th we saw, fastened to a burnt telegraph pole, a conspicuous sign, on which was written "James Strang got loose here—B. Prince," and, a little farther on we met Mr. Benjamin Prince, of Battleford, who told us that James Strang had become insane while on the way from Battleford to Edmonton, and had escaped from him.

The next evening we met a party of North-West Mounted Police, with whom we camped on a piece of unburnt prairie south of Birch Lake. The mules seemed to get along tolerably well on the scanty herbage, but the men had sore eyes from flying dust and cinders.

On the 19th the ponds were frozen over for the first time, and on the 20th we halted for a day at some large lakes, where we found some good prairie, to give the animals time to feed and the men a chance to wash their clothes.

We resumed our journey on the 21st, on which date I shot a black eagle that measured 7 feet across the wings. On the 25th we reached Taylor Settlement, which last year was a thriving community, but now presents a desolate appearance, many of the houses being deserted, and the fields overgrown with weeds.

The next day we reached Battleford, where I remained the following day to stow away some articles of outfit, which it will be convenient to have there in the spring, and also to have bread baked for the journey to Regina.

On the 28th we left Battleford, in a snow storm, for Swift Current; but after crossing the Battle River we found it almost impossible to make any progress against such a storm as raged on this and part of the following day. We finally left Battleford on the 30th, and after an uneventful trip across the plains, the party reached Swift Current on the 4th and Regina on the 12th November.

The men were paid off on the 13th, except Mr. B. J. Street, who was retained a few days longer to take an inventory of the outfit, and deliver the animals to the Indian Agent in the Qu'Appelle Valley, in whose charge they remain for the winter.

My accounts for surveys from the 30th June to the 31st December, together with inventories showing the disposal of my outfit, are transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.

In Charge of Indian Reserve Surveys.

The Honorable
The Indian Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from you, I left Regina on Monday the 16th October for the Assiniboine Reserve, which is situated some twenty miles south of Indian Head, arriving at the reserve on the 17th. I may here mention a fact which shows how superstitious these Indians are, a fact which made my task a very easy one. On my arrival the instructor informed me that one of the chiefs-headmen, had dreamed that a white leader medicine man would arrive on a day so foggy that you could not see a horse twenty jumps from you, that he would vaccinate all the Indians and disease would not come near them. Strange to say, the day of my arrival was so foggy that you could not see twenty yards from you, and the description he gave corresponded exactly with myself. The consequence was, I vaccinated every man, woman and child then on the reserve. Five, who were absent hunting, happened to return to the reserve after I left; they followed me through to Indian Head, and were vaccinated that same night.

I am happy to be able to state that I found everything in the best and most satisfactory condition. Their village consists of some fifty-five good dwellings and about fifteen stables, some of the latter holding as many as fifteen head of stock, which, having most comfortable quarters, and being well looked after, are in the best possible state, and thriving well. The Indians have put up some two hundred tons of hay for their own use, in addition to which they have put up twenty-five tons for the Government horses on the reserve.

Hitherto these Indians have been farming together, but recently they have shown an inclination to work separately on farms of their own.

They have over a hundred acres ready for crop next spring, but, there are fifteen acres especially well cultivated, which they have set aside for the old and infirm.

I cannot speak too highly of these Indians, either collectively or individually. Each one seems to feel an interest in all that is being done for him. They keep their houses very neat and clean.

Then there is the school house, which is now already for occupation. In fact, they expect their schoolmaster to take possession in a day or two.

But I attribute, in a great measure, the wonderful strides these Indians are undoubtedly making towards civilization to the indefatigable exertions which Mr. Grant, the resident agent, makes, not only in precept, but more especially in practice, to inculcate all these desirable features which redeem these savage sons of the prairie from their degraded condition.

Mr. Grant, I am informed, is a hard and persevering worker himself, which I consider to be a point of vital importance in the selection of an officer of his position, for I am positive that the Indian can be led where he can never be driven.

During the rebellion, Mr. Grant informs me, these Indians came forward and volunteered their services in aid of Her Majesty's troops; and not content with remaining passive, were most anxious to be trusted and engaged by the Government. Another feature speaks very well for this reserve particularly, in my opinion, viz., the disuse of paint, of which, I am glad to say, I saw very little.

I vaccinated nearly all the Indians in the chief's house, which is well built, plastered and lined with cotton cloth, and in which is a good No. 9 cooking stove; and the general aspect of the whole place bespeaks a condition of advancement which it would be well if all his followers would imitate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD.

The Honorable
The Indian Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—Having received instructions from you to make a tour of vaccination through the reserve at Crooked Lakes, on completing my work at the Assiniboine Reserve (as per former report) I lost no time in preceeding thither, where I arrived on the 26th November.

This reserve is excellently situated about the banks and valley of the Qu'Appelle River, north of Broadview, and affords scenery which is well worth a visit.

The site of the agency itself is admirably chosen, on the bank of a most picturesque little lake, full of springs.

I had some difficulty in the carrying out of my work of vaccination on this reserve, as I was compelled to travel from house to house, and thus lost a great deal of time.

Whilst, on the other hand, I had opportunities of examining more minutely and more generally the sanitary and general condition of the Indians themselves. However, owing not only to the courtesy and kindness, but also to the wonderful influence of the agent, Col. McDonald, I succeeded as well as I could wish. Having formerly spoken of this gentleman's tact and skill in all his dealings with the Indians on another reserve, I need hardly say that I observed the same qualities prevailing in his attitude towards these.

Highly as I admired the progress of the Assiniboine Indians, still more worthy of commendation is the noticeable improvement of the Crooked Lake Indians, and I never expected to see anything approaching the progress which they are making. In fact, they seem to an observer more like a colony of industrious whitemen than of savages, and having only been on the reserve since 1881, their improvement is all the more noticeable.

They have now an abundance of provender and stock, and the latter in good condition, and I observed many well filled stack yards of wheat and oats. I also saw several root houses, which rather surprised me, and I was very glad to notice that they were well filled, which is the first step towards making some provision for a rainy day.

I saw also several well built and substantial houses, all clean and neat; and one Indian showed me, with evident and justifiable pride, a drove of pigs, for my approval, and I can honestly say that I never saw finer anywhere.

A gentleman named McKay deserves to be specially mentioned in connection with his work of educating these Indians free, and, I believe, clothing many. He has a nice house and school, erected at the foot of Round Lake; and everything connected with his system and his school seem to be well calculated to lead the minds of his pupils in the desired direction. When I have, I am happy to say, been able to speak so highly of other reserves, it will only be necessary to convey my impression of this by stating that I consider it the best I have, so far, visited. Everything thereon is in the most efficient condition, and cannot but be highly satisfactory to the united efforts of the Indian Department and its officers, and to reflect the greatest credit upon the Indians themselves.

The Hudson Bay Company's store, in charge of an efficient and capable man, Mr. McKenzie, affords the Indians a ready market for their furs, and is also a means of great benefit, by inducing the Indians to procure and become accustomed to the use of the same commodities of civilization that will effectually prove to them the advantages to be gained by adopting our customs, even in the most minute particulars.

I vaccinated, on this reserve, ninety-four men, one hundred and eleven women and two hundred and ninety-six children, and drove two hundred and eighty-eight miles in doing this work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of Indian agencies, farms and reserves in the North-West Territories, commencing at the point where my last annual report ended.

Leaving Battleford late in November, I proceeded to Carlton and inspected that agency, Mr. Sub-Agent Macrae being in charge. I took stock of the goods and supplies in the stock-house. They were in good condition, and those received under the (then) current year's contract were in accordance with the schedule descriptions.

I also made a strict examination and audit of the books of the agency, and found them to be well kept, and the general work of the office in a good shape. The following is a list of the books;—

A.—1. Account of all tools and implements delivered to the Indians under treaty stipulations.
2. Account of all tools and implements given gratuitously.
3. Account of all tools and implements loaned.
4. Issues of provisions, twine and ammunition to each band.
5. Gristing accounts of bands.
6. Issues of provisions to farms.
7. do to idiot family.
8. Cheques received, and their disposal.

B.—1. Account of all provision stores received and issued.
2. Wheat purchased from Indians.
3. do exchanged for flour.
4. Gristing account.

C. Accounts of all goods other than provisions.
E. Voucher account book.
F. Copies of farm implement returns.
G. Order book.
H. Office Diary.
J. Correspondence register.
K. Letter book for general correspondence.
L. do statements.
M. Cattle record book.

Farm 8, *Duck Lake—Instructor Tomkins.*

I found the books of this farm accurately kept, and the supplies in store corresponded with the balances shown by the books.

Mr. Tomkins has also faithfully kept his official diary since the first day that he entered upon his duties, over five years ago. I drove over the reserves with the agent. A great deal of land was fall ploughed.

The Beardy band were threshing their grain with the machine. The barley was an excellent sample; the wheat was not so good. The chief and his men gathered for a talk, and in view of subsequent events, I will briefly state that the chief, with all appearance of sincerity, expressed his gratitude to the Government for its care of him and his band, and he informed me that it would never again have reason to complain of his conduct, as he had made up his mind to attend to farming.

As an avidence of the advancement of the Carlton bands in agriculture, I may mention the fact, that commencing 16th April, they gristed seventeen hundred and forty-eight $\frac{24}{60}$ bushels of wheat, and in addition sold, under permit from the agent, three hundred and fifty-six bushels of wheat and six hundred and seventy-three $\frac{5}{14}$ bushels of barley. Nearly one-half of this grain belonged to the two bands, Mistawasi's and Ahtakahkoop.

Okamasis' Band.

This chief and his principal men were away at the fishing lakes.

Their land was fall-ploughed, and they showed that they had made good progress in agriculture since my last visit, by the enlargemunt of their fields and the erection of new houses.

One Arrow's Band.

These Indians worked well during the past summer, Instructor Tomkins having camped among them and personally instructed them in farming. A large area of new land was broken, new houses were built, and at the time of my visit they were contented.

TREATY No. 4.

Farm 6, Touchwood Hills—Louis Coture, Instructor.

I met here by appointment Indian Agent Macdonald.

I audited the books from 1st January, 1884, and found them well kept and correct. I took an inventory of provisions and other supplies in the storehouse and found them to agree with the balances shown in the books.

The Indians had a surplus of potatoes, which they stored for seed in the root houses of the instructor.

The Muscowaquahn band had largely increased their area of tilled land. I found them all to be well contented, for the best of all Indian reasons—they had the wherewithal to fill their stomachs within easy reach—namely, the produce of their farms, and what they were receiving from the instructor.

Farm 5, Instructor Nichol, File Hills.

Mr. Nichol was on leave. However, I visited the Indians upon their reserves and audited the books of the instructor, also taking stock of the supplies in store. I found everything correct and regular. There were no complaints among the Indians, but there were a good many sick. Dr. Edwards was attending them. He had twenty-five patients.

Farm 4, Instructor Hockley, Qu'Appelle.

I audited the books of this farm, and took an inventory of the supplies on hand. I found the quantities remaining in store to agree with the balances shown in the books. The instructor gave a good account of his Indians, and stated that they had worked well, and continued to take great interest in their farms and houses season 1885.

I commenced my inspection in Treaty 4, at the Assiniboine reserve. I was accompanied by the Indian agent of the district, Colonel Macdonald.

I found very satisfactory improvement since my last annual inspection, in July, 1884. The area of land under cultivation is greater, and individual Indians have broken up fresh pieces, either to augment that which they have at present under crop or to make a start for themselves in farming.

The fields in crop this year were well fenced. Land has been broken at different points upon the reserve, the choicest being selected. They still adhere to the habit of their nomadic life, namely, grouping their houses together, as they did formerly their lodges, thus creating villages. This places some of them at long distances from their farms. They have abandoned the huts, which were run up hastily when they first settled, and have built better and larger houses about three miles futher east. This is more convenient for their farms; besides, the water is better than at the first location.

Chief "Jack" has a comfortable house, with floor, table, benches, and a cooking stove of which he was justly proud, having up to so recent a period, lived the

year round in a lodge. Several of the band are emulating the chief and making their houses comfortable—in some cases selling their horses and expending the proceeds in the purchase of lumber and stoves.

I drove over the reserve and examined the crops and farm work. The fields were being well looked after and kept free from weeds. They have one hundred and forty-two acres of land broken, and their crop consisted of sixty acres of wheat, forty-five acres of potatoes, eight acres of barley and twenty-five acres of turnips, divided among seventy families.

Their cattle—twenty-eight head—are in good condition; they milk the cows and feed the calves, and I expect soon to hear of their making butter. The animals were all properly branded.

I audited the books and took an inventory of the supplies, tools and implements in charge of the acting agent and farming instructor. The quality of the provisions was excellent and the books were correct and regular. About twenty-five of the older men of the band met the agent and myself at the chief's house. I congratulated them upon their improved condition since I first met them at Maple Creek and Fort Walsh, in 1881. Their talk was principally about farming; they promised to continue to work steadily, and that they would put up a large quantity of hay. They were apparently happy and contented. The appearance of the children indicated that they were well fed, as they looked fat and wholesome.

McLeod District—Indian Agent Pocklington.

Since my last inspection the agent has removed from Fort McLeod and established his headquarters upon the Blood reserve. By this change he is able to be present at the delivery by contractors of all supplies, and have constant supervision of the issues to the Indians. The farming operations are now under his direct control, and his employees receive his immediate direction.

The Indians having complained of the long distances some of them had to travel to receive rations, another issue house has been established, some ten miles south, where the bands under Red Crow now are supplied.

I was present upon several occasions at the killing of the animals and the issue of rations, checking the weights and quantities issued. I found the quality of the supplies excellent, and the quantity given to each family more than sufficient for their support. I audited the books of the reserve, and took an inventory of the supplies in store.

Vital Statistics.

The record has been kept since October, 1884, and shows the number of births on the reserve to have been twenty-two, an equal number of each sex. Of deaths, there have been, in the same period, forty-six, eleven being children under sixteen years. Ten are reported to have died from old age, sixteen consumpton; the others of various disorders.

Farm Work.

There are nine white men engaged on the reserve, the time of four of them being fully occupied in connection with rationing. Five only assist the Indians in their farming operations. I cannot speak very hopefully of this work. The present inclination of this band is not in the direction of work. Their crops this year suffered severely from a hail storm in the beginning of July.

The Indians have taken again to living in tents. Probably their general health may be thereby improved. Their deserted dwellings have a very dilapidated appearance. The band is reported to own one thousand three hundred horses.

Piegan Reserve—Instructor Parker in charge.—Accompanied by the agent, I visited this reserve and remained several days. I attended at the slaughtering of the cattle, receiving the beef, and the issuing of rations. I found this business was being conducted in a perfectly regular manner. The quality of the supplies was

excellent. I audited the books and took an inventory of the supplies in store, also of the tools and implements.

Farm Work.

There are five employees, including the instructor, upon this reserve. Two-thirds of the time of three of them is taken up with rationing. The area of land in crop is not equal to that of last year, and the interest of these Indians in their farms and houses has fallen off. They have resumed living in tents, allowing their houses to fall into decay. This band have about eight hundred horses.

Vital Statistics.

A book was opened for the purpose of recording these in October, since which time there have been: births, fifteen boys and ten girls: deaths, four adults and eight children.

Agency Office.

I audited the books, and found them written up to date and kept in a regular manner. The following is a list: Ledger of receipts and issues of all supplies; Day book of the same, Letter Book, Register of births and deaths, Register of vouchers issued.

I also took an inventory of the goods and supplies in the agency storehouse.

Blackfoot Agency—Mr. Magnus Begg, Indian Agent.

Since July this agent's duties have been confined to the Indians of the Blackfoot reserve.

Notwithstanding the freshet in June, which flooded nearly all the farms at the south camp, and the unsettling influence of the "sun dance," which came off as usual, the appearance and increased area of the crops showed considerable advancement in farming over previous years. Peas have done well, and so have potatoes. Barley is not largely cultivated, as the Indians have no use for this grain. Turnips were a small yield, while carrots were an entire failure through imperfect cultivation. The fields have been all fenced with wire since last year.

These Indians, like the Bloods and Piegans, have again taken to living in lodges during the summer. Unlike them, however, they have not lost all pride in their houses, for many of them were engaged in making them comfortable for the winter, banking them up, plastering, and repairing the roofs. Nearly all had built wood-sheds or corrals for holding wood.

The number of horses owned by these Indians is six hundred and fifty, to which may be added one hundred and ninety spring colts.

Large quantities of hay had been put up by the farm foreman and the employees. It was well stacked, and of good quality.

I attended at the slaughtering of the beef cattle, and at the issue of rations, on several occasions. I found it advisable to recommend that abattoirs should be erected at both issue places. The rations issued were most liberal in quantity—too liberal, if the Indians are to be taught frugality—and of the very best quality.

I audited the books at the agency and at the farms, and found them to be kept regularly, and the balances to agree with the quantities of supplies in store in the different storehouses.

Sarcee Agency.

Since my last annual inspection a division has been made in the Blackfoot agency, by detaching therefrom the Sarcee and Stony Indians, erecting them into a separate agency, and appointing Major de Balinhard acting agent and farming instructor, with residence upon the Sarcee reserve.

Although but a short time has elapsed since this change was made, great improvement in the condition of these Indians is apparent. Indians, when they choose, are

apt pupils, and the example placed before them by a white family living in their midst, who show them sympathy and take an interest in the improvement of their condition, has already borne fruit. The men are more orderly, the women more cleanly, and this year, for the first time, I have seen the men engaged in regular farm work.

The introduction of work oxen has proved a great success. The Indians have already learned to drive them, and go about their work like white men.

This year there has also been considerable emulation among them in repairing, re-building and whitewashing their houses. Nearly all have fitted them with glass windows, at their own expense. Many have built root houses.

I audited the books, and took an inventory of the supplies on hand. I found them correct and regular. The supplies were of good quality. I was present at the slaughtering of beef cattle and the issue of rations.

Stony Reserve.

During my inspection of this reserve I was accompanied by the acting agent, Major de Balinhard.

The Indians, with the exception of about one hundred, under Chief Chinnequy, had come in from their hunt, and were waiting to be paid their annuity. That good chief, Jacob, was seriously ill at the time of my visit. You have probably heard ere this of his demise, which took place about six weeks ago.

I took an inventory of the flour and other goods in the storehouse.

A new policy for the management of these Indians was inaugurated some fifteen months ago. As soon as it was practically demonstrated by repeated efforts that there could be no certainty of a crop, in consequence of the close proximity of the reserve to the mountains, and therefore that farming as a sole means of livelihood would prove exceedingly precarious, it was deemed expedient that the Indians should be encouraged to adopt other pursuits, that they might, in a certain degree, help to maintain themselves and families, and not sink completely into pauperism, which the system of daily rationing, without work, was dragging them into.

The services of a regular farming instructor were dispensed with, the daily rationing was discontinued, and instead the agent was instructed to visit the reserve every ten days, and issue food to the old, sick and destitute; and, in fact, to all who presented themselves upon these occasions, but the able-bodied were to be continually advised to do what they could to maintain themselves. They have responded to this to such a degree that I am encouraged to report that the new system is a success. Farming is not altogether neglected under this new arrangement. The Department furnished them with a liberal supply of seed potatoes, also field and garden seeds. Mr. Greur was engaged for a few months to assist and instruct them in planting these.

Their herd of cattle continues to increase. Ninety-five calves were branded at the last spring "round-up."

I received instructions from the Indian Commissioner to conclude a contract with Mr. David McDougall for supplying beef for these Indians during the present fiscal year.

TREATY No. 6.

Peace Hills Agency—Mr. S. B. Lucas, Acting Agent.

This portion of the Edmonton district was formed into an agency in December last, and comprises four bands, namely, Sampson, Ermineskin, Bobtail and Sharp-head, numbering, according to the pay-sheets of 1884, nine hundred and forty-four souls. A number of stragglers were paid with them, some of whom still remain on these reserves, and will settle permanently, while some have gone to other parts of the country.

The supplies for the current year were arriving. The flour was correct, both as to quality and weight. A few lines of goods were not up to the standard required, the receipts for which were held by the agent.

The total quantity of land under crop is but one hundred and sixty-two acres, but it must not be forgotten that these Indians only came from the plains in 1879, and had not turned a furrow in 1880. The farm work performed this year was the labor of their own hands, with three white men to oversee them. They cradled all their grain, which is greatly to their credit in these days, when machinery is so much used. For downright earnestness in farming, I don't think they are surpassed by any Indians, and with continued encouragement I expect to find them, in five years, in the van of civilized Indians.

Victoria Agency—Mr. J. A. Mitchell, Acting Agent.

This portion of the Edmonton district was also made into a separate agency, Mr. Mitchell taking charge 1st July. It comprises the following bands, the numbers being taken from the pay-sheets of 1884 Wahsatenow, seventy-six souls; Blue Quill, fifty-four souls; James Seenum, two hundred and eighty-four souls; Peeaysus, one hundred and forty-six souls; Kahquanum, one hundred and sixty-five souls; Chippewayans, eighty-two souls. Of these, two hundred and thirty-five are known to have been rebels.

Although not the seat of the late insurrection, this agency suffered from its effects very greatly. Some joined Big Bear, others thoroughly loyal left their reserves to seek cover in the woods, or the protection of the troops. Farming was totally neglected in consequence.

Supplies for the fiscal year were in course of delivery. I examined them as to their quality. I found the flour up to the standard. Some articles of minor importance were not according to contract. In such cases the receipts were not given, and the goods remain at the risk of the contractors.

I audited the books and took an inventory of the goods in store. All was correct and regular, the books being particularly creditable to the agent, from the manner in which they were kept.

Edmonton Agency—Mr. William Anderson, Agent.

This agency now comprises the following bands of Indians: Passpasschase, two hundred and nineteen souls; Enoch, one hundred and sixty-eight; Michel, one hundred and twenty-six; Alexis, two hundred; Alexander two hundred and seventeen.

To refer to the Indians of this agency generally, I have reason to report that they continue to improve in farming. As a natural consequence of the rebellion, they were very unsettled in the spring, but notwithstanding this, they put in large grain and root crops, and I am happy to inform you that it all matured and was properly harvested. This will materilly decrease the quantity of flour and bacon that would have been issued had the crops proved a failure.

I audited the books of the agency, as well as those of the instructor, W. J. O'Donnell, and I also took an inventory of the supplies and goods in the storehouses. At the agency the following books were kept: Supply Ledger, Implement Ledger, Record of Issues of Agricultural Implements and Tools to Lands, Order Book, Voucher Book, Journal of Receipts, Letters and vouchers were properly filed.

Schools.

As it sometimes happens that upon the occasion of my annual inspection of a district the schools have vacation, I will only mention those that I found in session, commencing with the industrial school at High River, under the Principalship of the Rev. Père Lacombe.

At the time of my inspection the Rev. Father Claude was acting Principal, with Brother John Little, assistant Principal; Leo Slattery, farming instructor; Sister Cleary, matron; Sister Mongrain, cook; Sister Tobin, teacher of the girls.

The school building is well adapted and arranged. The stables and outbuildings are well planned and conveniently situated. A quantity of land has been fenced with wire. A good crop of potatoes and roots was raised this year.

As you are aware, the rebellion caused a very unsettled feeling among the Indians of Treaty 7, from which the pupils of this school were drawn. This extended to the school, which was left at one time with but one pupil. At the time of my inspection there were four girls and eight boys, and the Rev. Principal thought that he would soon be able to bring the number up to the maximum allowed.

I took an inventory of all goods and supplies in the store rooms, also one of those in daily use. The goods for the current year had arrived. Upon examination I found them to be equal to sample and of the quality called for in the schedules.

Day School—Stony Reserve.

This is conducted under the very able management of Mr. Bettes. The day of my inspection there were present thirty-one girls and nineteen boys. Pupils upon arriving at the school were required to wash themselves and comb their hair. Neat cotton dresses were provided for the girls, which they wore during school hours. At noon they received a lunch of biscuits. The progress of these children is remarkable —in reading, spelling and writing. They also showed a knowledge of the maps of the World and Canada, which hung upon the walls of the school room, and have also been taught to sing English hymns very correctly.

Several pupils who attend this school are inmates of the Methodist orphanage which was established here by the Rev. John McDougall some two years ago as a home for orphan Indian children. They were easily distinguished from the other children by the neatness of their dresses and their bright intellegence, which their training in the institution has developed.

St. Albert Mission School.

This large institution was established many years ago by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who brought to his assistance sisters of the Order of the Grey Nuns of Montreal. It was here that the children bereaved of their parents in the great epidemic of small-pox found a home and refuge. Up to this year thirty-two treaty children have been inmates, and to facilitate my inspection of the progress of these children the Sister Superior has always very kindly ordered a general school examination upon the day of my visit.

I have had occasion before to eulogize this institution, and it is with much pleasure that I again inform you that it is being conducted with even greater energy and success than heretofore. As years pass the equipment of the school is becoming better, and the intelligence of the pupils is being developed, so that they not only aim at higher objects but attain them. The energies of the good sisters never seem to flag, although their work must be very monotonous. The addition of another English-speaking teacher to co-operate with Sister Dillon will advance the pupils more rapidly in English studies The attendance of more white children has also helped them. There are one hundred and eight children on the roll, forty being orphans. Through many of the latter having taken scrip, only fourteen are now classed as Indians, but in the working of the institution there is no difference made in the treatment of the white, half-breed and Indian children. All share alike in the refectory, the class-room, the field or household work and recreation, and all are amenable to the same discipline.

The school is formed into five divisions. The subjects they were examined in were reading in English, French and Latin, English and French recitation, geography, grammar, arithmetic, history—in all of which subjects they showed that the year's teaching—since my last visit—had been greatly to their advantage.

The copy books and needlework would compare favorably with the work of white children of the same age. The girls continue to be taught milking and the art of making butter, cooking, baking, knitting, making their own and the boys' clothes,

spinning and carding wool, and other housewifely duties. The boys are also taught general farm work, and the care of stock, and those who show an aptitude, carpentering, blacksmithing, flour-milling or shoemaking, all of which industries are carried on in this community within themselves by lay brothers and lay sisters.

Before closing this my seventh annual report it was my intention to make a short review of the work of the Indian Department in the Territories during the time that I have had the honor of occupying the position of inspector.

I purposed taking the different tribes of Indians, band by band, and describing the condition in which I found them in 1879, and comparing it with what it is to-day; but upon reference to my notes of that year I find that there was so much sameness in their condition that it is impossible to make any comparison. They were all destitute. Only twelve bands of treaty Indians had made any attempt to farm. Those were (in Treaty 4) Coté, Pasquah and Gordon bands, the first named being the only one that had advanced beyond small garden plots. They had a field of ten acres of barley. In 1884 these same bands had four hundred and ten acres in crop.

In Treaty 6 the John Smith band, being composed largely of half-breeds, had already made considerable progress in farming, and their advancement has not been so noticeable.

The William Twatt band had small patches of wheat, barley and potatoes—in all about four acres. Their crop last year was fifty-eight acres.

Kittewayhow band, now Petequayke, had in crop, in 1879, less than three acres, consisting of too small pieces of wheat and a small patch of potatoes. In 1884 they had one hundred and five acres land broken, fifty-eight of which were under crop.

In 1879 Mistawasis and Ahtahkakoop had each ten acres of wheat besides small gardens of potatoes. In 1884 they had an aggregate of four hundred and ninety-five acres broken, three hundred and sixty acres being in crop.

In the Battleford district Red Pleasant band was the only one that had attempted farming. They had about twenty acres under crop of wheat, barley and potatoes, having a yield, in the case of the latter, of five hundred bushels. In 1884 this band had one hundred and seventy acres in crop.

In the Fort Pitt district the Sekaskooots band was the only one that had essayed farming. They had about half an acre of wheat under the hill, and at the time of my visit they were harvesting it. The squaws were picking out the stalks of wheat one by one from among the weeds which had nearly smothered it. There was only one hut, the band, excepting the chief, living in lodges. In 1884 there were two hundred and fifty-four acres under crop, fifteen comfortable dwellings and six stables. In 1879 the same band had seven head of cattle of all ages; in 1884 they had fifty-three head.

Victoria District

The Saddle Lake band had four acres in crop—wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips in 1879. In 1884 they had eighty-seven acres under crop, with twenty acres new land broken.

Seenum's band, the most advanced in this district, were farming—in 1879—some twenty acres, and had been very successful in raising wheat, barley and potatoes. In 1884 they had in crop a total of one hundred and twenty acres, namely, forty acres of wheat, seventy acres of barley and ten acres of potatoes. Their herd of cattle had increased to one hundred and twenty-nine head.

I compute that two hundred acres would be an outside estimate of the quantity of land under the most primative style of cultivation in 1879. In 1884 eighty-three bands had over six thousand acres under crop, all well fenced and in good order.

Of the officers in the service to-day who were in it in 1879 we have Inspector L. W. Herchmer (formerly Indian agent); Agent Macdonald, Agent Begg, Agent Lucas, acting Agent Williams, Agent J. A. Macrae, Farming Instructors Tomkins, Chaffee, Lawford, Carson and O'Donnell. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Lucas and Williams were originally farming instructors; Mr. Macrae was the first clerk

appointed for Edmonton; Messrs. Begg, Lawford, Carson and O'Donnell entered the service as assistant farming instructors. They have all gained their promotion through merit. They developed tact in managing Indians, and proved faithful officers in their several positions.

To the farming instructors and employees of 1879-80 great praise is due. The country was new; they had to bear great hardships and privations; some were planted on the prairie at the commencement of a severe winter, forty or fifty miles away from the nearest Hudson Bay Company's post, surrounded by uncivilized, destitute Indians, with an order to make a home for themselves and commence farming in the spring. This was a trial that brought out the best that was in the men. Some failed, while many—among them some of the gentlemen whose names appear above—went through the trying ordeal successfully, and are now experienced Indian men.

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to those poor men—Quinn and Delaney—who lost their lives in the service. They had each been six years in the employment of the Department, and were deserving and honest officials. No one had a better opportunity than myself of judging of their dealings with the Indians, which were characterized by fairness and kindness. There was no more reason for the Indians killing these men than there was for their killing the priests. I spent several days at Frog Lake, late in the autumn of 1884, and was present during the treaty payments. The best feeling then existed between them and their Indians. The latter were perfectly contented; they were being well fed, and the Department storehouses were filled with the best quality of provisions, for their use during the winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Superintendent of Farms.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Paper prepared at the request of J. Geo. Hodgins, Esq., LL.D., Honorary Secretary for Canada, for the Educational Congress to be held at New Orleans, 23rd February to 28th, 1885, by Samuel Woods, M.A., Principal Ottawa Ladies' College.

I find from a letter written on 15th November, 1685, by the Sieur de Denonville, Governor of Canada, to the Minister for the Colonies, under Louis XIV, that there had been established at Quebec two schools for the education of the Indians.

In the first of these young Indians were trained, with a view to their entering the Church; and in the second they were taught the useful arts, together with such instruction as they were found capable of receiving to qualify them the better as artisans, farmers, &c. (Parkman's Old Regime, p. 438, Archives de la Marine à Paris).

It is now nearly two hundred years since that letter was written, and the policy announced in it has been the rule and guide of the Roman Catholic Church ever since.

In carrying out this plan the Jesuit Fathers have willingly offered their lives on the altar of duty, and such names as Lalement, Mass, Brébœuf, Noirot, De la Nones and hundreds of others, have won and worn the martyr's crown in endeavoring to carry the news of a crucified Redeemer to the dusky sons of the forest. Though the generations that have since passed, wherever the Church has found willing or unwilling auditors, whether on the banks of the Fraser, the Peace, the Saskatchewan, the Abittibe or the Saguenay, alongside of the church has been found the mission school, and the swarthy children gathered there, learning, first of all, the wondrous story of

the Son of Mary, and then, but in a far secondary place, the elements of a secular education.

This policy, uniformly pursued in Acadia, and in the older Provinces of Canada, and throughout the regions of the far west, has been a most valuable auxiliary in instilling into the minds of the Indians, wherever they come in contact with the "Black Robes," a respect for the usages of civilized life, and a desire, not once but many times expressed, to know more of the means by which the white man advanced with resistless step, and finally supplanted the aborigines in their own hunting grounds.

I have mentioned the noble efforts of the Roman Catholic Church, first among the educational advantages enjoyed by the Indians of the Dominion, because she is the oldest factor in the work, and because her power and influence have, as a consequence, exercised the largest amount of good upon the Canadian tribes; and to show that the old spirit is not yet dead, but that the zeal which sent Marquette and Robert Cavelier de La Salle beyond the confines of civilization in the long past still survives, I quote from a petition of La Sœur U. U. Charlebois, presented to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, in 1882. She says :—

"The petitioner now humbly submits to your kind consideration the following statement of the different houses consecrated to the instruction of the Indian and half-breed children of this part of the North-West:

"The 'Asile Youville,' at St. Albert's, established in 1859, clothes, feeds and instructs sixty children.

"The 'Hospice St. Joseph,' at Ille à la Crosse, established in 1860, forty children.

"The 'Hospice St. Joseph,' at Lac la Biche, established in 1862, clothes, feeds and instructs thirty-eight chilren.

"The 'Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur,' at Mackenzie River, established in 1866, thirty-six children."

"The 'Convent des Saints Anges,' at Athabaska, established in 1874, has twenty-eight children.

Thus, under the Arctic circle the good work advances under these self-denying enthusiasts, and the education of these semi-savages carried on with sorely inadequate means.

But on the Pacific coast a new factor in the education of our Indians is found. In 1841 Dr. Pickering, of the United States exploring vessel the "Vincennes," thus writes, contrasting the then unbroken solitudes of that mild coast with the eastern side of the continent: "Scarcely two centuries ago our New England shires presented only scenes like that before me, and what is to be in the lapse of the third." Well, less than sixteen years after, the beautiful City of Victoria was rising out of the primeval forest; emigrants from all lands were rushing to the new El Dorado, and among these were found the officers of the London Mission Society, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with their wide views for the preservation and education of the Indian. Schools were opened at the chief tribal centres, and very effort made to educate the young Indians by these societies, which adopted the rule that success could be gained in these objects only by inducing the young to embrace the doctrines of christianity. To accomplish this desirable end they opened four principal schools, and the one at Metlakatlah has been so successful that annually, for some years, it has received a grant from the Dominion Government of $500. The Roman Catholic Industrial Mission School at St. Mary is in receipt of like sum.

In Manitoba and the North-Western Territories, alongside of the Roman Catholic, and in harmony with him the Methodist and the Episcopalian have gone hand in hand in the good work, and for many years and amid many discouragements the Rev. Geo. Macdougall and Bishop MacLean were planting the seed which shall bear good fruit, now that the Government has succeeded to their work.

It may seem somewhat strange that I should call attention to these incidents, but I do so for the reason that the ground was thus prepared for the wide and general diffusion of education among the Indians during the years since Confederation.

And while the Church was thus preparing the way, there were other influences also at work, which cannot be omitted in giving even the faintest outline on the education of the Indian.

Treaties.

It is now over one hundred years since the first treaty was made with the Canadian Indians by Britain, for the quieting of Indian titles and the surrender of the lands; and yet in all this time no drop of white blood has been shed by an Indian because of a broken treaty—and the reason is plain. The Indian saw himself regarded as an equal in all the treaties made, and the rights and privileges guaranteed to him have been observed to the very letter. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, but it has taken deep root among the Canadian Indians, who have learned that the pledged word of the Great Mother, or her lawful representative, is a bond that will not be broken. If reserves are set aside they are secured for all time to their Indian owners; and so, in the very richest and most valuable territories of Ontario, the Six Nations reserve at Brantford, the Mohawk of Quinté, the Ojibbwa of Lake Huron, and the Moravian on the Thames, are held by the sons, grandsons, or great grandsons of the Indian signataires of the respective treaties. For it must always be remembered that in Canada the policy of "removal farther west" has no advocates: In every treaty the Indians are allowed to select their own reserves on the surrendered lands, and they are guaranteed free hunting and fishing privileges over the whole lands covered by the treaty, so long as the title remains in the Crown. When the land passes into private hands all such privileges cease. Hence, in the wealthy Province of Ontario there are twenty-seven reservations, on which there is a settled Indian population of nearly nineteen thousand.

In Quebec there are seventy-one reservations, with over eleven thousand inhabitants.

In Nova Scotia fourteen reservations have two thousand and two hundred and fifty; and in New Brunswick there are eleven, with about one thousand and five hundred resident Indians upon them. In Manitoba, Keewatin, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, there are included in the surrendered territories nearly thirty five thousand Indians permanently settled on reservations, among whom, now peaceful and happy, are bands of Sioux, the survivors of those who, in Minnesota, in 1859, carried slaughter and desolation to the homes of so many peaceful settlers.

In British Columbia there are about seventeen thousand treaty Indians on the various agencies, and in all these widespread territories law and order run together, and white man and red man live and have lived in peace.

And just here, let me pause to call attention to one fact, which shows perhaps better than any other the strict adherence to treaty stipulations on the part of the Canadian Government.

The far-famed Thousand Islands is an Indian reserve. If the Government at any time during the past ten years had so desired it, an immense revenue might have been derived from the sale of these lands. But no amount of argument or entreaty can prevail upon them to break the treaty,—among the very oldest—and so while the islands on the American shore are gradually becoming denuded of their sylvan beauty, and in some cases reduced by fire to barren rocks, no sale can take place on the Canadian side. Leases may be granted, and are granted, at a fixed rental and for short periods, but these are granted only under the strictest regulations regarding the cutting of timber, lighting of fires, &c.; and as the lessee is liable for all such damage, the probabilities are that this paradise of beauty on the Canadian side will long remain a standing and most powerful proof of the faith of a treaty guaranteed to the red man in the years now long past.

Laws regarding Liquors.

But I have not yet exhausted the indirect educational influences which have served to render the Indian problem a source of pride and gratification to every

Canadian. In every license, law which has been passed by either the Dominion or Provincial Parliaments, one clause has ever been found, inflicting the heaviest penalties upon the man, be he hotel-keeper, trader or any one else, who sells liquor to the Indian. Nay, so determined has the Dominion Government been to protect the Indian, that a most strict prohibitory liquor law prevails in all the unorganized Territories of the North West, and one of the special orders to the Mounted Police is to seize and confiscate all liquor entering the Territory, even in the small quantity generally known as the "pocket pistol." It is no unusual thing to read in the Police reports about the staving in of whisky kegs, and the utter destruction of the contents; and the trader whose stock is thus ruthlessly destroyed will think twice before running the risk, not only of the loss, but of imprisonment beside, if found guilty of a second offence.

The Honorable Hudson Bay Company.

Another educational agency must not be omitted. In 1643 England's unfortunate King, Charles II, granted to his nephew, Prince Rupert, and others, a charter, under the name of the "Honorable Company of Merchants and Adventurers trading to the Hudson's Bay."

This Company soon after established its posts on Hudson Bay, and thence spread southward to Lake Superior, northward to the Tukon, the Mackenzie and the Coppermine eastward to Labrador, and westward to California, Oregon and the Pacific. At the junction of all the large streams, on the shores of nameless lakes, in mountain valleys, whence rushed down the waters of rivers that swept the fertile plains of the North-West; under artic snows, where the aurora was the only light for months, the factors of this company were found, and honorable men like Mackenzie, Ross, Simpson, Harmen, McTavish, Ballantyne, and others; taught the uncultivated savage that a certain amount of work would yield a certain return, and thus was inculcated the first feeble beginning of civilization which only in our day is giving all the indications of bearing good fruit. For to the credit of the honorable company, it is noteworthy that its factors were sincere Christians—in nearly every case, and often in cathedrals, paved with living green, and having God's own vault for nave and transept, the sublime ritual of the old mother church has been reverently read to the servants of the company, and the Indians assembled for that express purpose, and how reverently this would be done, can easily be imagined when it constituted almost the only bond that vividly held them to the old land, with its many happy associations. Nor, last but not least, must I omit to mention the influence of the Indians on each other. The oldest reserves found themselves treated exactly as they had agreed, saw themselves becoming more wealthy year by year, showing the prosperity of their white neighbors, and enjoying the protection of laws framed in a most liberal spirit for their benefit. Even in the reverend synods and conferences of the land they saw the Indian admitted to an equal place, and an equal voice in all deliberations. They saw the courts of law opened to a chief of the Six Nations, and a lucrative business, largely made up by white, men flowing into the office of a pure-blooded Indian. They saw many of the members of these tribes educating themselves, and going out among their white brothers and building up remunerative practices as medicine men. They saw all such men enfranchised, and enjoying the full rights of British subjects, honored and respected. They saw, further, their own schools taught by Indians; and when such tales, together with what catches the Indian idea exactly—the prompt payment of all annuities—were told upon the plains, Crees and Salteaux and Chippewas were only anxious to settle, give up their wandering habits, and accepting the liberal offers of the Great Mother, determined that they too would share in the privileges already acquired by the tribes in the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion.

Such are the leading influences which had been at work among the Indians, when in, 1867, they all passed from the various Provincial Governments into the power of the Dominion or General Government. They were not savages. In the

the remotest regions of our wide Dominion they had met the white man as a friend and brother; had smoked the peace pipe, and had learned to trust him implicitly.

The change was imperceptible to the wards of the nation, and would not have been worthy of notice, were it not that from that time a uniform system of management was organized, and the affairs of the Indians placed under the direct control of a Dominion Cabinet Minister.

As soon as possible after Confederation steps were taken for a more vigorous Indian policy. In almost all the Provinces and Territories the churches had been doing a noble work, and the Government wisely determined not to interfere with the plans which the experience of many years had amply justified. The schools conducted by the various denominations at once became public schools—in this sense only—that the income hitherto contributed by private individuals or companies was supplemented by Government grants, in no case exceeding $12 per pupil per annum for public schools; but the Government reserved the right of contributing to the establishment and support of industrial schools in as liberal a manner as they might see fit.

It shall now be my pleasing duty to indicate as clearly as possible what was the condition of Indian education in the various Provinces at the date of their entry into Confederation. The record is one of which any nation might well be proud, and the progress may be looked upon as phenomenal, since the schools qualified to receive Government aid have increased from forty-one, with an attendance of one thousand seven hundred and sixteen pupils, to one hundred and fifty, with four thousand three hundred and six pupils. When such encouraging results have been achieved in seventeen years, are we not justified in concluding that the future, with the experience gained from the past, will show returns equally as gratifying?

Ontario.

When the first return of Indian schools was received from this Province, in 1867-68, there were found to be only thirty-eight in active operation and qualified to receive the Government grant. Now there are in all sixty-nine schools, and the attenance has increased from one thousand four hundred and nine to one thousand nine hundred and thirty. In all these there has been a very gratifying increase in secular knowledge; so much so, that within late years the subjects of dictation, composition, drawing and French have been added, while in the industrial schools pupils are taught algebra, Euclid, and, in rare cases, Latin and Greek.

Throughout the Province the schools are regularly inspected by the county inspectors, and reports upon their standing and progress are periodically received by the Department. These Ontario schools take high rank, because our system of public school education is probably equal to, if not in advance of, any other country in the world, and in every progressive step made by these schools the Indians have shared. Our public school system dates from 1844; but I find, in an old book published that year, "Facts concerning the North American Indians, and Hints for their future Advancement," an account of the work done by some self-sacrificing Methodist ministers, which shows that even before our public school system came into being the problem of Indian education had been partially solved, and the policy adopted by those old Christain fathers has found its latest development in the industrial schools now so actively supported in Ontario, British Columbia and the Territories. I quote as follows:—

"Another means of accelerating their improvement would be to establsh schools for the education of children and youth. Already we have schools on every mission station which have done much good; but the thing to which I now refer is to establish schools, of a superior order. Manual labor schools would be excellently adapted to their circumstances. * * * A portion of those annuities from each tribe might, under the direction of the Government agent, be apportioned to their support. Perhaps a portion of their money could not be better, nor to themselves, more advantageously expended. By mothods of this nature the Indian would be gradually and perman-

ently advanced in the scale of civil society; his migratory habits, and fondness for roaming would be cured, and an interesting class of our fellowmen rescued from degredation.

It may be incidentally mentioned that in 1839 a report to Lord Glenelg, still in manuscript in the archives of the Indian Department, prepared by the late Hon. Sir James Macaulay, recommends the opening of similar schools, so that when the industrial schools were first opened in Ontario we were but advancing along the line advocated by the old French Fathers, Sir James Macaulay and the Wesleyan Minister, Rev. Benjamin Slight, quoted above.

And so in this Province there are now four large industrial schools. The "Mohawk Institution" at Brantford is the oldest, and in it the pupils receive a thorough education; so much so, that it is not unusual for them to enter the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools side by side with the whites, and advance thence through the colleges of the Dominion, taking high rank in the classes there. And while attention is thus paid to mutual training, many of the pupils are carefully instructed in industrial trades such as shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, plastering, carpentering and printing. A similar institution exists in the Muncey Town reserve, and called the "Mount Elgin Institute," and here special care is devoted to the female department, which is by no means neglected at Brantford, and for $60 per annum any girl of Indian parentage can procure board, education and careful training in household duties, such as washing, laundrywork, knitting, sewing, spinning, cooking and baking. The boys are similarly trained to those at the Mohawk Institute. The Mount Elgin Institute dates from 1867. At Sault Ste. Marie, and at Wikwemikong, on the north shore of Lake Huron, two similar institutions have been organized, and set forth upon a prosperous career. The former the "Shingwauk Home" is under the charge of the Episcopal Church; and the latter of the Roman Catholic. The aim of all these institutes is to train the Indian to give up his old ways, and to settle among his white brethren on equal terms and with equal advantages.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

These were two of the original contracting Provinces in the Confederation, and although the oldest in point of settlement, had done very little for the Indian, beyond giving him a hazy notion of the outlines of christian faith. There were no reserves specially set apart, and I find in the report of the Hon. H. L. Langevin, in the very first year after Confederation, a recommendation that $1,000 per annum should be set apart for each of these Provinces, and the reason assigned is:

"They (the Indians) have no means of acquiring the education necessary to enable them hereafter to share the blessings of civilization, and it would, in my opinion, be expedient to grant a sum of $1,000 to each of the two Provinces, to procure for them this advantage."—Report, 1867-68.

Let us see the outcome of this policy. In 1872 the Hon. Joseph Howe, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, reports as follows:—

"In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I regret to have to acknowledge that much less has been done. * * * Ashamed of the condition to which the Micmacs had been reduced in my own Province by the neglect of the Government, and the indifference of the whites, in 1840 I had an Act passed under Lord Falkland's rule, making partial provision for the Micmacs, and give two years of life to their service. I traversed the country, visited their villages, slept in their camps, had their lands surveyed and divided, educated some of their children; and without reward, or the hope of it, did my best to set an example of devotion to the good work, which the pressure of other duties shortly after compelled me to relinquish. These grants were continued down to Confederation, but were never increased. On coming into this superintendency my first care was to increase the grants annually voted for Indian affairs in the Maritime Provinces, to appoint local agents, and to change the system and objects of expenditure—in short, to introduce, so far as the funds would enable me, the (old) Canadian system. Up to this time the results are

encouraging, and I trust the work will not be neglected by those who may come after me, and who ought never to forget that the crowning glory of Canadian policy in all times past, and under all Administrations, has been the treatment of the Indians."

Such were the small beginnings. It will be seen from a previous part of my report that the Indian population of these Provinces is about three thousand seven hundred and fifty, and to provide for the wants of these there has been established ten schools, supported entirely from the Consolidated Indian Funds of the Government. In these schools there are two hundred and twenty-five pupils receiving instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The work is regularly inspected by the officers of the public schools, and while irregularity of attendance is frequently complained of, still favorable advancement is reported.

Prince Edward Island.

This Province has a very small Indian population—under three hundred—settled since 1870 on Lennox Island, Richmond Bay, on the north shore. The island contains about one thousand three hundred acres of good land and was purchased for the Indians by the London Aborigines Society. A school was first opened on this reserve in 1873, but it enjoyed a very precarious career, until about three years ago, when the Indians suddenly developed a desire to make more use of it. The last report gives an attendance of fifteen pupils on the average, and the usual subjects taught. The school is supported entirely by Government Funds.

Quebec.

Although there are seventy-one reservations in this Province, schools have been opened at only fifteen different localities. But it must not be supposed that the interests of education are neglected at all the others. The Roman Catholic Church still pursues its way, still cares for the orphan and the destitute, and only where there are a sufficient number of children to form a school has it been deemed advisable by the Government to open one. These fifteen schools, then, have an attendance of four hundred and sixty-seven pupils, the largest number maintained being at Caughnawaga, where there is an average daily attendance of eighty-six. These pupils are all instructed in the usual branches, with grammar history and music added. The Dominion Government grant is $2,880 per annum, and the reports of the various schools are found, on the whole, very satisfactory. Unfortunately, in this Province the religious difficulty occasionally crops out, and more schools might be opened if a basis of agreement could be ascertained. With a view of meeting the question fairly, the Indian Act contains a clause defining the rights and powers of the Indians in such cases. So soon as it is found that sufficient children can be collected to form a school, by a majority vote it is decided whether the school shall be Catholic or Protestant; but in any case, if a sufficient minority wishes it, a second school and a second teacher will be supplied. As this enactment only came into force recently, it is fully expected that in many places it may be found practicable to do more than is now attempted. In this, as well as in every other enactment for the advancement of the Indians, the Government, under its present enlightened and vigorous management, is found providing a remedy so soon as the difficulty becomes apparent. And still there is much to do for our Quebec Indians.

British Columbia.

As regards this Province, I find in the report to the Minister of the Interior for 1874 the following:—

"With regard to the education of the Indian youth in this Province, three schools established, with this object, have been brought prominently under the notice of the Government, towards which grants, corresponding to the respective attendance and the character of each, have been made. These institutions consist of:

"1st. The Industrial School at St. Mary's, under the care of the Roman Catholic Church, whereat forty-two children are boarded—the boys receiving instruction in farming, and the girls in housewifery, needlework, &c. Grant, $350 per annum.

"2nd. A similar, but little larger, institution, at Metlakahtla, under the supervision of Mr. Duncan, supported by the Church Mission Society of London, having an attendance of three hundred and four children. Grant, $500 per annum.

"3rd. A day school, at Nanaimo, with fifty pupils, under the superintendence of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. Grant, $250 per annum.

"There has also been authorized the payment of $300 per annum to each of such seven other schools as may already, or hereafter, be established, in accordance with the wishes of the Indians and the approval of the Indian Commissioner, and having each an attendance of not less than thirty pupils.

"The extension to British Columbia of laws, already in force for the government of Indians in the older Provinces of the Dominion, and the passage, last Session, of a stringent law to put a stop to the liquor traffic among the Indians, are notable circumstances in the year's transactions."

This was in the first report after the entrance of British Columbia into the Confederation, and it is gratifying to find that not only were these seven schools established, but they have ever since been maintained; and the last report shows an attendance at them of four hundred and eight pupils studying the usual public school branches, and though the attendance is less regular than in the other Provinces, still very pleasing evidences of progress are reported. To counteract this irregularity, one inspector recommends the extension of the principle of the industrial schools to the whole Province. As yet, however, the expense of such a step would involve too great an outlay.

Manitoba and the North-West.

The first school established under Government control in these Territories was opened in 1873, and although only eleven years have since passed there are now forty-four schools, with an attendance of nearly one thousand three hundred pupils. Like every thing else in this new country, these schools are active, vigorous and aggressive, and owe their rapid increase to the fact that the Government bound itself, in every one of the treatise surrendering the Territory, to maintain a school on each reservation—or more than one, if more were required. In addition to these, there are three boarding and industrial schools, which have been recently opened at Qu'Appelle, at Battleford and at High River, near Calgary, on the plan so successfully tried in the older Provinces. Here, too, the Government found a few religious schools, but for the most part the soil was virgin, and is destined to produce a return incalculable by any human means in the social elevation of the many thousand Indians scattered over the fertile reserves guaranteed to them forever by the faith of treaties which will never be broken.

Report for 1884.

Just while I was collecting the above data, the Superintendent-General's report for 1884 was announced as soon to be issued, and I have been permitted to make some valuable extracts from it. These are of the most favorable character, as will be seen by the following:—

"The erection, at the expense of the funds at their credit, of more commodious school houses, the repair and improvement of the old buildings, and the supplying of modern school furniture, books and materials, for the better education of their children, afford proof of increased interest in the important matter of education * * * Schools for the higher education of Indian youth should be established in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in which the brightest and most promising pupils of the day schools might be trained in industrial pursuits, the knowledge of which would eventually enable them to rise in the social

scale to an equality with the white artizan or husbandman * * * The progress of Indian children at day schools, however effectually conducted such institutions may be, is very greatly hampered and injuriously affected by the associations of their home life, and by the frequency of their absence and the indifference of parents to the regular attendance of their children at such schools * * * I would suggest, in order to give practical effect to the above ideas, that two schools of the industrial type, with accommodation for at least eighty pupils in each, should be established in the Province of Quebec, and one of such institutions in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and that into either of the latter institutions Indian children from Prince Edward Island be also admitted—the number of schools to be hereafter increased, should the success of those first established justify such augmentation."

It will be seen from the above extracts from his report that the Right Hon. the Premier, who is Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, does not intend to pursue a policy of masterly inactivity in the treatment of the Indian problem; but recognizing its very great importance, he proposes to deal with it in a statesmanlike manner, and in accordance with the traditions of the Canadian Indian policy.

In this rapid manner—for I regret to say that the time at my disposal, aside from my college duties, for the proper treatment of so large a subject, was very limited, inasmuch as the request to prepare the paper was conveyed to me only twelve days before it is to be handed in—I have endeavored to overtake the more salient outlines of a system of education unique from its inception and growth, and commanding respect from its highest recommendation—*success*.

I have to acknowledge the great assistance afforded by the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, L. Vankoughnet, Esq., who kindly placed at my disposal, on the request of the Right Hon. the Premier, every available means in his office, in order to obtain as full details as possible.

But the educational facilities afforded by the Government have not yet been exhausted, and the policy of placing the Indians on reservations having been deliberately adopted, it was thought that something more ought to be done, and so seed was provided, agricultural implements supplied, cattle, hogs, sheep, and even horses, in many instances, were furnished, and competent men appointed to instruct the Indians in the use of them. In the North-West twenty-six such agencies of an educational kind are at work, and the returns are something wonderful, if we remember that this method of instruction has been in operation only four years.

The Indians are becoming very fast a self-supporting class of people, and they hold in their own hands the means of making themselves wealthy and respected

Their nomadic life is gradually becoming a thing of the past; their wars are no more heard of; their epidemics of small-pox and other zymotic diseases are gradually yielding to the preventive measures so cheerfully and amply supplied by the Government. Their wild untutored, and hence suspicious nature, is gradually becoming tamed, and under the combined influence of paternal government and mutual esteem they are fast qualifying themselves to become useful citizens.

So fully is this grand result shared by the authorities of the Indian Department that in the last Session of the Dominion Parliament an Act was passed, under which the Indian either at once becomes enfranchised, or may acquire municipal rights of self-government, and become, on certain conditions, entitled to all rights and privileges of citizenship, without many of the burdens incident thereto.

But it may naturally be enquired by some: All this costs money, and whence comes that most needful commodity for these various purposes? In reply to this question I may say that the Indian Department is more than self-sustaining, and that in the far off future, when the Act of 1884 shall have been adopted by all the tribes, there will be an amount available for the posterity of those nomads of the forest in value beyond their wildest dream. Nor can we doubt that the wisdom which, during the past century, has created a fund of more than $3,000,000 will, when that time comes, fail to find a proper use for it in connection with still further measures for exalting the social, spiritual and intellectual status of the red men of the Dominion of Canada.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1885, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.		
Albermarle	Bruce			4,005	
Amabel	do	125	206 25	1,213	
Eastnor	do	200	150 00	4,896	
Lindsay	do	400	450 00	9,432	
St. Edmunds	do	481	409 50	33,636	
Adair	do			1,440·50	
Bury	do			1,768	
Hardwick	do			1,111	
Oliphant	do			112·50	
Southampton	do			336	
Keppel	Gray	865	2,177 75	4,035	
Wiarton	do			37·80	
Brooke	do	1·30	150 00	9·61	
Bidwell	Algoma District	300	150 00	7,172	
Howland	do	100	50 00	4,190	
Sheguiandah	do			10,329	
Town Plot, Sheguiandah	do	1·50	60 00	322·50	
Billings	do	100	50 00	4,375	
Assiginack	do	100	50 00	6,552	
Campbell	do	100	50 00	10,736	
Manitowaning	do	0·50	406 00	35	
Carnarvon	do	371	185 50	8,718	
Tehkummah	do			7,908	
Sandfield	do	100	50 00	5,984	
Town Plot, Shaftesbury	do	8	400 00	219·75	
Mississagua Reserve	do	100	100 00	1,228	
Thessalon	do	469	469 00	6,098	
Aweres	do			13,584	
Archibald	do			2,900	
Dennis	do			3,509	
Fisher	do			9,602	
Garden River	do			15,481	
Herrick	do	78·37	39 19	7,427·63	
Havilland	do			3,821	
Karrs	do			9,479	
Apaquosh	do	1·50	15 00	316·91	
Laird	do	240	148 80	13,328·50	
Macdonald	do	614·50	307 25	3,944	
Meredith	do	80	40 00	7,943	
Pennefather	do			18,131	
Tilley	do			12,691	
Tupper	do			2,800	
Fenwick	do	80·50	40 25	13,391·50	
Vankoughnet	do	325	162 50	10,848	
Shincouicouse	do			*269	*Includes Small Islands.
Allan	do	601	350 50	6,260	
Burpee	do	229	107 00	14,070	
Barrie Island	do	3	48 00	3	
Gordon	do	115	57 50	4,058	
Gore Bay	do	3	48 00	3	
Mills	do	200	100 00	11,251	
Cockburn Island	do	1,983	980 90	22,942	
Dawson	do			32,937	
Carried forward		8,376·17	8,008 89	376,890·20	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number o Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.		
Brought forward.....	.....	8,376·17	8,008 89	376,890·20	
Robinson.....	Algoma District...	803	381 50	61,747	
Tolsmaville.....	do ...	1	30 00	1,595	
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay.....	.....	.....	3,778	
Town of Sarnia.....	Lambton.....	1·98	664 00	17·46	
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	5·75	86 25	344·25	
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....	.....	.....	381	
Cayuga.....	do	104·75	1,652 50	707·91	
Azoff Village.....	do	.....	.....	10	
Town Plot, Caledonia.....	do	0·65	100 00	3·49	
Oneida.....	do	8·25	33 00	395	
Tyendinaga.....	Ontario (County).	.....	.....	2,611	
Thorah Island.....	do ...	.....	.....	74	
Brantford.....	Brant.....	52·13	417 04	10·14	
Bronte.....	Halton.....	2·50	260 00	3·75	
Port Credit and part of Toronto Township.....	Peel.....	.....	.....	.....	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....	Ontario (Province)	137·40	650 00	1,034·30	
Islands in the River Otonabee and its Lakes.	Peterborough.....	34·72	183 05	3,228	
Deseronto.....	Hastings.....	0·52	675 00	11·05	
Ouiatchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....	105	42 00	11,218	
Colraine.....	Quebec.....	.....	.....	1,800	
		9,628·82	13,183 23	465,859·55	

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND SALES BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 9,628·82 acres, and the sales to $13,183.23.

The quantity of land still in the market in round numbers is 465,859 acres.

The new sales entered, 142.

Leases issued, 171.

Number of payments entered on old sales, 580.

Number of payments on leases, 406.

Total collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber, and also on account of rents amounted to $89,485.69.

Agents' returns examined and entered, 231.

Assignments of land examined and registered, 625.

Descriptions for patents prepared and entered, 224.

Patents examined and despatched, 224.

Patents cancelled, 4.

Sales cancelled, 15.

Location tickets issued and entered, 32.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

WM. PLUMMER,

Commissioner of Lands and Timber.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

TABULAR STATE

AGRICULTURAL and

Provinces.	Indian Population Resident on Reserves.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	New Land made in 1884-85.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.
		Acres.	Acres.											
Ontario.....	15,810	62,855	1,219½	3,242	1,802	1,384	1,035	1,124	357	35	3,328	2,571	2,045	1,366
Quebec	5,173	7,398	210	781	490	258	214	355	20	28	499	464	515	163
Nova Scotia.	1,809	1,406½	52	364	44	20	20	34	.....	...	494	28	60	55
New Brunswick ...	1,546	2,225½	10	297	86	23	34	18	1	...	136	29	34	... ...
P. E. Island.	307	135	10	65	6	6	4	1	.....	...	60	4	... ...	2
Manitoba...	10,112	1,364¾	196	2,006	486	260	243½	108	3	...	5,596	192	499	.....
N.-W. Territories.	12,102	4,614¼	627½	1,425	250	272	158	123	20	1	4,447	3,508	454	.....
British Columbia..	38,470	5,912	707	3,329	828	292	216	105	.....	...	2,968	12,827	2,075	398
Total...	85,329	85,911	3,242	11,509	3,992	2,515	1,924½	1,868	401	64	17,528	19,623	5,682	1,984

JOHN MCGIBB,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

MENT No. 2.

Industrial Stat stics.

Pigs.	Oxen.	Young Stock.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Fish, Value.	Furs, Value.	Other Industries, Value.
			Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush	Bush	Bush.	Bush.	$	$	$
4,444	624	2,402	33,904	49,411	75,441	23,182	34,545	1,283	1,446	94,615	6,139½	44,357	21,416	26,580
953	104	361	4,082	2,870	24,318	9,279	2,364	32	681	22,170	1,635	530	36,590	97,750
48	5	67	104	194	557	110	23	.....	55	7,084	407½	6,078	3,629	7,135
71	6	70	53	142	3,379	33½	.....	.....	1,190	8,240	240	2,590	3,005	12,221
2	2	2	4	120	560	3	.....	.....	.....	950	40	300	8	5,600
94	346	645	193	1,435½	295	25½	225½	.....	.....	40,147	3,516	61,950	56,204	8,860
29	66	710	1,020	4,340	1,866	69	9,828	.....	.....	41,934	3,843	11,040	45,520	5,300
2,858	294	2,778	36	12,970	11,834	2,920	3,170	... ...	70	65,090	2,792	574,572	551,021	18,402
8,504	1,447	7,033	39,396	71,482½	118,240	35,622	50,155½	1,315	3,442	280,230	18,613	701,417	711,393	181,848

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO.		$ cts.	
Alderville	E. Hyndman	250 00	Alnwick Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Back Settlement	John Henry	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band
Bear Creek	Mary Jane Scott	250 00	do do do
Bugwah's Village	Agatha Gabow	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Paid by Indian School Fund
Cape Croker	Isabella McIver	250 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. do do
Christian Island	W. Salt	250 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Fort William, boys	Thomas Penassie	200 00	Fort William Reserve. I. S. Fund
do girls	Mary Nagle	300 00	do do
do orphanage	Josephine Martin	300 00	do do
French Bay	Alex. Madwayosh	200 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band
Garden River, Protestant	Rev. J. H. Gallaher	200 00	Garden River Reserve. do
do Roman Catholic	Rev. Thomas Ouillet	200 00	do do
Georgina Island	Robert Mayes	300 00	Georgina Island. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Gibson	D. Carmichael	200 00	Gibson Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Golden Lake	Catharine Stack	150 00	Golden Lake Reserve. I. S. Fund
Hiawatha	Catharine Maracle	250 00	Rice Lake Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Kettle Point	A. F. Pollock	250 00	Kettle Point Reserve. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia
Mattawa, Upper Ottawa	Sister St. Thecla	100 00	Indian School Fund
Miller, Henvey's Inlet	Henry Schutt	250 00	Henvey's Inlet Reserve. Paid by Band and Indian School Fund
Mississagua, New Credit	Alex. Scott,	350 00	Mississagua Reserve. Paid by Band.
do	Mary Cada	200 00	Mississagua River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund.
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School, Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal		New England Company
Moravian	Daniel Edwards	350 00	Moravian Reserve. Paid by Band
do Mission	Dora Millar		do Paid by Moravian Society
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Munceytown	Rev. W. W. Sheppard, Principal	3,000 00	*See* Remarks
Mud Lake	A. McCue		Mud Lake Reserve. New England Co.
Oneida, No. 1	M. A. Beatty	250 00	Oneida Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
40	14	38	16	27	13	24	11	28	28	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
29	19	26	15	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16	5	15	11	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Object lessons taught.
17	7	16	13	14	.....	.....	.....	13	13	
27	15	25	14	25	2	12	.....	.....	.....	
29	18	26	18	18	5	5	.....	.....	.....	
19	10	13	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
28	16	19	11	13	8	8	7	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
26	19	23	21	14	7	11	2	12	12	Knitting and sewing taught.
21	19	18	15	13	5	12	2	10	10	do
37	14	27	16	17	3	6	.....	.....	.....	
25	7	25	19	19	7	6	.....	.....	.....	
28	14	19	16	28	.....	8	.....	5	5	Catechism taught.
24	15	19	11	16	9	14	2	12	12	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
20	12	20	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do Three quarters only.
14	9	14	9	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
17	8	16	5	7	1	7	.....	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
15	6	14	9	13	7	8	.....	.....	.....	
25	21	22	13	25	15	16	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
23	8	17	12	19	.....	4	.....	23	23	Dictation taught.
29	13	29	21	23	15	15	.....	.....	.....	
13	6	9	7	7	4	.....	.....	13	13	Catechism and knitting taught.
89	89	89	88	88	88	88	.....	65	65	Scripture and object lessons taught.
44	23	44	23	14	7	13	.....	44	44	
14	8	14	10	12	3	9	6	14	.....	Two quarters only.
58	56	58	58	58	31	31	9	.....	.....	An industrial and boarding school $60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 50 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; girls, sewing, housework, &c.
37	17	37	12	24	13	13	13	27	37	One quarter only.
38	30	27	17	19	10	15	.....	24	24	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Oneida, No. 2	John Schuyler		Oneida Reserve. Church of England
do No. 3	E. Sickles	250 00	do Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary
Port Elgin	Peter Elliott	300 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band
Rama	Amanda Williams	250 00	Rama Reserve Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Red Line	Annie Cross	250 00	Six Nation Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Red Rock	James Mackay	200 00	Red Rock Reserve. I. S. Fund.
Ryerson, Parry Island	Amelia Chechock	250 00	Band and Indian School Fund.
Sagamook	Agnes Gabow	200 00	Spanish River Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Saugeen	M. S. Spence	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Scotch Settlement	John Burr	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band
Serpent River	Sophie Peltier	200 00	Serpent River Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Shawanaga	Christina John	250 00	Shawanaga Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund
Sheguiandah	Charles Sims	300 00	Sheguiandah Reserve. Ojibbewas and Ottawas, of Manitoulin Island
Shingwauk Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal	1,800 00	Garden River Reserve. *See* Remarks
Sidney Bay	David Craddock	250 00	Cape Croker Reserve. Paid by Band
Six Nations, No. 2	F. Maracle		
do No. 3	Sarah Davis		
do No 5	Emily Goosie		
do No. 6	David Hill		
do No. 7	E. Johnston	2,900 00	All on Six Nation Reserve. *See* Remarks.
do No. 8	Maggie Davis		
do No. 9	C. Russell		
do No. 10	Anna E. Foster		
Skene, Parry Island	E. A. Jones	200 00	Paid by Parry Island Band
South Bay	Theresa Akiwens	200 00	South Bay Reserve. I. S. Fund.
Stoney Point	Joan Gallaher	200 00	Sarnia Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Stone Ridge	Adam Sickles	250 00	Six Nation Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
St. Clair	John J. Milliken	250 00	Sarnia Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Thomas	John Miller	300 00	Six Nation Reserve. Paid by Band

MENT No. 3—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
29	19	29	12	22	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	One quarter only.
36	19	33	22	21	6	6	.....	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
22	10	20	17	17	.....	9	.....	22	22	
26	8	22	15	25	3	8	.....	26	26	do do
24	9	21	15	16	3	7	.....	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville. Catechism taught.
15	10	10	9	10	1	3	.....	.....	.....	
23	14	23	12	18	3	10	1	6	.....	
19	8	17	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	One quarter only.
28	14	28	15	27	4	8	.....	28	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
28	16	28	15	23	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	
17	10	14	17	8	.....	.....	.....	10	10	
16	6	15	10	13	3	1	.....	2	2	
27	15	17	11	15	.....	9	.....	14	.....	
39	33	39	26	37	8	21	8	3	3	An industrial school; all pupils resident; $60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
13	8	13	9	13	3	9	.....	.....	.....	The salaries of the teachers of those 8 schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School Fund, the funds of the Six Nations and the New England Co., respectively; the first named contributing $400, the second $1,500, and the third $1,000 per annum for that purpose. School No. 6, two quarters only.
46	28	39	21	34	21	21	.....	40	40	
38	22	37	17	37	17	17	1	26	26	
30	16	27	14	23	10	10	.....	19	19	
19	10	14	4	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....	
38	16	35	11	31	5	8	.....	1	1	
21	12	21	9	18	9	9	.....	21	21	
28	17	27	12	27	12	12	.....	.....	.....	
46	23	41	17	46	17	17	.....	12	.....	
11	7	10	9	7	.....	4	.....	.....	8	
13	8	8	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	4	6	4	5	3	4	.....	3	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville. Three quarters only
28	14	20	16	19	4	10	.....	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville. Two quarters only.
34	16	31	18	20	3	4	3	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
29	15	25	11	21	11	11	.....	21	21	Object lessons taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*		$ cts.	
Tyendinaga, No. 1	Annie Hicks	150 00	Tyendinaga Reserve. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté
do No. 2	Maggie Claus	250 00	do do
do No. 3	Susan Loveless	150 00	do do
do No. 4	M. McCullough		Tyendinaga Reserves. N. England Co
Walpole Island, No. 1	Wm. Stout	300 00	Walpole Island Reserve. Band and Church of England
do No. 2	William Peters	250 00	Walpole Island Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Wawanosh Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal	600 00	Garden River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund
West Bay	C. Amadgiwegijig	200 00	West Bay Reserve. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island
Whitefish Lake	Kate Horrigan	200 00	Whitefish Lake Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund
Whitefish River	Martha Esquimaux	200 00	Whitefish River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund
Wikwemikong, boys	Stephen Dufresne	300 00	Manitoulin Island. Paid by Indian School Fund
do girls	Lucy Haessley	300 00	do do
Wikwemikongsing	M. A. Wassegijig	200 00	do do
Wikwemikong Industrial Institution	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal	1200 00	*See* Remarks
Total, Ontario		22,250 00	
QUEBEC.			
Caughnawaga	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher	350 00	Caughnawaga Reserve. I. S. Fund
Chenail	C. McGee	200 00	St. Régis Reserve. Paid by Band
Cornwall Island, Rom. Catholic	Lizzie Foy	200 00	do do
do Protestant	Louis Benedict	120 00	do Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Lake St. John	Madame L. E. Otis	150 00	Lake St. John Reserve. I. S. Fund
Lorette	Josephine Dubeau	200 00	Lorette do do
Maniwaki	Sister U. du Sauveur	150 00	River Desert do Paid by Band.
Maria	Margaret Audet	150 00	Maria Reserve. I. S. Fund
Oka Village	Timothy Arirhon	200 00	Oka do do and Methodist Missionary Society
Oka country	Ignace Atonnion	120 00	do do do
Restigouche	H. Boudreau	200 00	Restigouche Reserve. I. S. Fund

MENT No. 3—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
29	10	29	9	27	5	5	2	4	4	Three quarters only.
23	15	22	16	22	5	13	1	8	8	
22	12	21	10	17	6	7	1	.....	.....	
36	11	36	32	25	7	14	1	2	.....	Composition and dictation taught
26	11	18	11	13	1	9	.....	.....	.....	
47	25	47	16	15	.....	6	.....	1	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
21	18	21	10	21	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	Sewing and housework taught.
24	12	18	9	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	19	17	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
19	12	11	12	11	11	.....	.....	9	.....	
42	31	28	17	38	6	12	1	.....	.....	Catechism and dictation taught.
72	45	60	37	66	15	21	16	21	21	do do
17	7	14	9	14	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	An industrial and boarding school $1,200 per annum paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls sewing, housework, &c.
1,952	1,133	1,731	1,072	1,468	468	659	87	603	523	
70	25	48	36	34	10	11	6	33	33	Catechism taught.
27	17	23	15	15	.....	11	6	12	.....	Composition and mental arithmetic taught.
20	16	16	9	10	1	2	.....	14	.....	do do
16	7	11	8	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	*See* remarks opposite Alderville.
55	26	13	15	25	6	6	7	.....	.....	
30	24	30	26	30	21	18	18	.....	.....	
11	10	11	9	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
24	9	24	13	24	.....	7	.....	.....	19	
26	16	21	15	14	1	6	.....	.....	.....	*See* remarks opposite Alderville.
18	11	14	14	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	do do
30	23	22	16	23	4	3	8	4	.....	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which paid.
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*		$ cts.	
St. Francis, Protestant	H. L. Masta	250 00	St. Francis do do
do Roman Catholic	Louis Roy	290 00	do do do
St. Regis	B. E. McGee	200 00	St. Régis do Paid by Band.
Temiscamingue, R. C. Mission	Sister St. Colombe	100 00	Temiscamingue Reserve. I. S. Fund.
do	John King	200 00	do do do
Total, Quebec		3,080 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River	T. C. Kerr	264 00	Bear River Reserve. I. S. Fund.
Eskasoni	Alex. Johnston	200 00	Eskasoni do do
Middle River	John A. McEachen	200 00	Middle River do do
Whycocomagh	John McEachen	200 00	Whycocomagh Reserve. do
Total, Nova Scotia		864 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Burnt Church	Flora Campbell	200 00	Burnt Church Reserve. I. S. Fund.
Eel Ground	Michael Flinne	250 00	Eel Ground do do
Kingsclear	A. L. Morris	250 00	Kingsclear do do
St. Mary's	M. H. Martin	200 00	St. Mary's do do
Tobique	Mary J. McCluskey	150 00	Tobique do do
Total, New Brunswick.		1,050 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island	John O. Arsenault	200 00	Lennox Island. Consolidated Fund.

MENT No. 3—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
16	9	14	10	13	6	6	6	13	.....	
18	12	7	9	8	5	4	5	.....	.....	
26	13	23	16	9	.....	8	.....	18	.....	
26	17	22	16	14	3	6	.....	21	.....	
28	18	23	8	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
441	253	322	232	243	62	96	56	115	52	
19	11	19	9	15	1	5	.....	.....	.....	
12	5	10	6	5	3	4	1	.....	.....	
19	7	15	8	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
25	10	19	11	10	1	8	.....	.....	.....	
75	33	63	34	35	5	20	1	.....	.....	
21	15	21	8	21	3	4	.....	.....	.....	
19	9	18	11	12	.....	9	.....	14	.....	
25	9	20	17	21	.....	1	.....	.....	8	
25	11	19	18	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	15	19	13	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
113	59	97	67	94	28	17	.....	14	8	
16	9	12	5	9	3	11	.....	2	.....	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		$ cts.	
Armadale Mission.	Jessie McKay.	A salary of $300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and $12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed $504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Mission-ary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of $12 *per capita* per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor $300.	Mistowasis' Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6.
Assisppi Mission.	Rev. John Hines.		Ata-ka-koop's Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6
Battle River.	E. B. Glass.		Sampson's Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6
Berens River.	Gussie Parkinson.		Berens River Reserve, Treaty 5
Big Eddy	Louis Ahenakew.		Pas Reserve, Treaty 5
Bird Tail (Sioux)	J. G. Burgess.		Bird Tail Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4
Blackfoot	Rev. J. W. Tims		Blackfoot Reserve, Treaty 7.
Black River.	David Prince.		Black River Reserve, Treaty 5.
Blood (Lower)	Rev. H. T. Bowrne.		Blood Reserve, Treaty 7.
do	Thos. R. Clipsham.		do
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River Reserve, Treaty 1.
Chemawawin.	Chas. A. Lindsay.		Chemanawin Reserve, Treaty 5.
Cold Lake	Rev. Pierre Legoff		Cold Lake Reserve, Fort Pitt District, Treaty 6.
Crane River.	Wm. Sabiston.		Crane River Reserve, Treaty 2.
Cross Lake	Geo. Garrioch		Cross Lake Reserve, Treaty 5.
Crow Stand.	C. G. McKay.		Near Pelly (south end Côté's Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4.
Cumberland.	W. E. Beddome.		Cumberland Reserve, Treaty 5
Duck Bay.	Wilfred Adam.		Duck Bay Reserve, Treaty 4, under Agent Martineau.
Eagle Hills	Chas. Cunningham		Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford District, Treaty 6
Ebb and Flow Lake.	Caroline Asham		Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve, Treaty 2
Fairford (Upper)	Rev. Geo. Bruce		Fairford Reserve, Treaty 2
do (Lower)	Wm. Anderson.		do
File Hills	J. C. Richardson		Little Black Bear's Reserve, Indian Head District, Treaty 4
Fisher River	Wm. T. Lyness.		Fisher River Reserve, Treaty 5.
Fort Alexander (Pro.).	Harriet McKenzie		Fort Alexander Reserve, Treaty 1.
do (R.C.).	Rev. Père Madore.		do do
Fort Chippewayan	Rev. W. D. Reeve		District of Athabasca, outside of Treaty limits, E. C. Mission.
[redacted] Frog Lake (R.C.).	Rev. Pierre Fafard.		Onee-pow-hayo's Reserve, Fort Pitt District, Treaty 6.
Gambler	Frs. Jordens.		Gambler's Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4.
Grassy Narrows.	Thos O'Keefe.		English River Reserve, Treaty 3.
Hollow Water River.	P. T. Roberts.		Hollow Water River Reserve, Treaty 5
Isle à la Crosse.	Sister Seuay.		Petequakey Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6
Jack Fish Creek.	Katie Clink		Moosomin Reserve, Battleford District, Treaty 6.
John Smith	Robena McGregor.		John Smith's Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6

MENT No. 3—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
23	16	22	6	15	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
23	17	23	23	23	1	13	.....	.....	.....	
14	5	5	5	8	.....	.....	.....	14	14	Composition taught.
35	16	19	13	21	8	13	.....	9	.....	Scripture and dictation taught.
34	21	25	34	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	12	23	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	16	8	16	1	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	
27	20	23	12	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
57	25	42	43	11	.....	.....	.....	49	...	
74	20	74	62	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism, knitting and sewing taught.
20	9	20	15	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
27	19	21	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	13	14	12	16	.....	7	.....	17	.....	
28	16	22	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	20	22	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	15	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	18	19	13	12	7	2	.....	.....	.....	
29	20	21	12	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	10	9	8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
34	27	27	17	11	.....	3	.....	21	.....	
50	38	45	29	42	14	14	11	14	14	
32	15	29	13	19	9	9	.....	.....	.....	
11	2	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
53	27	48	10	36	1	6	.....	.....	.....	
19	10	16	8	11	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
47	30	26	19	16	8	7	.....	44	.....	
13	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	.....	
34	19	15	4	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	
18	5	18	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
22	14	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	16	13	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	23	21	20	15	6	2	5	11	11	
29	14	18	9	9	2	14	.....	25	.....	
25	15	21	8	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Kee-see-konse (R.C.)	J. R. Thomas	A salary of $300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and $12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25 and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed $504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of $12 *per capita* per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor $300.	Kee-see-konse's Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4
Lac Seul	Rev. James Irvine		Lac Seul Reserve, Treaty 3
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Sanderson		Lake Manitoba Reserve, Treaty 2
Lake St. Martin	Francis Storr		Lake St. Martin Reserve, Treaty 2
Little Saskatchewan	Colin Sanderson		Little Saskatchewan Reserve, Treaty 2
Micheseeses (R.C.)	Patrick MacGrath		Micheseeses' Reserve, Rainy Lake, Treaty 3
Moose Lake	J. R. Settee		Moose Lake Reserve, Treaty 5
Morley	G. W. Bettes		Morley do do 7
Muskeg Lake	Rev. J. P. Paquette		Muskeg Lake Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6
Netley Creek	Chas. Smith		Netley Creek Reserve, Treaty 1
Norway House Mission	Rev. John Semmens		Norway House do do 5
do	A. A. McDonald		do do do 5
Onion Lake	Rev. Chas Quinney		Fort Pitt Dist. do do 6
Pas	D. D. McDonald		Pas do do 5
Piegan	D. Macdonald		Piegan do do 7
Poplar River	Timothy Bear		Poplar River do do 5
Riding Mountain	D. H. McVicar		Okanase do do 4
Sandy Bay, on Lake Manitoba	Robert Tweddell		Sandy Bay Reserve, Treaty 1 (under care of Agent Martineau)
Staggville Mission	John Sinclair		Manitoba Village, Treaty 2
St. Albert R. C. Mission and Industrial School	Rev. Father Leduc, Principal		Orphans' Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6
St. Peters, North	W. H. Prince		St. Peter's Reserve, Treaty 1
do South	Rev. H. Cochrane		do do
do East, Protestant.	James Settee, jun.		do do
do Roman Catholic.	Rev. Père Allard		do do
Touchwood Hills	Chas. Pratt		Gordon Reserve, Treaty 4
Vermillion, Irene Training School, Peace River	E. J. Lawrence, Principal		Athabasca District, outside treaty limits
Water Hen River	Jules Tabouret		Water Hen River Reserve, Treaty 2
White Fish Lake	Jas. A. Youmans		James Seenum's Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6
Total, Manitoba & North-West Territories			

MENT No. 3—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
28	21	25	24	25	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
20	13	19	11	6	1	1	.....	2	2	
27	8	19	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	8	16	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18	8	15	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
52	27	22	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	14	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	22	22	2	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	
28	25	16	15	23	.....	21	.....	18	.....	
24	12	18	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
35	16	28	14	16	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
25	14	20	7	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
16	11	9	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
49	32	31	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	19	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	
43	19	23	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	12	12	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
34	24	28	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18	12	13	12	8	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	
28	28	21	18	20	18	18	12	20	20	
39	29	35	23	28	8	15	13	10	10	
45	31	35	23	24	20	20	16	45	45	
34	25	29	15	14	5	9	.....	.....	.....	
19	8	11	12	9	8	8	.....	12	12	
19	12	19	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	12	13	12	10	3	9	5	.....	.....	
38	30	30	19	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	
25	17	25	19	12	.....	10	.....	25	.....	
1,823	1,083	1,338	852	793	139	241	71	461	147	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		$ cts.	
Alert Bay	A. J. Hall	$12 *per capita* up to $360 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's school, which has a special grant of $500 p. an.	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Bella Bella	W. B. Cuyler		
Hesquiaht	Rev. A. J. Brabant		
Kincolith	W. H. Collison		
Kyuquaht	Rev. Jos. Nicolaye		
Masset	C. Harrison		
Naas River	Mary A. Green		
Port Simpson	S. M. Lawrence		
St. Mary's Mission	Sister A. Martin		
Total, British Columbia			

MENT No. 3—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
21	9	16	7	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	
48	12	48	22	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	28	30	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
51	27	44	24	32	2	24	.....	40	40	
25	24	16	18	18	3	18	.....	25	.....	
60	41	27	21	28	.....	19	.....	60	.....	
26	20	25	10	19	.....	20	.....	19	.....	
82	35	64	23	46	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	
26	26	22	22	23	17	19	.....	25	25	
369	222	294	177	259	52	131	.....	178	65	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3, showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario	1,952
Quebec	441
Nova Scotia	75
New Brunswick	113
Prince Edward Island	16
Manitoba and North-West Territories	1,823
British Columbia	369
Total	4,789

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.

Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Algonquins of Carleton	26
do Golden Lake	81
do Renfrew	673
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	572
do Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.	794
do of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble	510
do of Snake Island	134
do of Rama	240
do of Saugeen	347
do of Nawash	397
do of Beausoleil	318
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson (Muskoka District)	111
Moravians of the Thames	272
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	158
do Rice Lake	92
do Scugog	44
do Alnwick	232
do New Credit	226
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	975
Oneidas of the Thames	770
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—	
Cockburn Island	46
Sheshegwaning	149
West Bay	248
Sucker Creek	107
Shequiandah	130
Sucker Lake	39
South Bay	61
Wikwemikong	800
Wikwemikongsing	145
Obidgewong	19
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—	
Fort William	402
Red Rock or Helen Island	166
Pays Plat	45
Lake Nipegon	476
Pic River	245
Long Lake	333
Michipicotin and Big Heads	295
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—	
Thessalon River	176
Maganettawan	163
Spanish River	509
White Fish Lake	156
Mississagua River	141
Onewaiegoes	61

Serpent River	91
French River	81
Tahgaiwenene	148
White Fish River	73
Parry Island	73
Shawanaga	116
Henvy's Inlet	186
Lake Nipissing	155
Temogamingue	97
Dokis	60
Garden River	329
Batchewana Bay	397
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,216
Wyandotts of Anderdon	98
Total	17,004

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis			293
do	Bécancour		39
Algonquins of Desert			410
do	Témiscamingue		136
do	South Pontiac / North do		1,028
do	Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa		14
do	Beauman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa		1
do	Mulgrave, Derry	do ...	15
do	St. Angélique	do ...	6
do	Hartwell	do ...	25
do	North Nation	do ...	11
do	River Rouge, North	do ...	31
do	Hull (City)	do ...	3
do	Hull	do ...	5
do	Gatineau (Village)	do ...	1
do	Wright	do ...	8
do	Egan, Maniwaki	do ...	225
do	Aumond	do ..	1
do	Unorganized Territory	do ...	320
do	Argenteuil		24
do	Shefford		2
do	Bagot		1
do	Danville (Village)		2
do	Victoriaville		8
do	St. Médard		1
do	Mégantic		2
do	L'Islet		21
do	Beauce		2
do	Kamouraska		2
do	St. Timothée		2
do	Côteau Landing (Village)		4
do	St. Urbain		4
do	Point au Pic (Village)		4
do	St. Joachim		1
do	Quebec (City)		5

Algonquins of Quebec (County)		33
do	Champlain	379
do	Montreal (City)	13
do	Laval	1
do	Rimouski	39
do	St. Sylvestre	2
do	Three Rivers	11
do	Stanstead	10
do	Montcalm	9
do	Joliette	1
do	Berthier	53
do	Iberville	7
do	Maskinongé	18
do	St. Maurice	174
do	Compton	10
do	Portneuf	2
Amalicites of	Témiscouata	73
do	Viger	110
Hurons of Lorette		288
Iroquois of Caughnawaga		1,569
do	St. Regis	1,122
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains		375
Micmacs of Gaspé		71
do	Maria	107
do	Restigouche	464
Montagnais of	Betsiamits	472
do	Escoumains	45
do	Godbout	47
do	Grand Romaine	277
do	Lake St. John	399
do	Mingan	149
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence		2,860
Seven Islands		288
	Total	12,135

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of	Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne	337
do	Kings County	75
do	Queens	102
do	Lunenberg	58
do	Halifax	110
do	Hants	170
do	Colchester	100
do	Cumberland	77
do	Pictou	189
do	Antigonish and Guysboro'	150
do	Richmond	245
do	Inverness	81
do	Victoria	109
do	Cape Breton	252
	Total	2,055

PROVINCE OF NEW NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Restigouche	34
do Gloucester	44
do Northumberland	429
do Kent	343
do Westmoreland	76
Amalicites of Madawaska	33
do Victoria	170
do Carleton	68
do Charlotte	63
do St. Johns	11
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens County	275
Total	1,546

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	307

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1	3,284
do do do 2	901
do Sauteux do 3	2,620
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4	5,301
do do do do 5	3,307
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6	8,126
Blachfeet of Treaty No. 7	6,415
Resident Sioux	2,000
Total	31,954

Peace River District	2,038
Athabasca do	8,000
McKenzie do	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016
Labrador (Canadian Interior)	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

West Coast Agency.

Ahhousaht	294
Clao-qu aht	305
Chaic-cles-aht	147
Ehatt-is-aht	145
Emlh-wilh-laht	215
Hosh-que-aht	224
Howchuk-lis-aht	52
Kel-seem-aht	155
Ky-wk-aht	597
Match-itl-aht	74
Mooach-aht	258
Nitten-aht	269
Nooch-alh-laht	142

Oi-aht	235
Opitches-aht	51
Pacheen-aht	80
Too-qu-aht	32
Tsesh-aht	170
Total	3,445

Fraser River Agency.

Assylitch	29
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3	49
Capitano Creek	40
Cheam	151
Chehales	138
Co-quit-lum	51
Co-qua-piet	65
Cla-hoose	97
Douglas	127
Ewa hoos	85
Em-alcom	60
False Creek	52
Harrison Mouth	52
Hope	127
Katsey	107
Klatanars	32
Langley	126
Matsqui	72
Mission—Burrard Inlet	206
Misqueam	132
New Westminster	292
Nicoamen	26
Ohamillo	72
Pemberton Meadows	148
Popkum	34
Samamhoo	114
Schurye	24
Sechelt	261
Skokale	45
Skowall	76
Skukem Chuck	91
Skulteen	45
Semaccom	48
Seymour Creek	32
Squah	108
Squatils	91
Squamish—Hon Sound	300
Sliammon	283
Slumagh	41
Squehala	28
Squeam	47
Sumas, No. 1	27
do No. 2	63
do No. 3	34
Syuay	38
Texes Lake	59
To-ylee	53

Tsonassan	93
Wadington Harbor	66
Whonock	42
Yak-y-you	53
Yale	253
Total	4,787

Kamloops Agency.

Chat-a-way	14
Cho mok	22
Chuk-chu-quaeh-u	130
Ha-im	26
Ha-la-ha	12
Ha-la-ut	142
Halt-kum	141
Hluk-kluk-a-tan	78
Kamloops	240
Ka-mus	60
Ka-pa-tsi-tsan	44
Ke-ka-lus	23
Kit-tsa-wat	22
Ku-a-ut	80
M-pak-tam	17
Ne-pa	16
Nes-ikeep	38
N-hu-meen	29
Ni-ca-o-min	40
N-wa-ih	2
N-ka-tsam	96
N-kum-cheen	88
N-ky-a	56
N-qua-kin	57
Pas-ka	16
Pimiuos and Pak-a-ist	52
Sh-ha-ha-nih	86
Siska	45
Skaap	14
Skappa	22
Ski-chis-tan	84
Sku-wha	18
Skuggy	67
S-na-ha-em	22
Spa-ki-um	30
S-pap-tsin	29
Spuggum	131
Stlahl-iltch	63
Strynne	48
Su-uk	23
Tl-kum-cheen	196
Tluh-ta-us	141
T-qua-yaum	137
Ze-ut	9
Total	2,706

Ccwichan Agency.

Che-erno	75
Comea-kin	95
Clem-clemalats	160
Comox	51
Discovery Island	9
Esquimalt	30
Galiano Island	13
Hel-alt	27
Hatch Point	6
Kil-pan-hus	5
Ke-nip-sim	63
Kok-si-lah	26
Kul-leets	86
Ll-mal-ches	25
Lyach-sun	82
Mal-a-hut	17
Mayne Island	11
Nanaimo	198
Pan-que-chin	69
Pender Island	4
Penel-a-kut	239
Punt-ledge	31
Qua-michan	251
Qual i-cum	23
Sick-a-meen	31
Sno-no-wus	14
Somenos	92
Songhees	115
Sooke	30
Tsar-out	47
Tsart-ilp	88
Tse-kum	34
Tsussie	40
Total	2,087

Kwawkewlth Agency.

Ah-knaw-ah-mish	69
Ah-mah-oo, Saieh-kioil-tachs	32
Ah-wah-eet-tla-la	51
Keope-e-no	20
Kose-kemoe	145
Klah-wit-sis	107
Klass-ki-no	14
Kwawt-se-no	34
Kwaw-she-lah	47
Kwaw-waw-i-nuck	46
Kwaw-kewlch	65
Kwe-ah-kah	59
Kwe-ah kah, Saich-kioie-tachs	39
Kwick-so-te-no	50

Mah-tee-cetp	63
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	165
Na-knock-to	124
Nim-keesh	162
Nco-we-tee	101
Ta-nock-teuch	120
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	148
Waw-lis-knahkewlth	48
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	83
We-wai ai-kum do	52
We-wai-ai-kai do	125
Total	1,969

Okanagan Agency.

Cheh-chewe-hem	77
En-ke-mip	46
En-ke-map-o-tricks	186
Hun-ka sis-ket	25
Kerem-eeos	73
Ni-ack	127
Penticton	126
Quin-sha-atin	30
Quss-kan-aht	30
Shen-nos-quan-kin	52
Spah-a-man	166
Spallum acheen	65
Yon-kt	17
Total	1,020

William's Lake Agency.

Alexandria	63
Alkali Lake	170
Anahim's Tribe	193
Anderson Lake	69
Bridge River	78
Canoe Creek	175
Cayoosh Creek	80
Cheewack	15
Clinton	50
Dog Creek	13
Fountain	203
High Bar	40
Kaninis' Tribe	98
Kioch's Tribe	45
Lillooet	117
Pavilion	69
Pashilquia	36
Quesnelle	64
Seton Lake	143
Soda Creek	71
Toosey's Tribe	96
Williams' Lake	146
Total	2,034

No Agents have as yet been appointed for the following Bands, namely:—

Bellacoola } Hiletsuck }	2,500
Hydah	2,500
Kootenay	400
Siccanee	500
Tahelie	1,000
Tsimpsheean	5,000
Bands not visited	8,522
Total	20,422

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	17,004
Quebec	12,135
Nova Scotia	2,055
New Brunswick	1,546
Prince Edward Island	307
Manitoba and North-West Territories	31,954
Peace River District	2,038
Athabasca District	8,000
McKenzie District	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016
Labrador (Canadian Interior)	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000
British Columbia	38,470
Total	129,525

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR, Clerk of Statistics,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BIR

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1885.	Under Crop, 1884.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
61	Kee-se-koo-we-nin	Riding Mountain	70	49½	.....	50	125
62	Shap-way-na-tung, formerly Way-way-se-cappo	Bird Tail Creek	82	60	70	60	100
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	150	150	100	150	130
64	Côté	Fort Pelly	106	94	106	106	220
65	The Key	do	76	72	50	50	125
66	Kee-see-kouse	do	70	63½	70	70	135
	Instructor Pierre Contoise	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	South Quill	Rolling River	46¾	46¾	.....	47	25
	Instructor Chas. Lawford	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountain	100	107	52	500	80
69	Ocean Man	do	110	101	55	300	80
	Instructor A. Campbell	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	White Bear	do	75	85	27½	60	35

CROOKED LAKES, ASSINIBOIA

	Instructor J. Nichol	Crooked Lakes	1	1	.....	.....	.....
71	O-cha-pow-ace, formerly Ka-ke-she-way	do	113	91	74	120	177
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	81	69	55	220	124
73	Cow-e-sess	do	333	279	85½	587	340
73a	Ouch-an-ess	Leach Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Sa-ki-may	Crooked Lakes	28	28	16½	52	150
	Instructor W. S. Grant	Indian Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat	do	170	134	55½	142	150
	Instructor P. J. Williams	File Hills	5½	1½	8	12	60
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do	40	38½	55	40	85
82	Okaneese	do	27⅛	27⅛	41	50	85
83	Star Blanket	do	32	30	30½	34	75
84	Little Black Bear	do	44¾	44¾	47	50	90

MUS-COW

	Instructor R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	½	½	.....	½	30
75	Pi-a-pot	do	116	104	22	70	277
	Instructor S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	2	1⅞	10	2	40
79	Pasquah	do	270	218½	189½	350	225
	Instructor D. McIntosh	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung	do	97	43¾	68	84	210

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

TLE.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
5	17	20	5½	1	½	.....	½	40	85	160	600	100
22	15	2	19	1	½	.....	½	50	75	.....	1,900	100
80	25	30	12	1	¼	1	¼	500	250	300	1,200	100
13	10	52	13	3	1½	.....	1½	.....	50	100	100	10
25	.....	33½	8½	2½	1	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
14	.....	34	11	2	1	.....	1½	.....	.....	50	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	10	18	1¼	¾	.....	¾	250	.....	200	1,500	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	5	40	17	2	1	.....	2	350	.....	150	1,700	100
40	.....	39	17	2	1	.....	2	350	.....	150	1,700	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	26	17	2	1	.....	2	150	.....	50	1,700	100

RESERVE, FILE HILLS.

.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	4	4	9	4	.....	.....	1	650	120	60	370	120
41	.....	11	8	6	.....	.....	3	70	.....	.....	350	180
168	36	23	35	10	.....	.....	7	1,710	590	240	1,890	220
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	180	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	8	45	25	1	.....	3	250	.....	15	900	300
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
18	.....	10	5½	3	.....	.....	2	100	.....	150	150	60
10¾	.....	3	5½	5	.....	.....	3	100	.....	30	150	100
11½	.....	6	3½	7	.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	75	70
25¼	.....	6	6½	4	.....	.....	3	200	.....	75	180	40

PE-TUNG'S.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	15	16	25	.....	5	10½	62	.....	.....	100	50
.....	.....	1	½	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
153	16	19	16⅜	7½	3	.....	3	No report.			400	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6¾	2½	16½	7½	6	2	.....	1½	66	.....	20	50	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

TOUCHWOOD

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	Grain and Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1885.	Under Crop, 1884.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
.....	Instructor J. H. Gooderham	Little Touchwood Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
85	Mus-cow-e-quahn	do	95	95	60	85	130
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	29	15½	15	20	50
90	do	Nut Lake					
.....	Instructor Louis Couture	Touchwood Hills	35	1½	.....	2	20
86	George Gordon	do	118	117½	115	100	225
87	Day Star	do	86	44½	67	70	120
88	Tah-we-ke-si-qua-pe, formerly Kah-wah-kah-toose	do	85	34½	78½	60	75

PRINCE

.....	Instructor John Tomkins	Duck Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	One Arrow	South Branch	158	.....	93	.....	.....
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	204	34	121½	600	.....
97	Beardy	do	275	30	201½	450	.....
97	Che-kas-tay-pay-sin	South Branch	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
99	John Smith	do	.....	.....	411	.....	.....
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
101	William Tuatt	Sturgeon Lake	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
.....	Instructor G. Chaffee	Snake Plains	71	11	39½	200	.....
102	Pe-te-qua-key	Muskeg Lake	105	.....	58½	220	.....
103	Mistowasis	Snake Plains	235	29	183½	440	185
104	Star Blanket or Ah-tah-kah-koop	do	260	29½	177	450	195
105	Ko-pah-a-wa-ke-num	Meadow Lake	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
106	Ken-ne-mo-ta-yo	Assiniboine Lake	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

BATTLE

.....	Instructor C. M. Daunais	Eagle Hills	33	.....	½	.....	.....
108	Red Pheasant	do	150	40	170	160	75
109	Mosquito	do					
110	Bear's Head	do	95	49	152	140	125
111	Lean Man	do					
.....	Instructor George Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	Moosomin	do	124	59	124	500	50
.....	Instructor J. Fitzpatrick	Battle River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Sweet Grass	do	237	17	128	300	150
.....	Instructor A. Mannix	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	Poundmaker	do	237	17	128	300	150
	Instructor A. Suffern	Battle River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	Thunder Child / Napahase	do / do	95	75¼	84	950	46
	Instructor J. Craig	Battleford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Little Pine	do	60	.....	28½	20	75

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

HILLS.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
32½	.....	35	21½	4	1	.....	1	395	.....	314	418	54
.....	.....	7½	3½	4½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
.....	.....	.....	¾	½	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
65½	.....	32	14½	4	1½	.....	.....	720	.....	275	144	100
26	.....	6	7½	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
12	.....	10½	8½	3	½	.....	.....	100	.....	70	98	.....

ALBERT.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	6	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	¾	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	400
.....	.....	20	4½	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FORD.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	15	3	10	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
.....	4	15	8	12	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	160	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	35	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	⅓	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

FORT

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1885.	Under Crop, 1884.	Fenced.	Hay, cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
	Instructor Geo. G. Mann	Union Lake	¼	.....	¼	.....	300
119	See-ras-kootch	do	306	.....	244	400	.....
							VICT
	Instructor C. Carson	Saddle Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
125	Late Little Hunter	do	137	.....	102	.....	100
126	Mus-keg-wa-tic, H.M.	Washatanow Creek	17	.....	17	.....	20
127	Blue Quill, H.M	Egg Lake	30	.....	30	.....	10
128	Seenum	Whitefish Lake	134	.....	115	.....	250
129	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche	7	.....	7	.....	40
130	Antoine, H.M	Hearts Lake	9	.....	9	.....	15
131	Ka-qua-num, H.M.	Beaver Lake	5	.....	5	.....	10
							EDMO
	Instructor W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui Barre	16½	10	16½	250	35
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	120	110	77	1400	90
133	Alexis	Stony Lake	32	32	30	800	50
134	Alexander	Lac la Nonne	130	125	100	1800	140
135	Enoch C. Potac	Near Edmonton	120	102	.....	1300	60
	Iron Head	White Lake	11	10½	.....	500	15
	Instructor J. W. Shields	Near Edmonton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Pass-pass-chase	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							PEACE
	Instructor John Lee	Bear's Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Ermine Skin	do	89½	43¾	48	.....	86
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake	29	27	17½	.....	45
	Instructor J. Aylwin	Bear's Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Sampson	do	79	50	52¾	.....	106
139	Bobtail	Battle River	31	31	20	.....	49
	Instructor John Norris	Peace Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Che-poos-te-quahn	do	19	3	13¾	.....	45
							SARCEE
	Instructor William Grier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	60	46	.....	50	.....
142	Chinniquy	do	50	37	.....	55	.....
143	Jacob	do	60	43	.....	100	.....
	Instructor W. C. De Balinhard	.....	9½	9½	29½	9½	36
145	Bull's Head	Calgary	102	103	79	95	.....

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

PITT.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ORIA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NTON.

.....	5	4½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	60	200	.....
35	.....	60	10	3	2	.....	.....	350	.....	900	750	50
4	.....	10	12	4	2	.....	.....	40	.....	150	1500	200
25	.....	80	10	8	2	.....	.....	250	.....	1200	750	100
15	.....	74	6	4	3	.....	.....	150	.....	1110	700	.....
.....	.....	4	5	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	400	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	33	7	1	1	.....	.....	550	.....	825	1750	.....

HILLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6½	.....	28½	7	2	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	427	1831	480
11	.....	11	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	157	1000	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	17	19	5	2	.....	1	30	.....	250	2537	800
10	.....	16	4	1	.....	.....	1	15	.....	250	432	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	.....

RESERVE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	12	20	4	.....	5	.....	.....	84	800	500
.....	.....	9	4	18	2	.....	4	.....	.....	63	650	400
.....	.....	10	5	20	3	.....	5	.....	.....	70	700	500
.....	1½	.....	3	3½	1½	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	100	500
.....	15	10	55	11	6	.....	5	.....	300	.....	3,000	1,000

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BLACKFOOT

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	Grain and Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1885.	Under Crop, 1884.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Instructor G. H. Wheatley	Blackfoot Crossing	1	1	25½	.....	60
146	Crowfoot	do	145¾	141¾	113¾	157¾	.....
	Instructor J. M. Scott	do	¼	¼	.....	¼	70
146	Old Sun	do	112	112	96	112	.....
							BLOOD
	Instructor W. F. Parker	Near Fort McLeod	25	24½	12¾	25	18
147	Eagle Tail	do	107	93	74¼	66	5
	Instructor Robert Whitney	do	63½	51	.....	6	60
148	Red Crow	do	250	195	164	260	.....
							SIO
No. of Farm. 57	.....	Bird Tail Creek	304	304	205	120	275
58	.....	Oak River	260	260	139	600	325
59	.....	Oak Lake	75	35	25	.....	60
60	.....	Turtle Mountains	44¾	38	17	38	30
78	.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes	158	153	110¾	240	80
94	.....	Moose Woods	55	.....	33	.....	.....

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

CROSSING.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					and onions							
.....	16½	2	78	22½	10½	12¾	.....	.....	425	50	7,580	835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	.....	49	37	9	8	.....	.....	350	.....	6,035	13,400

RESERVE.

.....	20	1	¾	.....	.....	2	¾	.....	426	14	10	.....
4	12	.....	48	8	.....	9	12	40	150	.....	2,200	80
6	41	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	100	251	20	50	.....
.....	21	.....	137	8	10	12	7	.....	117	.....	6,000	.....

UX.

197	40	22	22	3	1½	1	16	2,500	300	200	2,500	300
173	11	.....	84	4	2	.....	30	2,300	130	.....	8,000	400
14	9	.....	3	1	½	.....	7½	115	80	.....	300	80
30	.....	.....	3	1	½	.....	3½	300	.....	.....	375	100
87	.....	35	25	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	600	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BIR

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
61	Kee-se-koo-we-nin	Riding Mountain	30			720	
62	Shap-way-na-tung, formerly Way-way-se-cappo	Bird Tail Creek	30			110	
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	30			177	
64	Côté	Fort Pelly	5			264	
65	The Key	do				70	
66	Kee-see-kouse	do				175	
	Instructor Pierre Contoise	do					1
67	South Quill	Rolling River	20			121	1
	Instructor Chas. Lawford	do					
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountain	20			86	
69	Ocean Man	do	20			92	
	Instructor A. Campbell	do					1
70	White Bear	do	20			133	

Crooked Lakes, Assiniboia

	Instructor J. Nichol	Crooked Lakes					4
71	O-cha-pow-ace, formerly Ka-ke-she-way	do				240	
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do				246	
73	Cow-e-sess	do				232	
73a	Ouch-an-ess	Leach Lake				27	
74	Ta-ki-may	Crooked Lakes				136	
	Instructor W. S. Grant	Indian Head					3
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat	do	10	4		279	
	Instructor P. J. Williams	File Hills					4
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do				129	
82	Okaneese	do				73	
83	Star Blanket	do				87	
84	Little Black Bear	do				132	

Mus-cow-

	Instructor R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley					3
75	Pi-a-pot	do		8		386	
	Instructor S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes					3
79	Pas-quah	do		No rep		260	
	Instructor D. McIntosh	do					3
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung	do				167	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

TLE.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	7	6	.....	2.....	Grain a failure.
.....	14	2	.....	3	Grain a failure; potatoes fair; turnips poor.
.....	16	8	.....	.....	Grain partially successful; potatoes fair; turnips poor.
.....	20	12	.....	2.....	Grain a failure, and only one or two Indians have half a crop of potatoes among the three bands at Fort Pelly.
.....	9	2	.....	.....	
.....	10	6	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4	.....	.....	2.....	Grain very good; also potatoes.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6	.....	.....	10 houses; 5 stables.....	At Moose Mountain, grain partially successful; potatoes very good; turnips a failure. Owing to considerable sickness at Pheasant Rump's, they removed to another part of the reserve, built new houses and burned down old ones.
.....	8	3	.....	11 do ; 4 do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	7	2	.....	12 houses; 4 stables	

RESERVE, FILE HILLS.

3	11	.....	.....	1 house; 2 stables; 1 storehouse	
.....	13	21	.....	13 houses; 2 stables	
.....	11	17	.....	11 do ; 5 do	
.....	27	66	1	29 do ; 27 do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This band lives mainly by hunting, and does little or no farming.
.....	8	6	.....	11 houses; 2 stables	
3	13	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	Wheat not so good as expected; barley poor. Includes Long Lodge's band.
.....	4	50	.....	58 houses; 14 stables.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	2 houses; 1 storehouse; 3 stables	Crops a failure. A great deal of hay was burnt by prairie fires.
.....	6	5	.....	14 houses; 6 stables	
.....	8	5	.....	11 do ; 5 do	
.....	6	3	.....	8 do ; 5 do	
.....	8	12	.....	12 do ; 5 do	

PE-TUNG'S.

3	4	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	18 tons of hay were burnt by prairie fires.
.....	12	32	.....	11 houses; 12 stables.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	2 houses; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	Potatoes and barley are a failure; a great deal of hay and three stables burnt by prairie fires.
.....	23	20	2	42 houses; 15 stables	
5	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse ...	Crops were a failure. A large quantity of hay was burnt by prairie fires.
.....	13	30	1	15 houses; 10 stables.....	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and Touchwood

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
.....	Instructor J. H. Gooderham.....	Little Touchwood Hills..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
85	Mus-cow-e-quahn...	do ...	.....	.....	.....	282	.....
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	}	.....	.....	311	.....
90	do	Nut Lake					
.....	Instructor Louis Couture..... ...	Touchwood Hills..... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
				Onions.			
86	George Gordon.....	do	10	1½	.....	202	.....
87	Day Star.....	do	.....	.....	.....	113	.....
88	Tah-we-ke-si-qua-pe, formerly Kah-wah-kah-toose	do	.....	.....	.....	166	.....

PRINCE

.....	Instructor John Tomkins	Duck Lake.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2
95	One Arrow.	South Branch.	.....	.....	.....	92	.....
96	Okemasis.....	Duck Lake	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
97	Beardy	do	.....	.....	.....	140	.....
98	Che-kas-tay-pay-sin.....	South Branch.....	....	.....	.....	52	.....
99	John Smith	do	.....	.....	.....	186	.....
100	James Smith.....	Fort à la Corne.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....
101	William Tuatt.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	148	.....
.....	Instructor G. Chaffee	Snake Plains	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
102	Pe-te-qua-key	Muskeg Lake	.....	.....	.....	129	.....
103	Mistowasis	Snake Plains	.....	.....	.....	190	.....
104	Star Blanket or Ah-tah-kah-koop	do	.....	.....	.....	180	.....
105	Ko-pah-a-wa-ke-num.....	Meadow Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Ken-ne-mo-ta-yo.....	Assiniboine Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BATTLE

.....	Instructor C. M. Daunais.....	Eagle Hills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
108	Red Pheasant.....	do	.....	.....	.....	142	.....
109	Mosquito	do	}	.....	.....	259	.....
110	Bear's Head	do					
111	Lean Man	do					
.....	Instructor George Applegarth....	Jack Fish Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
112	Moosomin	do	.....	.....	.....	145	.....
.....	Instructor J. Fitzpatrick.....	Battle River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED

HILLS.

Horse or Cattle Power.				Building.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
1	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	
.....	15	30	.....	17 houses; 12 stables	
.....	7	30	5	7 do 1 do	
2	.....	.....	.....	2 houses; 1 storehouse; 3 stables.....	
.....	8	16	6	32 houses; 15 stables	Crops only partially successful. A good deal of damage has been done by prairie fires.
.....	8	5	.....	14 do 5 do	
.....	8	8	.....	17 do 5 do	

ALBERT.

1	2 mules	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse	
.....	.....	.....	.....	15 houses; 6 stables; 2 other buildings	
.....	2	4	.....	12 houses; 6 stables; 2 other buildings.....	
.....	.....	14	.....	18 houses; 5 stables; 2 other buildings	No report of crops.
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 houses; 2 stables...	
.....	.....	.....	.....	24 do 20 do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do 6 do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	16 do 10 do	
3	.....	.....	.....	2 do 1 barn; 1 pigsty; 4 stables.	
1	5	.....	.....	10 houses; 9 stables.....	
.....	18	18	2	25 do 20 do 2 other buildings.....	Grain only partially successful; the root crop is also small.
.....	16	17	.....	23 houses; 18 stables; 2 other buildings.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 houses; 2 stables.	These bands did not put in any crops this year, being disturbed by the rebellion.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7 do 1 do	

FORD.

2	6	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 3 stables	
.....	9	5	2	18 houses; 2 stables.....	Grain was sown in Battleford, trusting that, although very late, a return might be had The grain crop, comparatively speaking, was a failure, yet the straw furnished good fodder The turnip crop failed through the seed having been put in too late to be benefitted by the spring rains, as it would not sprout during the succeeding drought. This lateness of arrival was also owing to the rebellion.
1	22	10	.....	40 do 3 do	
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	
.....	5	12	.....	10 houses; 3 stables	
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable.....	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BATTLEFORD—

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
113	Sweet Grass	do				247	
	Instructor A. Mannix	do					1
114	Poundmaker	do				202	
	Instructor A. Suffern	Battle River					1
115	Thunder Child Napahase	do do				253	
	Instructor J. Craig	Battleford					2
116	Little Pine	do				311	

FORT

	Instructor Geo. G. Mann	Onion Lake					2
119	See-ras-kootch	do				211	

VICT

	Instructor C. Carson	Saddle Lake					4
125	Late Little Hunter	do				97	
126	Mus-keg-wa-tic, H.M	Washatanow Creek				81	
127	Blue Quill, H.M	Egg Lake				59	
128	Seenum	Whitefish Lake				340	
129	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche				176	
130	Antoine, H.M.	Hearts Lake				79	
131	Ka-qua-num, H M	Beaver Lake				160	

EDMO

	Instructor W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui Barre					4
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	25			64	
133	Alexis	Stony Lake	100			141	
134	Alexander	Lac la Nonne	50			217	
135	Enoch C. Potac	Near Edmonton	50			171	
	Iron Head	White Lake	25			60	
	Instructor J. W. Shields	Near Edmonton					1
136	Pass-pass-chase	do				225	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

Roots Sown and Harvested.

Concluded.

Horse or Cattle Power.				Building.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	16	20	.....	31 houses; 10 stables.....	Grain was sown in Battleford, trusting that, although very late, a return might be had. The grain crop, comparatively speaking, was a failure, yet the straw furnished good fodder. The turnip crop failed through the seed having been put in too late to be benefited by the spring rains, as it would not sprout during the succeeding drought. This lateness of arrival was also owing to the rebellion.
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable	
.....	13	30	.....	28 houses; 10 stables.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable.	
.....	9	19	.....	15 houses; 3 stables	
1	.....	.....	.....	....	
.....	8	42	.....	13 houses, 3 stables	

PITT.

3	7	.....	.....	2 houses; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	Old farm house and stable were burnt during rebellion.
....	20	7	.....	21 houses; 9 stables	

ORIA.

2	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	2 other buildings.
.....	3	14	1	11 houses; 8 stables	
.....	4	7	.....	11 do 2 do	No crops were put in this year in consequence of the outbreaks at Saddle and Frog Lakes.
.....	2	9	.....	9 do 1 do	
.....	1	18	.....	38 do 26 do	
.....	1	2	.....	10 do 5 do	
.....	2	.....	.....	12 do 1 do	
....	.....	30	1	13 do 1 do	

NTON.

6	2 oxen 3m'les	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 2 stables	Wheat only partially successful.
....	10	40	.....	19 houses; 6 stables	
.....	4	43	.....	12 do 4 do	
1	16	58	.....	38 do 7 do	
.....	10	35	.....	18 do 1 do	
....	2	10	.....	6 do 2 do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 storehouse	No report of crop received.
.....	.....	.....	.....	13 houses; 5 stables; 1 other building	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

PEACE

No. of Reserve	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Grrden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush	Corn.		
	Instructor John Lee	Bear's Hill					1
137	Ermine Skin	do				125	
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake				92	
	Instructor J. Aylwin	Bear's Hill					1
138	Sampson	do				311	
139	Bobtail	Battle River				122	
	Instructor John Norris	Peace Hills					1
141	Che-poos-te-quahn	do				183	

SARCEE

	Instructor William Grier						1
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	40			269	
143	Chinniquy	do	20			132	
143	Jacob	do	40			248	
	Instructor W. C. De Balinhard		10				3
145	Bull's Head	Calgary	100			264	

BLACKFOOT

	Instructor G. H. Wheatley	Blackfoot Crossing					6
146	Crowfoot	do	5	185		1,289	
	Instructor J. M. Scott	do					2
156	Old Sun	do	246	125		862	

BLOOD

	Instructor W. F. Parker	Near Fort McLeod		20			5
147	Eagle Tail	do		20		942	
	Instructor Robert Whitney	do					9
148	Red Crow	do				2,310	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

Roots Sown and Harvested.

HILLS.

Horse or Cattle Power.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable.....	No report of crops yet received.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7 houses; 3 stables.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	7 do 4 do	Since survey houses at Pigeon Lake fishing grounds excluded, not being on Reserves. No report of crops yet received.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report of crops yet received.
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 houses; 4 stables.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 do 3 do 1 stor'hs	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 shanty.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 houses; 4 stables.....	Since survey houses at fishing grounds excluded, not being on Reserve. No report of crops yet received.

RESERVE.

.....	5	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	32 houses.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	24 do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	38 do	
2	6	.....	.....	2 houses; 1 ration and storehouse; 2 stables.....	Indian barley was destroyed by cattle.
.....	.....	.....	.....	37 houses.....	

CROSSING.

6	.....	.....	.....	3 houses; 3 storehoues; 1 stable; 1 ration house....	Carrots and onions were a failure.
.....	.....	350	109	37 houses	
4	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 ration house....	
.....	.....	190	.....	75 houses.....	

RESERVE.

7	1	.....	.....	1 house: 1 stable; 3 storehouses.....	
.....	.....	399	.....	83 houses.....	
8	3, & 2 mules	.....	.....	4 storehouses; 2 ration houses; 6 houses; 2 stables	Peas, turnips, carrots, &c., a total failure.
.....	.....	1,250	.....	200 houses.....	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

SIO

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
No. of Farm. 57	.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	40	.....	200	141	.....
58	.....	Oak River.....	100	.....	500	348	.....
59	.....	Oak Lake.....	20	.....	150	79	.....
60	.....	Turtle Mountainis.....	25	.....	20	40	.....
78	.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	.....	.....	.....	243	.....
94	.....	Moose Woods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Remarks.—It is impossible to show the result of the gardens, as the produce was eaten as soon as it came to maturity. The "Acres under Crop" are taken from returns ending 30th June, while those showing total acres broken are dated 30th September. Although many horses are shown as the private property of Indians, still they are but ponies, and in many instances unfitted for any work on a farm.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

UX.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	30	10	.....	1.....	All of this crop fair. Potatoes very good.
.....	30	12	.....	2.....	
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
.....	14	30	.....	45 houses; 10 stables.....	Grain a failure.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No crops this year, owing to rebellion.

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

Number of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Treaty No. 4.							
	Birtle Agency.							
61	Kee-see-koo-weenin	Riding Mountain	Salteaux	120	1	121		1 absent at Ebb and Flow Lake.
62	Shapwaynatung, formerly Way-way-secappo	Bird Tail Creek	do	110	1	111		1 in gaol.
63	The Gambler	Assiniboine River	do	177	2	179		do and 1 at Moose Mountains.
64	Coté	Fort Pelly	do	264		264		
65	The Key	do	do	219		219		
66	Kee-see-konse	do	do	175	1	176		
67	South Quill	Rolling River	do	121		121		
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountains	Assiniboine and Cree	86	2	88		
69	Ocean Man	do	do	92	3	95		
70	White Bear	do	do	133	6	139		
				1,497	16	1,513		
	Crooked Lakes Agency.							
71	Ochapowace, formerly Kake-sheway	Crooked Lakes	Cree	220	20	240		20 absent hunting.
72	Kakewistahaw	do	do	246		246		
73	Cowesess	do	Salteaux	200	32	232		32 absent working and hunting.
73*a*	Ouchaness	Leech Lake	do	32		32		
74	Sakimay	Crooked Lakes	do	140	5	145		5 absent hunting.
				838	57	895		
	Assiniboine Reserve Agency.							
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat or "Jack"	Indian Head	Assiniboine	273	1	274		1 in gaol. Long Lodge's band amalgamated with this one.
	Muscowpetung's Agency.							
75	Pia-pot	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	359	35	394		At Maple Creek and Sandy Hills.

79	Pasquah	do Lakes	do	257	.....	257		At Medicine Hat. Itinerants along C.P.R.
80	Muscowpetung	do Valley	do	182	30	212		
				798	65	863		
	File Hills Agency.							
81	Peepeekeesis	File Hills	Cree	119	5	124		2 in gaol; 3, wife and children of half-breed, not resident on reserve.
82	Okanese	do	do	77	6	83		6 in gaol.
83	Star Blanket	do	do	86	3	89		3 do
84	Little Black Bear	do	do	116	1	117		1 do
				398	15	413		
	Touchwood Hills Agency.							
85	Muscowequahn	Touchwood Hills	Cree	282	....	282		
86	George Gordon	do	do	202	....	202		
87	Day Star	do	do	113	.....	113		
88	Tah-we-kesiquape, formerly Kahwahkahtoose	do	do	166	4	170		4 absent, reported to be in Treaty 6.
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	do	311	.....	311		
90	do	Nut Lake	do					
				1,074	4	1,078		
	Total in Treaty No. 4						5,036	
	TREATY No. 6.							
	Prince Albert Agency.							
95	One Arrow	Opposite Batoche	Cree	92	.....	92		This band has been joined to that of Beardy.
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	do	70	30	100		This band took part in rebellion; some in States; others unsettled.
97	Beardy	do	do	100	40	140		do do do
98	Chekastaypaysin	South Saskatchewan	do	40	12	52		With Red Lake Salteaux.
99	John Smith	do	do	186	.....	186		
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne	do	142	.....	142	...	A number of these are always absent, hunting and making their own living in the vicinity of reserve.
101	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	do	148	.....	148		
102	Petequakey	Muskeg Lake	do	129	.....	129		This band has been incorporated with Attackakoop and Mistowasis.
103	Mistowasis	Snake Lake	do	190	.....	190		
104	Attackakoop or Star Blanket	Sandy Lake	do	180	....	180		
105	Kopahawakenum	Meadow Lake	do	58	.....	58		
106	Kennemotayo	Assiniboine Lake	do	106	.....	106		Reserve not surveyed, but live on intended location.
				1,441	82	1,523		

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885—*Continued.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	TREATY No. 6—*Continued.*							
	Battleford Agency.							
108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills	Cree	142	.....	142		
109	Mosquito	do	Stony	259	.....	259	.....	These three bands have been amalgamated.
110	Bear's Head	do	do					
111	Lean Man	do	do					
112	Moosomin	Jack Fish Creek	Cree	82	63	145	.....	59 went south after rebellion, and still keeping out of the way; 3 at Jack Fish Lake; 1 at Duck Lake.
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	do	200	47	247	.....	24 whereabouts unknown; 3 in prison; 6 at Thunder Child's reserve; 3 in Victoria district; 5 in Peace Hills district; 1 at Pitt; 1 at Poundmaker's; 1 at Little Pine's; 3 at Turtle Lake.
114	Poundmaker	do	do	168	34	202	.....	Chief and 3 men in gaol; 20 at the Nose or Sounding Lake; 1 at Sarcee Camp; 4 gone to the States; 1 at Qu'Appelle; 1 at Edmonton; 1 at Shell River; 2 unknown.
115	Thunder Child and Napahase	do	do	203	55	258	.....	44 absentees; some at Swift Current; some in States; 4 in prison; 4 at Sweet Grass; 1 at Little Pine's reserve; 1 at Frog Lake; 1 at Eagle Hills.
116	Little Pine	Battleford	do	172	139	311	.....	2 at Duck Lake; 3 at Buffalo Lake; 134 supposed to have gone to States, and to be on plains, as fugitives from justice.
117	Lucky Man	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Indians of this band have been incorporated with the other bands of Battleford district, some few having joined the Peace Hills reserves.
				1,226	338	1,564		
	Fort Pitt Agency.							
118	Big Bear	Fort Pitt	Cree	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Vide* "Stragglers."
119	Seekaskootch, Paymootayahsoo, Sweet Grass, Thunder Companion	Onion Lake	do	163	58	221	.....	20 at Battleford—wives of non-treaty men; 38 in the woods to the north hunting.

120	Weemisticooseawasis	Stony Lake	do		210	210	These three bands have all been joined and are at and about Moose Lake hunting; 83 left neighborhood of Pitt after surrender, and are scattered on plains and in woods hunting; some have gone south.
121	Oneepowohayo	Frog Lake	do				
122	Puskeahkewenin	do	do				
123	Keeheewin	Moose Lake	do		145	145	71 of this band are at Moose Lake sustaining themselves; 74 are absent on plains and in woods, keeping out of the way—fugitives from justice.
124	Kinoosayo	Cold Lake	Chippeweyan	100	23	123	23 away in woods to north hunting for living.
				263	436	699	
	Victoria Agency.						
125	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	89	8	97	2 in gaol; 6 in States.
126	Muskegwatie	Victoria	do	81	.....	81	
127	Blue Quill	do	do	54	5	59	5 on plains.
128	Seenum	Whitefish Lake	do	317	23	340	20 rebels at Moose Lake, keeping out of the way.
129	Pecaysees	Lac la Biche	do	166	10	176	10 absent. Chief in hiding, fearing justice.
130	Antoine	Hearts Lake	Chippeweyan	79	.....	79	
131	Kaquanum	Beaver Lake	Cree	153	7	160	7 at Edmonton awaiting trial.
				939	53	992	
	Edmonton Agency.						
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	Stony	49	15	64	15 living at Lac Ste. Anne's and Devil's Lake by fishing.
133	Alexis	Stony Lake	do	141	.....	141	
134	Alexander	Lac la Nonne	do	217	....	217	
135	Enoch le Potac	Stony Plains	Cree	100	71	171	71 wives of non-treaty men, and Indians non-resident on reserve.
136	Paspaschase	Edmonton	do	225	.....	225	
	Iron-head	White Lake	Stony	60	.....	60	Branch of Alexis' band.
				792	86	878	
	Peace Hills Agency.						
137	Ermineskin	Bear's Hill	Cree	123	2	125	2 gone south.
138	Sampson	do	do	300	11	311	4 at Edmonton; 3 at Frog Lake; 1 at Whitefish Lake; 3 on the plains.
		do	do	108	14	122	13 at Calgary; 1 on the plains.
139	Bobtail	do	do	89	3	92	3 at Wolf Creek.
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake	do	180	3	183	2 at Lac la Nonne; 1 on the plains.
141	Chepoostequahn	Wolf Creek	Stony				
				800	33	833	
	Total in Treaty No. 6						6,489

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885—*Continued.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	TREATY No. 7.							
	Sarcee Reserve Agency.							
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	Stony	267	2	269	.....	Absent hunting.
142	Chinniquy	do	do	130	2	132	.....	do
143	Jacob	do	do	245	1	246	.....	do
145	Bull's Head	Calgary	Sarcee	264	.....	264		
				906	5	911		
	Blackfoot Crossing Agency.							
146	Crowfoot	Nor' and Sou' Bow River.	Blackfoot	1,289	....	1,289		
146	Old Sun	do	do	862	.....	862		
				2,151	....	2,151		
	Blood Reserve Agency.							
147	Eagle Tail	Old Man's River	Piegans	942	.....	942		
148	Red Crow	Belly River	Bloods	2,309	1	2,310	.....	1 in penitentiary.
				3,251	1	3,252		
	Total in Treaty No. 7...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,314	

222

STRAGGLERS.

Indians having no Location or having no recognized Chief; and Indian Women married to Non-Treaty Men who do not hold land on the Reserves.

.....	In Carlton District	.....	Crees	.....	.....	50		
.....	Battleford do	.....	do	.....	.....	250	.....	87 gone to United States with Little Poplar.
.....	Edmonton do	.....	do	.....	.....	60		
.....	Treaties 4 and 7	.....	do & Salteaux	.....	.....	100	.....	Itinerants along and in vicinity of C.P.R.

.....	*Foremost Man*	.....	*do do*	.....	.....	*200*	.....	*In vicinity of Medicine Hat and Maple Creek.*
.....	*Big Bear's band*	.....	*do*	.....	.....	494	.....	10 on Thunder Child's reserve, in Battleford district; some distributed among other bands; the rest on plains and in U.S.—fugitives from justice.
.....	Beaver Hills Lake Indians	.....	Salteaux	.....	.....	8		
.....	Orphans of St. Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	30		
				.....	.....	1,192		

NON-TREATY INDIANS.

.....	.....	Salteaux Indians	Salteaux	58	.....	58		
.....	.....	Yellow Sky	do	90	.....	90		
57	Enoch	Bird Tail Creek	Sioux	141	.....	141		
58	Wadbudiska	Oak River	do	348	.....	348		
59	No Chief	Oak Lake	do	79	.....	79		
60	Ka-dominie	Turtle Mountains	do	43	.....	43		
78	Standing Buffalo	Qu'Appelle Lakes	do	240	...	240		
94	White Cap	Moose Woods	do	100	100	200	.....	In Treaty No. 4, and hunting on plains; scattered since rebellion.
				1,099	100	1,199		
	Total, Non-Treaty Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,199	

Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7 20,230

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

—	No. Resident on Reserves.	No. located, but at this Date Absent from Reserves.	Total Number in Different Agencies.	Total Number in Different Treaties.	—	—
TREATY INDIANS.						
Treaty No. 4.						
Birtle Agency	1,497	16	1,513			
Crooked Lakes Agency	838	57	895			
Assiniboine Reserve Agency	273	1	274			
Muscowpetung's do	798	65	863			
File Hills do	398	15	413			
Touchwood Hills do	1,074	4	1,078			
				5,036		
Treaty No. 6.						
Prince Albert Agency	1,441	82	1,523			
Battleford Agency	1,226	338	1,564			
Fort Pitt do	263	436	699			
Victoria do	939	53	992			
Edmonton do	792	86	878			
Peace Hills do	800	33	833			
				6,489		
Treaty No. 7.						
Sarcee Reserve Agency	906	5	911			
Blackfoot Crossing Agency	2,151	.....	2,151			
Blood Reserve Agency	3,251	1	3,252			
				6,314		
Totals	16,647	1,192	.....	17,839		
No. of Indians who take Treaty, but are not settled on reserves				1,192		
Total No. of Treaty Indians in Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7				.....	19,031	
NON-TREATY INDIANS.						
No. of Sioux who are residents upon reserves that have been given them, but who do not take Treaty			951			
No. of Sioux usually resident upon reserves, but at this date absent			100			
Total No. of Sioux in the North-West Territories			.....	1,051		
No. of Crees and Salteaux who have no land. (They are entitled to enter into Treaty, but have not done so)			.....	148		
Total No. of Non-Treaty Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	1,199	
Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	.....	20,230

PART II

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
		$				
Superintendent-General	The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Holds this office combined with that of President of the Council.
Deputy Superintendent-General	L Vankoughnet	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861...	Governor in Council...	Feb. 13, 1861...	
Chief Clerk and Accountant	R. Sinclair	2,150	June 1, 1873...	do ...	April 7, 1859...	
Commissioner of Indian Lands and Timber	Wm. Plummer	1,800	May —, 1868...	do ...	May —, 1868...	
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman	W. A. Austin	1,650	June 7, 1883...	do ...	June 7, 1883...	
Inspector of Agencies & Reserves.	A. Dingman	1,500	July 22, 1882...	do ...	July 22, 1882...	
Solicitor	Geo. W Burbidge	400	June 1, 1882...	do ...	June 1, 1882...	
French Translator	J. V. deBoucherville	1,400	July 1, 1868...	do ...	May —, 1864...	
Corresponding Clerk	A. N. McNeil	1,400	do 1, 1874...	do ...	July 1, 1874...	
Assistant Accountant	F. W. Smith	1,300	Sept. 1, 1873...	do ...	Oct. 13, 1870...	
Clerk	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.	1,300	Aug. 6, 1873...	do ...	Aug 6, 1873...	
Stenographer	J. D. McLean	1,250	Oct. 25, 1876...	do ...	Oct. 25, 1876...	
Book-keeper	D. C. Scott	1,150	do 1, 1880...	do ...	July 8, 1879...	
do	R. G. Dalton	1,150	Aug. —, 1871...	do ...	Aug. —, 1871...	
Clerk	M. Benson	1,100	April 22, 1876...	do ...	April 22, 1876...	
Clerk of Records	S. Stewart	1,100	July 1, 1879...	do ...	July 1, 1879...	
Clerk of Statistics	John McGirr	850	Aug. 1, 1877...	do ...	Aug. 1, 1877...	
Assistant Surveyor	Saml. Bray	800	June 14, 1884...	do ...	June 14, 1884...	
Assistant Book-keeper	H. J. Brook	850	April 3, 1882...	do ...	Jan. 1, 1871...	
Copying Clerk	J. Delisle	750	June 23, 1880...	do ...	July 8, 1879...	
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales	Thos. Coffey	650	July 17, 1878...	do ...	do 17, 1878...	
Stenographer	H. C. Ross	700	Jan. 10, 1883...	do ...	Jan. 10, 1883...	
Copying Clerk	H. G. Maingy	650	July 1, 1879...	do ...	July 1, 1879...	
Assistant Bookkeeper	H. McKay	530	March 1, 1884...	do ...	do 9, 1880...	
Clerk	J. W. Shore	500	do 24, 1884...	do ...	March 24, 1884...	
do	W. A. Orr	450	Nov. 24, 1883...	do ...	Nov. 24, 1883...	

do	*A. E. Kemp*	*450*	*Feb. 1, 1884...*	*do* ...	*Feb. 1, 1884...*	
Clerk of Indices	*F. Yeilding*	*500*	*April 3, 1882...*	*do* ...	*April 3, 1882* ..	
Clerk	*C. Reiffenstein*	*450*	*Nov. 24, 1883...*	do ...	Nov. 24, 1883 ..	
do	*D. C. F. Bliss*	*400*	*March 10, 1885...*	do ...	March 10, 1885...	
do	W. A. Hinton	400	May 11, 1885...	do ...	May 11, 1885...	
Extra Clerk	John Austin					$1.50 per diem.
do	F. R. Ross					do
do	L. A. Dorval					do
do	J. H. Wilson					do
do	Rev. Wm. Scott					do
Housekeeper	T. Starmer	430	July 1, 1883...	Governor in Council...	July 1, 1883...	
Messenger	J. Slocombe	330	Sept. 30, 1883...	do ...	Sept. 30, 1883...	
Extra Messenger	F. R. Byshe					$1.00 do

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Outside Service.

ONTARIO.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
J. T. Gilkison	Superintendent	1,610 00	Brantford	With $140 for travelling expenses and $200 a year for house and office rent.
H. Andrews	Clerk	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	With $100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber and land sales.
McGregor Ironsides	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	do	
Thos. Walton, M.D	Superintendent	900 00	Parry Sound	With actual travelling expenses, $60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	700 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With $68.50 for office rent and fuel.
T. G. Pile	Indian Lands Agent		Deseronto	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
Thos. Gordon	Agent	600 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent. on timber dues.
J. P. Donnelly	do	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing.	With $130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Mathew Hill	do	500 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With $100 for travelling expenses.
J F. Day	do		Bruce Mines	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
Wm. Simpson	do		Wiarton	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount. No other remuneration.
C. B. Savage	do	400 00	Gore Bay	With $120 for office rent do do
B. W. Ross	do	400 00	Cockburn Island	With 5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie	Agent	400 00	Highgate	
James Paul	do	60 00	Eganville	
J. W. Jermyn	do	500 00	Cape Croker	With free house.

J. T. Conaway	*do*	*500 00*	*Saugeen*	*do*
John Wallace		*25 00*		
A. Root		*25 00*	On the Islands	Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
J. L. Thompson		*25 00*		
John Thackeray	Agent	500 00	Roseneath	
J. R. Stevenson	do	500 00	Georgina	
E. Harris	do	500 00	Gore's Landing	
H. H. Thompson	do	500 00	Penetanguishene	To 18th June, 1885.
D. J. McPhee	do	500 00	Uptergrove	
G. B. McDermot	do	150 00	Scugog	
A. McKelvey	do	500 00	Wallaceburgh	
A. English	do	500 00	Sarnia	
E. Watson	Indian Lands Agent		do	5 per cent on collections.

QUEBEC.

A. LeBel, jun	Agent	150 00	Rivière du Loup	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to $2,000, 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount.
Robt. Tyre	do		St. Regis	10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration.
James Martin	do	600 00	Maniwaki	$50 a year for office rent.
L. E. Otis	do	300 00	Point Bleue	
A. Brosseau	do	400 00	Caughnawaga	With $60 a year for office rent.
L. F. Boucher	Superintendent	400 00	Betsiamits	With $100 for rent, light and fuel.
J. A. Gagné	Agent	50 00	Maria	
Chas. Guay	do	50 00	Restigouche	
H. Vassal	do	200 00	Pierreville	With 10 per cent on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements.
A. A. Hudon	Prosecutor	100 00	Robervale	
F. H. O'Brien	do	100 00	Tadousac	

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1885.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
Rev. T. Quinn	Pierreville	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	do	140 00	Protestant	do do
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Régis	393 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Regis. $100 of this amount and an additional $25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Regis.
Rev. A. G. Smith	Munceytown	400 00	Protestant	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. A. Jamieson	Baby's Point	400 00	do	do Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. E. H. M. Baker	Tyendinaga	400 00	Protestant	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.

RETURN A (2)—Continued.

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1885, showing the Tribes which they attend.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
P. H. Spohn	Chippewas of Beausoliel	150 00	Paid by the Band.
G. H. Corbett	do Rama	150 00	do
W. S. Scott	do Saugeen	200 00	do
L. E. Day	Mississaguas of Alnwick	200 00	do
P. E. Jones	do Credit	250 00	do
A. McLaren	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund.
J. Newton	do do	250 00	do do
R. H. Dee	Six Nations	1,780 00	Resident Physician's services devoted exclusively to the Tribe; this amount includes medicines.
R. J. McKinnon	do	500 00	Paid by the Band.
V. J. A. Vennor	Micmacs of Restigouche	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
R. M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fund. Allowed $150 additional for rent.
Oronhyatekha	Oneidas of Thames	300 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
F. F. Bell	Wyandotts of Anderdon	80 00	Paid by the Band.
N. E. Roy	Micmacs of Gaspé	80 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
H. Wigle	Chippewas of Nawash	350 00	do by the Band.
D. Sinclair	do Thames	200 00	do do
J. A. Reid	Garden River and Batchewana Bands	200 00	do do
Jos. Comeau	River Desert Indians	150 00	do do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
I. W. Powell, M D	Visiting Superintendent	3,000 00	Victoria	
H. Moffat	Superintendent's Assistant	1,800 00	do	
W. H. Lomas	Agent	1,200 00	Cowichan	
H. Guillod	do	1,200 00	West Coast	
G. Blenkinsop	do	1,200 00	Kwawkewlth	
P. McTiernan	do	1,000 00	Fraser River	With travelling expenses.
J. W. Mackay	do	1,200 00	Kamloops	
do	do	600 00	Okanagan (appointed provisionally)	
W. L. Meason	do	1,000 00	Williams Lake	
A. C. Elliott	Stipendary Magistrate, Metlahkathla	2,600 00	Port Simpson	

NOVA SCOTIA.

G. Wells	Agent	50 00	Annapolis	District No. 1 "a," for Counties of Annapolis and Shelburne.
F. McDormand	do	50 00	Bear River	do 1 "b," Yarmouth and Digby.
J. E. Beckwith	do	25 00	Canning	do 2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. Butler	do	37 50	Caledonia	do 3, for Queen's County.
				do 4, for County Lunenberg.
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do	33 33	Bedford	do 5, for County Halifax.
James Gass	do	16 66	Shubenacadie	do 6 "a," for County Hants.
Dr. D. H. Muir	do	16 66	Truro	do 6 "b," for County Colchester.
Dr. A. T. Clark	do	33 33	Parrsboro'	do 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	do	100 00	Pictou	do 8, for County Pictou.
John Chisholm	do	100 00	Antigonish	do 9, for County Antigonish and Guysboro'.
Rev. J. McDougall	do	100 00	Red Island	do 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McIssac	do	50 00	River Inhabitants	do 11, for County Inverness.
Rev. R. Grant	do	50 00	Grand Narrows	do 12, for County Victoria.

Rev. M. McKenzie	*do*	*100 03*	*Christmas Island*	*do*	*13, for County Cape Breton.*
M. A. Macdonald, M.D.	*Medical Officer*	*100 00*	*Sydney*	do	13, for County Cape Breton.
J. McMillan, M.D.	*do*	*42 00*	*Pictou*	do	8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chas. Sargeant	Visiting Superintendent	400 00	Chatham	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell	do	300 00	Fredericton	South-Western do
Moses Craig	Agent	100 00	Perth	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. J. O'Leary	Missionary	100 00	Tobique	
Rev. J. C. McDevitt	do	200 00	Fredericton	
Rev. P. W. Dixon	do	100 00	Newcastle	
Rev. W. Morrisey	do	100 00	Oak Point	
Rev. E. J. Bannon	do	100 00	Big Cove	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do	40 00	Edmunston	
J. Macdonald, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00		County of Northumberland.
H. A. Fish, M.D.	do	100 00		do do
J. P. Lamothe, M.D.	do	20 00		do Kent.
A. P. Laundry, M.D.	do	50 00		do do

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault	Agent	500 00	Lennox Island	Salary as Agent ..... $200 00 do Teacher ..... 200 00 Allowance for travelling expenses ... 100 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.			
Hon. Edgar Dewdney	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Regina	
Hayter Reed	Assistant Indian Commissioner	1,600 00	do	
T. P. Wadsworth	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories	1,800 00		
W. McGirr	Clerk	1,400 00	Regina	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.			
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies in charge of Manitoba Superintendency	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
L. J. A. Leveque	Clerk	1,100 00	do	
J. P. Wright	do	1,100 00	do	
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	Treaty No. 1.	$		
F. Ogletree	Agent	800 00	Portage la Prairie	
A. M. Muckle	do	900 00	St. Peters	
	Treaty No. 2.			
H. Martineau	Agent	1,000 00	Manitoba House	
	Treaty No. 3.			
R. J. N. Pither	Agent	1,000 00	Fort Francis	
G. McPherson	do	1,000 00	do	
J. McIntyre	do	900 00	Prince Arthur's Landing.	Also instructs in farming.
N. Chastellaine	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis	
	Treaty No. 5.			
A. MacKay	Agent	1,000 00	Grand Rapids	
J. Reader	do	800 00	The Pas	
	NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	Treaty No. 4.			
A. McDonald	Agent	1,200 00	Indian Head	

L. W. Herchmer	*do to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux on Assiniboine*	1,200 00	*Birtle*	
P. J. Williams	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 3	730 00	Crooked Lakes	
J. Nicol	do do 5	480 00	File Hills	
L. Couture	do do 6	600 00	Touchwood Hills	
W. S. Grant	do do 7	600 00	Assiniboine Reserve	
R. McKinnon	do do 9	720 00	Indian Head	
A. McArthur	do do 25	480 00	Moose Mountain	
Rev. Father Hugonard	Principal, Industrial School	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle	
	Treaty No. 6.			
J. M. Rae	Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	
J. B. Lash	do	900 00	Carlton	
W. Anderson	do	1,200 00	Edmonton	
J. Tomkins	Farming Instructor	730 00	Duck Lake	Beardy, One Arrow and Okanasis' Bands.
G. Chaffee	do Farm No. 10	730 00	Carlton	
G. E Applegarth	do do 11	480 00	Red Pheasant's Reserve.	
J. Fitzpatrick	do do 12	600 00	Battle River	
D. L. Clink	do do 13	600 00	Jack Fish Creek	
A. Sufferin	do do 13*a*	480 00	Thunder Child and Napahase Reserve	
G. G. Mann	do do 14	600 00	Fort Pitt	
C. Carson	do do 16	600 00	Saddle Lake	
W. O'Donnell	do do 17	600 00	Lac la Nonne	
S. B. Lucas	Acting Agent	730 00	Peace Hills	
Rev. T. Clarke	Principal, Industrial School	1,200 00	Battleford	
	Treaty No. 7.			
W. Pocklington	Agent	1,200 00	Fort Macleod	
M. Begg	do	1,200 00	Blackfoot Crossing	
F. X Girard, M.D	Medical Superintendent	1,200 00	Fort Macleod	
J. D. Molson	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 19	720 00	Morleyville	
G. H. Wheatley	do do 20*a*	720 00	Crowfoot's Reserve	
J. M. Scott	do do 20*b*	600 00	Old Sun's Reserve	
W. Parker	do do 21	720 00	Piegan Reserve	
R. Whitney	do do 22	520 00	Blood Reserve	
Rev. Father Lacomb	Principal, Industrial School		High River	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.

No. 1.

DR. BATCHEWANA INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Chief Nubenagooching, salary		100 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	9,397 96	265 69
J. A. Reid, M.D., salary		84 44	Land and timber sales	190 49	
Thos. Ouillett, teacher, 3 months' salary		50 00	Rents, &c		203 60
			Interest on invested capital		386 56
Sundry Payments.					
For Medicines		27 18			
Freight on medicines		1 00			
Cow pox points		4 50			
Renewal of fishing license		10 00			
Transfer to Management Fund of third instalment, with interest to 31st December, 1882, of moneys advanced at various times to assist in building roads, bridges, &c	2,902 04				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	19 05	12 22			
Distribution of interest moneys		379 10			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,667 36	187 41			
	9,588 45	855 85		9,588 45	855 85
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,667 36	187 41

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 2.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Noah Assance, Chief		50 00
Rev. Wm. Elias, Secretary		25 00
P. H. Spohn, M.D., Physician		150 00
Pensions.		
Thomas Sky		20 00
John Assance		15 00
Widow James Assance		25 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Loan to purchase threshing machine	450 00	
Vaccine points		13 50
Transfer to capital account on account of loan to purchase threshing machine		45 00
Cost of provisions for J. Assance's family		0 88
Distribution of interest moneys		2,438 31
Transfer to Management Fund of percentage on collections	13 73	
Balance on 30th June, 1885	55,820 14	600 86
	56,283 87	3,383 55

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	56,099 61	634 07
Land and timber sales	184 26	
Interest on invested capital		2,749 48
	56,283 87	3,383 55
Balance on 30th June, 1885	55,820 14	600 86

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 3.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts	$ cts.
Salaries.		
H. Wigle, M D., Physician		345 83
David Craddock, Teacher		250 00
Peter Elliott do		300 00
Isabella McIver do		250 00
Wm. McGregor, Chief.		150 00
Wm. Angus do		75 00
F. Lamorandière, Secretary and Interpreter		150 00
Wm. Wawkay, Councillor		30 00
James Solomon do		30 00
James Akiwenzie do		30 00
Louis Johnston, Messenger		20 00
Abram Sky, Caretaker		30 00
James Toman, Councillor		30 00
Daniel Elliott, Forest Ranger		40 00
John Snake, Sexton		25 00
F. Onabjiwon do		12 49
Pensions.		
P. J. Kegedonce		37 50
John Wahbadick		37 49
Mary McGregor		20 00
Mrs. John Smith		20 00
Thos. Koseyah, sen		20 00
Widow James Nawash		20 00
Mrs. Luke Snake		20 00
Widow B. Onabjiwon		12 49
Widow A. Ashkiwie		20 00
Susan Michell		10 00
Carried forward		1,985 80

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	307,507 32	2,641 91
Land and timber sales	4,591 31	
Rents		26 00
Refund for interest moneys on account of loan to pay debts	3,915 32	
Interest on invested capital		14,185 32
Refund by P. J. Kegedonce on account of loan.		12 50
Carried forward	316,013 95	16,865 73

RETURN B—Continued. No. 3.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH *in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs,* *Cr.*

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,985 80	Brought forward	316,013 95	16,865 73
Sundry Disbursements.					
Repairing roads		302 02			
Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council		80 00			
Dr. Beattie for vaccinating		30 00			
Renewal of fishing license		25 00			
Vaccine points		4 50			
Inspection of schools		55 85			
Grant for relief of Abram Sky		10 00			
Expenses in connection with surrender of White Cloud Island		36 50			
Wood for schools		20 60			
Funeral furnishings		95 11			
Distribution of interest moneys		11,351 08			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	462 87	1 56			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	315,551 08	2,867 71			
	316,013 95	16,865 73		316,013 95	16,865 73
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	315,551 08	2,867 71

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 4.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—					
Salaries.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
J. B. Naningishkung, Chief		75 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	51,957 79	606 87
Joseph Kenice, Secretary		12 00	Land and timber sales	179 95	
M. St. Germain, Councillor		4 00	Rent		2 00
Jos. Naningishkung do		4 00	Interest on invested capital		2,609 62
John Kenice do		4 00			
G. H. Corbett, M.D., Physician		150 00			
Pensions.					
Wm. Bigwind		12 00			
Geo. Wahsaigezhig		3 00			
Jacob Shilling		9 00			
Peter Jacobs		18 00			
Widow Philip Autoine		6 00			
Hester Antoine		6 00			
Widow James Shilling		6 00			
do James Sandy		6 00			
Sarah Young		6 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Vaccine points		18 00			
Cost of seed distributed		159 43			
Inspection of schools		30 00			
Cost of new school and council house	562 02				
Transfer to Management Fund of percentage on collections	18 00				
Distribution of interest moneys		2,324 43			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	51,557 72	365 63			
	52,137 74	3,218 49		52,137 74	3,218 49
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	51,557 72	365 63

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 5.

DR. *CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	183,156 00	1,405 42
			Land and timber sales	2,610 06	
			Interest on invested capital		9,408 44
Salaries.					
Nicholas Plain, Chief, 9 months		75 00			
Joseph Wawanosh, Chief, 9 months		22 50			
James Menass do 12 do		30 00			
Robt. George do 9 do		22 50			
Albert Rodd do 9 do		22 50			
Thos. Wahpagace do 9 do		22 50			
Isaac Shawanoo do 9 do		22 50			
Elijah George do 3 do		7 50			
Wilson Jacobs do 3 do		25 00			
J. Nahmabin do 3 do		7 50			
Silas Wabemong do 3 do		7 50			
Adam Sappah do 3 do		7 50			
John Johnston do 3 do		7 50			
Wm. Wawanosh, Secretary and Interpreter		200 00			
Wm. Jackson, Chapel Steward		37 50			
E. Jacobs do		11 25			
John Johnston do		11 25			
Adam Shawanoo do		11 25			
Solomon Jackson, Messenger		30 00			
James Plain, Chapel Steward		7 50			
Jeffrey Bressett do		3 75			
E. O. Boyle, Teacher, 6 months		125 00			
B. Shingewank do do		125 00			
Pensions.					
Wm. Wawanosh		150 00			
Mrs. Jas. Wawanosh		125 00			
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh		100 00			
Carried forward		1,217 50	Carried forward	185,766 06	10,813 86

RETURN B—*Continued.*

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,217 50	Brought forward	185,766 06	10,813 86
To the following payments :—					
Pensions—Concluded.					
Antoine Rodd		24 00			
Thos. Nayahnoquodt		24 00			
Isaac Kashagance		24 00			
Widow Bird		12 00			
Geo. Ashquaquonaby		12 00			
Widow Chippegan		12 00			
do Kahgayah		12 00			
do Napoo		12 00			
Mrs. Moses Henry		12 00			
Widow Cotterill		12 00			
Andrew Nageeshig		12 00			
Widow Pike		12 00			
do Nawang		12 00			
do Sappah		12 00			
Omazenah		12 00			
Widow Lighthouse		12 00			
Sahgutchewaqua		12 00			
Widow Kahbayah		12 00			
do Petahney		12 00			
do Crow		12 00			
Mahcahdenequa		12 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Seed, grain, &c., for distribution		615 24			
Medical attendance and medicines		612 07			
Relief to destitute Indians		112 00			
Coffins and funeral furnishings		96 35			

Repairing bridges		59 43			
Digging graves		37 00			
Provisions to Indians doing road work		38 25			
Furniture, &c, for church		37 75			
do for Kettle Point school		31 83			
Repairing roads		13 00			
School material		21 45			
Inspection of schools		21 75			
Wood for schools		31 50			
Supplies for Council-house		11 43			
Cutting thistles		6 25			
Vaccine points		5 40			
Travelling expenses		9 00			
Cleaning Council-house, &c.		7 75			
Amount paid Jas. Menass for improvements on Lot 10, Con. 9, Enniskillen	1,305 54				
Lumber for J. Halfday's house		5 00			
Insurance		8 00			
Material for Widow Bird and Widow Nawang's houses		30 00			
Services of constables		2 00			
Cutting lumber for school building on Sauble Reserve		19 25			
Distribution of interest moneys		5,232 36			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	261 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	184,199 52	2,244 30			
	185,766 06	10,813 86		185,766 06	10,813 86
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	184,199 52	2,244 30

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 6.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. **Cr.**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	247,989 66	2,580 89
			Land and timber sales	6,270 01	
			Rent		26 00
			Refund of amount advanced for purchase of seed		404 39
			Interest on invested capital		11,715 64
Salaries.					
H. H. Madwayosh, Chief		100 00			
John Kadahgegwon do		100 00			
Wm. Walker, Secretary and Interpreter		100 00			
John George, Councillor		25 00			
David Root do		25 00			
S. Quakagezhig do		25 00			
John Cameron do		25 00			
John Kewaquom do		25 00			
Peter Henry, Sexton		50 00			
Luke Kewaquom, Sexton		30 00			
J. Madwishmind, Messenger		15 00			
Ralph Johnston do		15 00			
W. S. Scott, M.D., Physician		50 00			
Margt. Robertson, Teacher		300 00			
Charles Shupe, M.D., Physician		195 00			
A. Madwayosh, Teacher		158 34			
Pensions.					
Jane Wegwoss		25 00			
Thos. Wahpagace		6 00			
C. Maizhukewawedong		12 00			
J. Waubishkakumig		12 00			
Fredk. Waubezee		12 00			
Eliza Madwishmind		12 00			
Widow Shingoonce		12 00			
Eliza Aunjigahbowh		10 50			
Widow Maishequongai		12 00			
Charlotte Saingwobs		12 00			
Mary Majigeshig		12 00			

Thos. Nawahqua		6 00			
John Atangay		6 00			
Widow Mukadamowa		6 00			
R. Manidowaub		6 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Balance of gratuity to Chiefs H. H. Madwayosh and J. Kadahgegwon		100 00			
Outbuildings for school		52 00			
Cost of removing school-house		70 00			
Expenses in connection with White Cloud Island		14 75			
School material, &c.		77 60			
Seed grain for distribution		404 39			
Inspection of schools		29 85			
Costs in liquor prosecutions		9 00			
Interest moneys distributed		10,181 03			
Compensation to Agent Creighton for improvement to Agent's house, &c.	328 55				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	419 50	1 56			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	253,511 62	2,386 90			
	254,259 67	14,726 92		254,259 67	14,726 92
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	253,511 62	2,386 90

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 7.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	25,066 95	289 86
Salaries.			Land and timber sales	58 66	
			Rents, &c.		148 00
Charles Bigcanoe, Chief		80 00	Interest on invested capital		1,250 48
Noah Assance, Caretaker		25 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Grant to Mrs. Peters		10 00			
Lumber for fencing church grounds		15 08			
Transport of cattle		5 00			
Vaccine points		4 50			
Cost of new school house	367 85				
Repairs to mission house	84 00				
Cost of survey of Georgina Island	262 84				
Furniture for new school house	73 31				
Interest moneys distributed		1,261 94			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	5 87	8 88			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	24,331 74	277 94			
	25,125 61	1,688 34		25,125 61	1,688 34
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	24,331 74	277 94

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 8.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	69,120 39	618 10
			Rents collected		3,742 50
			Interest on invested capital		3,529 52
Salaries.					
D. Sinclair, M.D., Physician		200 00			
John Henry, Chief		12 00			
E. French do		12 00			
James Fisher, Councillor		12 00			
Nelson Beaver do		12 00			
John French do		12 00			
James Fox do		12 00			
Ephriam Turner, Messenger		50 00			
Noah Fox do		25 00			
Abel Waucaush, Interpreter		12 00			
Joseph Fisher, Secretary		20 00			
do Teacher		200 00			
John Henry do		200 00			
Mary J. Scott do		250 00			
Pensions.					
Tom, Chief		20 00			
George King		5 00			
George Knotman		10 00			
Jacob Shemogan		15 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council		60 00			
Repairs to Union Hall, at Wendigo		24 10			
Relief to John Mundway		3 00			
Board and care of Maskinogha		23 00			
Carried forward		1,189 10	Carried forward	69,120 39	7,890 12

RETURN B—*Continued.*

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,189 10	Brought forward	69,120 39	7,890 12
To the following payments :—					
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Allowance to School Trustees		24 00			
Cost of Hog Creek bridge	36 91	407 50			
Vaccine points		9 00			
Tuition of two children		6 00			
Rents distributed		3,079 90			
Cost of coffins		103 00			
Funeral furnishings		10 00			
Repairs to schools		2 88			
do roads		3 00			
School material		62 00			
Wood for schools		115 26			
Inspection of schools		29 20			
Interest moneys distributed		1,885 80			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		224 55			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	69,083 48	738 93			
	69,120 39	7,890 12		69,120 39	7,890 12
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885	69,083 48	738 93

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
James Potquahong, Chief		30 00
Jas. Saugee, Councillor		20 00
J. S. Kiyoshk do		20 00
J. Mokewenah do		20 00
Henry Knaggs do		20 00
Jas. Elgin, Secretary		50 00
John Peters, Messenger		48 00
Wm. Stout, Teacher (15 months)		125 00
Pensions.		
Widow Pengeeshmoqua		8 00
do Kewakodoqua		8 00
do Aizhoe		8 00
do Munedoqua		8 00
do Keweteh		8 00
do Kenewabmequa		8 00
do Kewadenoqua		8 00
Old Scotchman		30 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Cost of spades, shovels, &c., for use on roads		27 00
Medical services		40 00
Passage of Jos. Williams to Shingwauk Home		4 50
Wood for school		18 70
do church		5 00
Funeral furnishings		86 25
Coffins		43 50
Carried forward		643 95

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	69,224 03	947 39
Rents collected		584 38
Interest on invested capital		3,257 28
Carried forward	69,224 03	4,789 05

RETURN B—*Continued.*

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		643 95	Brought forward	69,224 03	4,789 05
To the following payments :—					
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Digging graves		37 00			
Repairs to school house		9 00			
Inspection of schools		7 87			
School material		12 26			
Relief to sick Indians		82 50			
Repairing bridges		29 50			
Services of pathmasters		12 00			
Protection of muskrat grounds		21 00			
do sturgeon fishery		17 00			
Vaccine points		36 50			
Interest moneys distributed		2,912 93			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		35 06			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	69,224 03	932 48			
	69,224 03	4,789 05		69,224 03	4,789 05
			By Balance	69,224 03	932 48

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 10.

DR. FORT WILLIAM BAND *in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884		231 09	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	13,372 11	
Cost of provisions for Indians on Christmas Day		6 70	Timber collections	11 90	
Interest moneys distributed		163 14	Rent do		7 00
Cost of building bridges, &c	375 71		Interest on invested capital		525 64
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 10	0 42			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	13,006 30	131 29			
	13,383 11	532 64		13,383 11	532 64
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885	13,006 30	131 29

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* 1.

DR. FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Medicines		36 44	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	887 86	22 47
Interest moneys distributed		35 56	Rent collections		8 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		0 48	Refund on account of amount advanced for relief		2 00
Balance on 30th June, 1885	887 86		Interest on invested capital		36 40
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		3 61
	887 86	72 48		887 86	72 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1885		3 61	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	887 86	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 12.

DR. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
J. A. Reid, M.D., Physician		96 76
Rev. J. H. Gallagher, Teacher		200 00
Rev. Thos. Ouillett do (9 months)		150 00
Chief Augustin		100 00
do Pequetchenene		60 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Insurance		10 00
Vaccine points		11 25
Medicines		33 11
Wood for schools		18 00
School books		3 95
Interest moneys distributed		528 48
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	57 71	13 82
Balance on 30th June, 1885	31,133 06	414 35
	31,190 77	1,639 72

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	30,613 72	177 79
Land and timber sales	577 05	
Rents		230 25
Interest on invested capital		1,231 68
	31,190 77	1,639 72
By Balance on 30th June, 1885	31,133 06	414 35

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No 13.

DR. HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	4,675 04	57 78
			Timber dues	1,482 03	
			Rents		38 00
Salaries.			Interest on invested capital		189 32
Henry Schutt, Teacher		100 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Relief of destitute		43 00			
Expenses in connection with committal of J. Ahsahwasagai, a lunatic		9 22			
School material		20 09			
Cleaning school, &c		6 00			
Interest moneys distributed		42 46			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	148 20	2 28			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,008 87	62 05			
	6,157 07	285 10		6,157 07	285 10
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,008 87	62 05

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 14.

DR. *LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Relief to destitute Indians		23 62	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	14,722 07	214 43
Costs in liquor prosecutions		26 15	Timber sales, &c	5,067 51	
Interest moneys distributed		675 51	Rents and fines		120 50
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	506 75	6 48	Interest on invested capital		597 44
Chief Jacob Cochin, for making railway ties	62 70				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	19,220 13	200 61			
	19,789 58	932 37		19,789 58	932 37
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885	19,220 13	200 61

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B - *Continued.* No. 15.

DR. MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (unceded) in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Ca.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of medicines		273 37	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	879 67	95 53
Grant for relief to Jos. Mocasseh		5 00	Timber collections	185 23	
Expenses, liquor prosecutions		2 00	Fines		84 60
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	4 24		Interest on invested capital		39 00
Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,060 66		Balance on 30th June, 1885		61 24
	1,064 90	280 37		1,064 90	280 37
Balance on 30th June, 1885		61 24	Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,060 66	

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 16.

DR. MAGANETTEWAN INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments:—					
Interest moneys distributed		139 56	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	382 61	124 35
Costs in liquor prosecution		4 00	Timber collections	141 90	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	14 19	1 74	Rents		29 00
Balance on 30th June, 1885	510 32	28 33	Interest on invested Capital		20 28
	524 51	173 63		524 51	173 61
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	510 32	28 33

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 17.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
L. E. Day, M.D		200 00
Mitchell Chubb, Chief		24 00
Wm. Blaker, Councillor		24 00
Joshua Blaker do		24 00
E. Comigo do		24 00
Peter Crow do		24 00
M. A. Crow, Organist		20 00
Wm. Lukes, Sexton		60 00
Geo. Blaker, Secretary		24 00
Pensions.		
Widow Andrews		12 00
Widow James		12 00
Harriet Jacobs		6 00
Nancy Wahgoosh		9 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council		36 00
Brass instrument for band		20 00
Vaccine points		9 00
Insurance premiums		42 50
Coffin for Mary Wahgoosh		7 25
Digging graves		12 00

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	73,155 03	971 79
Land sales	788 05	
Rents		782 75
Refund from interest moneys on account of loan from Capital to pay debts	1,036 08	
Interest on invested Capital		3,883 48

Interest moneys distributed		$ 4,092 63			
Transfer to Management Fund of third instalment on account of repayment of loan to make surveys, &c	2,701 65				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	78 80	47 24			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	72,198 71	908 40			
	74,979 16	5,638 02		74,979 16	5,638 02
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	72,198 91	908 40

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 18.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	187,211 77	982 72
			Land sales	3,207 74	
P. E. Jones, Physician		250 00	Interest on invested Capital		9,079 80
P. E. Jones, Chief		200 00	Refund on account of amount advanced for support of A. Jones' child		32 50
Chas. Herchmer, Chief		100 00			
Jos. Laform, Sexton		25 00			
Jas. A. Wood, Messenger		25 00			
Jas. Tobeco, Caretaker		25 00			
John H. Scott, Teacher		350 00			
Pensions.					
David Sawyer		100 00			
Widow Chechock		25 00			
do Herchmer		25 00			
do Young		25 00			
do Wilson		25 00			
do Second		25 00			
Sundry Disbursements					
Cost of grass seed		37 20			
For removing stumps		1 50			
Insurance of Council House		12 75			
Opening and grading roads, and ditching	321 90				
Removing driftwood	349 00				
Repairs to bridges and culverts		152 14			
Coffin for R. Henry's child		5 00			
Funeral expenses		16 00			
Caretaker of "Mike" Lot		27 00			
Services of Committeemen		26 75			
Additional medical services		27 45			

Stationery and other supplies, &c		14 43			
Repairs to school house		11 81			
Relief to indigent		7 00			
Compensation to Henry Mike for improvements	520 33				
Grant to Chief P. E. Jones for special services	2,000 00				
Distribution of interest moneys		5,887 50			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	322 22				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	186,906 06	2,668 49			
	190,419 51	10,095 02		190,419 51	10,095 02
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	186,906 06	2,668 49

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 19.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
M. G. Paudaush, Chief		25 00
Jeremiah Crow, Sexton		30 00
Robt Soper, Councillor		4 00
R. B. Crow do		4 00
Wellington Cow		4 00
Pensions.		
Catherine Muskrat		10 00
Susan Muskrat		10 00
Elizabeth Davis		5 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Vaccine points		4 50
Medical attendance and medicines		303 67
Interest money distributed		726 77
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	5 86	
Balance on 30th June, 1885	21,323 40	160 39
	21,329 26	1,287 33

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	21,270 63	234 77
Land sales	58 63	
Interest on invested Capital		1,052 56
	21,329 26	1,287 33
Balance on 30th June, 1885	21,323 40	160 39

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

RETURN B—Continued. No. 20.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	35,527 46	425 60
			Land sales	98 11	
Joseph Wheting, Chief		25 00	Interest on invested Capital		1,759 40
John Taylor, Messenger		20 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Vaccine points		9 00			
E. Harris for travelling expenses		11 20			
Amount paid Dr. Caldwell for vaccinating		25 00			
Medical attendance and medicines		40 00			
Interest moneys distributed		1,648 70			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	9 81				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	35,615 76	406 10			
	35,625 57	2,185 00		35,625 57	2,185 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	35,615 76	406 10

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 21.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	11,866 91	148 56
Chief John Johnston, salary(15 months)		62 50	Land sales	26 31	
Expenses of burial of Chas. McCue's child		23 00	Rents		908 43
Vaccine points		4 50	Refund from interest moneys in part payment of indebtedness to merchants		102 36
Abbs & Patterson, accounts of debts		59 32	Interest on invested Capital		559 00
Brown & Currie do		43 04			
Cost of horses, harness and waggons	969 50				
Interest moneys distributed		1,067 74			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	2 63	54 51			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	10,921 09	403 74			
	11,893 22	1,718 35		11,893 22	1,718 3
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	10,921 09	403 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 22.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	118,107 44	1,089 63
			Land sales	5,591 40	363 21
A. McLaren, Physician		100 00	Rents		6,940 43
J. Newton do		100 00	Interest on invested Capital		5,937 76
E H. M. Baker, Missionary		400 00			
Margaret Johnston, Teacher		170 83			
Jemima Pearce do		75 00			
Wesley Watson do		75 00			
Clara Demorest do		44 97			
Margaret Maracle do		77 35			
Susan Loveless do		37 50			
Sampson Green, Chief		40 00			
A. Culbertson do		24 00			
C. Maracle do		24 00			
Wm. Green do		24 00			
Joel Johnston do		24 00			
Nelson Maracle, Sexton		20 00			
Peter Hill do		40 00			
Wm. Martin, Caretaker		18 00			
Pensions.					
Peggy Brant		24 00			
Abram Maracle		24 00			
Mrs. Denis Séro		24 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Wood for schools		42 00			
Repairs to school houses		20 00			
School material		11 80			
Carried forward		1,440 45	Carried forward		

RETURN B – *Continued.* No. 22.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.—*Continued.* CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,440 45	Brought forward		
To the following payments :—					
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Expenses of Delegations to Ottawa		96 00			
Expenses in connection with suppression of liquor traffic		99 95			
Sundry persons for services in connection with leasing of lands		101 50			
Vaccine points		4 50			
Insurance		67 50			
Fencing		92 04			
Relief to destitute		59 06			
John McCullough for auditing accounts		6 00			
Rents distributed		3,655 00			
Cost of surveying blocks M. & R., Deseronto	70 38				
Repairs to church	712 00				
Repairs to Council House	921 16				
Seats for do	25 00				
Interest moneys distributed		4,243 65			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	601 90	416 43			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	121,368 40	4,049 04			
	123,698 84	14,331 06		123,698 84	14,331 06
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	121,368 40	4,049 04

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 23.

Dr. *Moravians of the Thames* in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. *Cr.*

To the following payments:—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Daniel Edwards, Teacher		350 00
John Lewis, Chief		60 00
Joshua Jacobs, Councillor		20 00
Isaac Hill, do		20 00
J. Pheasant, do		20 00
C. M. Stonefish, Secretary, 3 months		12 50
Samuel Lacelles, for digging graves		12 00
Jonas Noah, Secretary, 9 months		37 50
Sundry Disbursements.		
Cost of vaccinating 135 persons		16 87
Inspection of schools		12 50
Medical attendance on F. E. Waumpum's son		6 50
Coffins		95 00
Repairs to bridges and culverts		15 42
School material		15 65
Relief to destitute		25 00
Interest moneys distributed		6,524 63
Balance on 30th June, 1885	157,082 03	1,046 14
	157,082 03	8,289 71

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	156,977 07	1,489 07
Interest on invested Capital		6,800 64
Refund from interest moneys on mason's account	104 96	
	157,082 03	8,289 71
Balance on 30th June, 1885	157,082 03	1,046 14

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 24.

DR. MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To interest moneys distributed		107 88	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	2,670 24	26 97
Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,670 24	26 97	Interest on invested Capital		107 88
	2,670 24	134 85		2,670 24	134 85
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,670 24	26 97

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

DR. OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. **CR.**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	101,095 77	1,425 99
			Land and timber sales	9,116 45	
Rev. F. Frost, Teacher		225 00	Rents and fines collected		484 97
Mary Cador do		25 00	Refunds of advance made in February, 1884, for purchase of seed		5 25
C. Amadzewegigig, Teacher		115 76	Payment by the Michael's Bay Timber Co., to meet Forest Bailiffs expenses		10 00
Chas. L. D. Sims do		75 00	Refund of loan by Waksasgezhikgoogou		10 00
Sundry Disbursements.			Interest on invested Capital		4,100 88
Provisions in connection with repairs to roads		3 00			
Cost of seizure of timber and protection of same		429 50			
Cost of medicines		2 3 38			
Medical attendance		10 00			
Fase of an Indian from Sault Ste. Marie to Manitowaning		3 50			
Relief to destitute		6 50			
Legal expenses		12 70			
Cost of repairs to wharf		413 45			
Printing		7 00			
Grant towards building a road in the Township of Dawson	500 00				
Balance of grant for the construction of Barrel Island Bridge	897 50				
Distribution of interest moneys		4,162 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	936 21	28 82			
Transfer to Management Fund of amounts loaned at various times to assist in making roads, surveys, &c	9,652 21				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	98,226 30	246 48			
	110,212 22	6,037 09		110,212 22	6,037 09
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	98,226 30	246 48

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885,
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 26.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	48,000 00	3,292 51
Express charges on moneys		14 50	Legislative Grant		9,687 68
Travelling expenses paying annuities		338 22	Interest on invested Capital		2,531 68
Medical services		30 00			
Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty		13,315 26			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	48,000 00	1,813 89			
	48,000 00	15,511 87		48,000 00	15,511 78
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	48,000 00	1,813 89

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 27.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	40,000 00	1,247 46
Expenses of payment of annuities		224 98	Legislative Grant		5,992 32
Expenses of three destitute Indians		10 05	Interest on invested Capital		2,049 92
Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty		5,825 10			
Cost of flag		8 63			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	40,000 00	3,220 94			
	40,000 00	9,289 70		40,000 00	9,289 70
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	40,000 00	3,220 94

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 28.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAGUA RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Medical supplies	.....	36 46	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	4,053 83	59 11
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	197 28	Land and timber sales	212 04	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	21 20	1 86	Rents collected	.....	31 00
Balance on 30th June, 1885	4,244 67	19 03	Interest on invested Capital	.....	164 52
	4,265 87	251 63		4,265 87	254 63
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	4,244 67	19 03

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 29.

DR. ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	$ cts. 611 10	$ cts 31 10
Cost of deepening water course		12 00	Rents and fines collected		224 00
Survey		20 00	Interest on invested Capital		25 68
Advance to Mrs. Mary Sickles on account of rent		40 36			
Travelling expenses of Adam Sickles to Albany, N. Y.		29 55			
Rent due children of the late Elias Sickles		15 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		43 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		13 20			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	611 10	107 67			
	611 10	280 78		611 10	280 78
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	611 00	107 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 30.

DR. PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	39,997 23	182 00
Salaries.			Land and timber sales	2,087 57	
			Rents collected		27 00
Amelia Cheekok, Teacher		100 00	Interest on invested Capital		1,607 16
Eliza Jones do		200 00			
Peter Megis, Cheif		50 00			
Pabtamanatang, Chief		20 00			
Solomon James do		20 00			
Jacot Pasyuassagai, Messenger		5 00			
Louis Ogemawinine do		5 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
School material		51 50			
Cost of inspecting school		3 50			
Relief		24 00			
Costs in liquor prosecutions		4 00			
Cost of Yoke of Oxen		120 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	208 76	1 62			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,020 87			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	41,876 04	190 67			
	42,084 80	1,816 16		42,084 80	1,816 16
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	41,876 04	190 67

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 31.

DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	6,165 17	94 73
Chief Ashkebee		10 00	Rents collected		140 62
John Jackson, Councillor		7 00	Interest on invested Capital		250 40
Jos. Thomas, Messenger		1 50			
Wm. Peters, Secretary		1 00			
Samuel White, Pathmaster		2 00			
Pensions.					
Patroshing		2 00			
Saugatchwaqa		2 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Digging graves		3 75			
Making coffins		16 00			
Cost of two road scrapers		14 00			
Lumber for repairs to bridge		5 04			
Cost of vaccine		8 50			
Inspecting school		7 88			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		8 44			
Distributions of interest moneys		286 23			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,165 17	110 41			
	6,165 17	485 75		6,165 17	485 75
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,165 17	110 41

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 32.

DR. SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Medical supplies		36 45	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	2,261 33	53 61
Stove for school		10 00	Rents collected		40 00
Costs in liquor case		8 25	Interest on invested Capital		92 60
Distribution of interest moneys		96 85			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		2 40			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,261 33	32 26			
	2,261 33	186 21		2,261 33	186 21
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,261 33	32 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 33.

DR SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Capital.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries					
R. H. Dee, Physician		1,780 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1881	824,425 01	8,733 77
R. J. McKinnon, Physician		500 00	Land and timber sales	5,150 67	
Alex. Smith, Interpreter		400 00	Rents		40 00
David Hill, Caretaker		50 00	Interest on invested Capital		45,831 01
Josiah Hill, Secretary		100 00	Transfer of part of amount of loan to pay debts	10,000 00	
Wm Wage, Bailiff		130 00			
Moses Turkey do		130 00			
John Miller, Teacher		300 00			
L. J. Motherill, Assistant Physician		329 03			
Pensions					
Abram Isaac		50 00			
John Gibson		50 00			
Peter Leaf		25 00			
Samson Green		25 00			
Simon Harris		25 00			
Jacob Simons		25 00			
Mary J. Hill		25 00			
Lawrence Thomas		25 00			
Wm. Jack		25 00			
Elizabeth Brant		25 00			
Peter John		25 00			
S. Nash		25 00			
Mrs. J. Longfish		12 00			
Mrs. Cath. Moses		18 75			
Cath Sky		13 00			
C. Buck		25 00			
John Hill, sen		25 00			
Carried forward		4,162 78	Carried forward	839,575 68	54,604 81

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 33.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—*Continued.* CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		4,162 78	Brought forward	839,575 68	54,604 81
To the following payments:—					
Pensions—Concluded.					
Betsey Dixon		12 00			
Jacob Green		25 00			
Peter Young		25 00			
Thos. Roundsky		25 00			
Mrs. Jas. Claus		25 00			
Mrs. P. Nash		25 00			
Widow Aughawaga		25 00			
Mrs P. H. Burning		6 25			
Josiah Joseph		6 25			
Widow Johnson		25 00			
Wm. Curley		18 75			
Nancy Gibson		6 25			
Ellen Powles		6 25			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Grant to School		1,500 00			
Allowance for Chief's board		800 00			
Supplies to sick and destitute		342 28			
For services of School Board		84 00			
Sundry persons for services on committee		77 00			
Legal services and expenses	27 79	290 38			
Sundry persons for compensations for losses by fire		258 00			
Insurance		130 25			
Funeral expenses		32 70			
Expenses of celebration of Her Majesty's birthday		181 51			

Painting and repairs to Miller's dwelling house.		168 00
Paid Hamilton City Hospital for board of Isaac Lewis		125 30
Expenses in connection with the distribution of interest moneys		14 00
Stationery, postage, &c.		64 26
Cost of benches for Council House		25 00
Cost of repairs to fence around Council House		37 00
Inspecting schools		90 50
Balance of contract for building bridge No. 2, McKenzie Creek		335 00
Expenses of a Deputation to Niagara		203 75
Cost of survey of Lots 18 and 19, Con. 3, Tuscarora		57 50
Agricultural and ploughing prizes		270 00
Cost of bridge No. 6, McKenzie Creek		400 40
Cost of ditching and making culverts		91 00
Cost of survey of road between Lots 12 and 13, Tuscarora		55 25
Express charges		0 75
Building bridge on Styers Creek		135 00
Grant to assist in the education of Jas. Miller		50 00
Cost of repairs to bridge No. 8, McKenzie Creek		30 00
Cost of bridge across creek on Lot 14, Con. 1, Tuscarora		80 00
Medical services of Dr. J. W. Digby		5 00
Cost of road scrapers		16 50
Grant for repairs to St. Paul's Church		50 00
Medical assistance to Josiah Miller's wife		20 00
Cost of lamps, &c., for Council House		8 70
Cost of building bridge on creek opposite Lot 7, Con. 3, Tuscarora		150 00
Cost of school materials		12 68
Cost of illuminating and engrossing		14 00
Cost of building bridge on Red Line road		23 00
Musical instruments for band		183 00
Cost of vaccine points		13 50
Subscription to St. John's Church		25 00
Services of Forest Bailiffs		224 00
Cost of constructing drain to Miller's dwelling		35 00
Repairs to Council House pump		3 50
Repairs to road scrapers		8 00
Payment for improvements on lands flooded by mill dam on McKenzie Creek	499 60	
Cost of embankment to bridge No. 2	260 00	
Improvements on land paid to Mrs. Jas Latham	200 00	
Carried forward	987 39	11,117 24

Carried forward	839,575 68	54,604 81

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 33.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.—*Continued.* CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
Brought forward	987 39	11,117 24	Brought forward	839,575 68	54,604 71
To the following payments:—					
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Transfer to Capital of part of amount advanced towards re-payment of loan on account of debts		10,000 00			
Transfer to School Fund on account of amount erroneously charged as a grant towards schools		750 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		24,020 25			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	515 07				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	838,073 22	8,717 32			
	839,575 68	54,604 81		839,575 68	54,604 81
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	838,073 22	8,717 32

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 31.

DR. SHAWANAGA BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Christina John, Teacher, salary		100 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	7,008 28	44 64
Solomon James, Chief do		37 50	Land and timber sales	651 63	
Chief's travelling expenses attending Grand Council		12 00	Rents collected		8 00
Cost of waggon		65 00	Interest on invested Capital		282 12
Care of oxen		5 90			
Cost of building Teacher's house	90 65				
Distribution of interest moneys		98 33			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	65 16	0 48			
Balance on the 30th June, 1885	7,504 10	15 55			
	7,659 91	334 76		7,659 91	334 76
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885	7,504 10	15 55

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 35.

DR. SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	2,962 72	28 26
Cost of medicines		181 62	Rents collected		30 00
Distribution of interest moneys		66 92	Interest on invested Capital		119 64
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		1 80	Balance on 30th June, 1885		72 44
Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,962 72				
	2,962 72	250 34		2,962 72	250 34
Balance on 30th June, 1885		72 44	Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,962 72	

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 36.

DR. THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Medical supplies		36 45	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	10,799 78	198 15
Relief to destitute		4 00	Land and timber sales	880 08	
Distribution of interest moneys		493 04	Interest on invested capital		439 92
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	88 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	11,591 86	104 58			
	11,679 86	638 07		11,679 86	638 07
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	11,591 86	104 58

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 37.

DR. TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
J. A. Reid, Physican, salary	.....	18 80	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	900 00	8 93
Cost of medecines	.....	6 00	Interest on invested Capital	.....	54 36
Distribution of interest	.....	24 90			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	900 00	13 59			
	900 00	63 29		900 00	63 29
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	900 00	13 59

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 38.

DR. WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	3,826 10	10 21
John Nowgahbow, Chief, salary		50 00	Interest on invested Capital		153 44
Cost of medicines		36 47			
Relief to destitute		4 00			
School supplies		1 00			
Cost of yoke of oxen	110 00				
Agricultural implements	59 25				
Distribution of interest moneys		70 56			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	3,656 85	1 62			
	3,826 10	163 65		3,826 10	163 65
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	3,656 85	1 62

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 39.

DR. WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts	$ cts.	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	$ cts. 70,136 26	$ cts. 2,035 39
F. F Bell. Physician, salary		80 00	Land and timber sales	692 32	
Amount of shares of Capital paid to enfranchised Indians	40,815 45		Interest on invested Capital		1,754 08
Distribution of interest moneys		3,308 95			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	69 23				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	29,913 90	400 52			
	70,828 58	3,789 47		70,828 58	3,789 47
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	29,943 90	400 52

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

NOTE.

The balance at the credit of capital on 30th June, 1884, was		$ 70,136 26
Added during the year ended 30th June, 1885, by land sales		692 32
		$ 70,828 58
This amount has been reduced, by the following payments, to $29,943.90.		
Amounts paid to enfranchised members of the band as their shares of capital:—		
Joseph White	$ 1,553 07	
Elmer E. S. White	776 54	
Mary C. White	776 54	
Mary S. Clark	776 54	
Joseph Warrow	2,329 59	
Thomas B. White	1,988 78	
Helen E. White	776 54	
Alex. White	8,541 83	
Solomon White	1,553 07	
James White, jun	4,659 18	
Catherine Remon	776 54	
Catherine Bernard	776 54	
John F. Clark	1,553 06	
James A. Clark	2,329 59	
Geo. G. Clark	3,106 13	
James A. White	3,106 13	
Margaret Adela White	776 54	
Alex. Clark	4,659 24	
	$ 40,815 45	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	69 23	
		$ 40,884 68
Balance of capital on 30th June, 1885		$ 29,943 90

RETURN B—Continued. No. 40.

DR. ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Labor on roads and fences		52 77	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	3,395 98	116 43
Work on bridges		7 88	Land sales	326 40	
School material		8 70	Rents collected		287 05
Funeral furnishings		10 50	Interest on invested Capital		146 64
Cost of liquor prosecutions		81 30	Balance on 30th June, 1885		90 10
Relief to destitute		25 00			
Cost of repairs to Council House		146 49			
Wood for school		10 00			
Cost of vaccine points		4 50			
Work in water course		1 00			
Rent to representatives of late Ignace Gill		17 50			
Sundries		12 45			
Distribution of interest moneys		244 71			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	32 64	17 22			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	3,689 74				
	3,722 38	640 22		3,722 38	640 22
Balance on 30th June, 1885		90 10	Balance on 30th June, 1885	3,689 74	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 41.

DR. ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Clothing purchased for school children		50 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	686 30	102 20
Relief to destitute		35 00	Interest on invested Capital		31 52
Balance on 30th June, 1885	686 30	48 72			
	686 30	133 72		686 30	133 72
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	686 30	48 72

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 42.

DR. *AMALECITES OF ISLES VERTE AND VIGER* in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
Grants for relief of destitute		55 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	4,853 29	193 29
Refund of amount over-paid by Edward Morin, account lot 35, in Concession 2, Viger		19 09	Land sales	536 72	
Refund of amount over-paid by Pierre Jean, account lot 42, Concession 2, Viger	19 42		Interest on invested Capital		201 88
Refund of amount over-paid by N. Lafrance, account lot 37, Concession 2, Viger	12 42				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	53 67				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	5,304 50	321 08			
	5,390 01	395 97		5,390 01	395 97
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	5,304 50	321 08

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 43.

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts
To the following payments :—					
For vaccine points		7 65	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	18 43	7 19
Balance on 30th June, 1885	18 43	0 54	Interest on invested Capital		1 00
	18 43	8 19		18 43	8 19
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	18 43	0 54

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 44.

DR. HURONS OF LORETTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	384 20	315 20
Expenses in connection with survey of reserve..	265 15	100 00	Interest on invested Capital		27 96
Balance on 30th June, 1885	119 05	243 16			
	384 20	343 16		384 20	343 16
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	119 05	243 16

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 45.

DR. IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884		1,066 58	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	16,485 56	
			Rents collected		18 92
			Fines collected		266 00
To the following payments :—			Interest on invested Capital		637 56
Salaries.					
P. Tirvirati, Gatekeeper		24 00			
J. Saiounsakeron, Gatekeeper		24 00			
Moïse Letort, Constable		365 00			
Pierre Murray, Secretary		50 00			
Louis Shatekaienton, Organist		37 50			
Pensions.					
F. Kasekete		15 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Measuring stone		128 75			
Larbor on roads		169 90			
Legal services and prosecutions in liquor cases.		272 30			
Insurance		36 00			
School furnishings		17 40			
Services of Crier		10 00			
N. V. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies		249 50			
Uniform, &c., for Constable		16 30			
Expenses of Dominion Police at Agricultural Exhibition		62 00			
Relief to destitute		64 75			
Lumber for bridges		34 22			
Fuel for school		32 00			
Cost of vaccinating		177 50			

Grant to assist in re-building Louis Thaioronhiote, destroyed by fire		100 00			
Services of P. Murray during Inspectors investigation		5 00			
Cost of stationery		5 65			
Funeral furnishings		20 00			
Advances on account of survey of reserve	4,500 00				
Cost of work in lock-up	240 00				
Sundry payments		3 15			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		4 59			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	11,745 56		Balance on 30th June, 1885		2,068 61
	16,485 56	2,991 09		16,485 56	2,991 09
Balance on 30th June, 1885		2,068 61	Balance on 30th June, 1885	11,745 56	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 46.

DR. IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR

	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Rev. M. Maiville, Missionary		100 00
B. E. McGee, Teacher		200 00
C. J. McGee do		200 00
Annie Baldwin do		50 00
Loran Pike, Organist		15 00
Mitchell Gorault, Church Clerk		72 00
George Thomas, Chief		10 00
Alex. Thompson do		10 00
John Sowates do		10 00
John Isaac do		10 00
Loran Jacobs do		10 00
Thomas White do		6 67
Horatio Seymour do		3 33
Lizzie Fox		16 66
Pensions.		
Loran Solomon		10 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Books and other materials for schools		44 98
Allowance to Rev. Mr. Maiville for wood		25 00
Expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions		25 00
Law costs, New York Indians *vs.* A. Thompson		44 43
Cost of repairs to Roman Catholic Church		4,787 00
Cost of gathering statistics		7 00
Repairs to fence in connection with St. Regis School		108 00

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	29,662 44	346 06
Rents and fines		1,157 07
Unexpended balance of church fund		119 00
Interest on invested Capital		1,720 36
Balance on 30th June, 1885		2,751 00

Cost of fuel for schools		65 50			
Services of Bailiff		4 00			
Relief to destitute		50 00			
Cost of inspecting schools		28 75			
do vaccine points		36 00			
Services of Louis Snake, lighting fires, Roman Catholic Church		6 00			
Distribution of interest moneys to Protestant members of Band		72 20			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		65 97			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	29,662 44				
	29,662 44	6,093 49		29,662 44	6,093 49
Balance on 30th June, 1885		2,751 00	Balance on 30th June, 1885	29,662 44	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 47.

DR. LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance on 30th June, 1884		51 14	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	1,309 14	
			Rents and fines collected		175 34
To the following payments :—			Interest on invested Capital		51 32
Cost of labor on roads		364 83	Balance on 30th June, 1885		197 54
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		8 23			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,309 14				
	1,309 14	424 20		1,309 14	424 20
Balance on 30th June, 1885		197 54	Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,309 14	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 48.

DR. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Rent of school house		36 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	1,131 75	66 94
Relief to destitute		35 00	Interest on invested Capital		54 84
Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,131 75	50 78			
	1,131 75	121 78		1,131 75	121 78
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,131 75	50 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 49.

DR NIPISSINGUAS OF UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments :—					
J. D. McLaren, Constable salary		283 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	2,345 96	1,149 71
Cost in cases of liquor prosecutions		140 14	Interest on invested Capital		139 80
Cost of yoke of Oxen		200 00			
Driving oxen to Temiscamingue		27 50			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,345 96	638 37			
	2,345 96	1,289 51		2,345 96	1,289 51
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,345 96	638 37

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. *No. 50.*

DR. *RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* *CR.*

	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Sister M. du Sauveur, Teacher		150 00
Jos. Comeau, M.D., Physician, 7 months		87 50
Peter Teteesse, Chief		25 00
Louis Pesnadesate, Interpreter		25 00
Pensions.		
L. Pussissiwan		72 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Rent to representative of late Chief Pikanawatick		82 00
Cost of bridge on Congo Creek		369 26
Repairs to road		50 00
Relief to old and destitute		204 00
Legal expenses		39 75
Services of constables		66 53
Vaccine points		3 60
Interest moneys distributed		674 55
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	30 83	11 78
Balance on 30th June, 1885	33,387 63	208 35
	33,418 46	2,069 32

	1.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	33,110 16	395 16
Timber collections	308 30	
Rents		271 24
Interest on invested Capital		1,402 92
	33,418 46	2,069 32
By Balance on 30th June, 1885	33,387 63	208 35

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 51.

DR. SONGHEES INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884		9,469 81
For repairing and furnishing houses for Texas Lake Indians		814 25	Timber collections		2,483 50
Oxen and farming implements for "Hope" Indians		1,280 00	Rents		339 50
Implements for Spence's Bridge Band		50 00	Fines		195 00
Implements for Lilloett Indians		250 00	Interest on invested Capital		378 76
Grant towards building church on Skuzzy Reserve		186 00			
Supplies for Christmas feast		206 53			
Balance on 30th June, 1885		10,079 79			
		12,866 57			12,866 57
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		10,079 79

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 52.

Dr. *Cowichan Indians in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* *Cr.*

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884		108 50
For repairing bridges, &c		72 50	Fines		140 00
For tools and agricultural implements		82 50	Interest on invested Capital		4 32
Balance on 30th June, 1885		97 82			252 82
		252 82	Balance on 30th June, 1885		97 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.

R T Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 53.

DR. MUSQUEAN BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
Balance on 30th June 1885		46 48	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		44 72
			1 year's interest		1 76
		46 48			46 48
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		46 48

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 54.

DR. SQUAMISH BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA *in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1885		158 62	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		70 82
			Timber collections		85 00
		158 62	Interest on invested Capital		2 80
					158 62
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		158 62

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 55.

DR. HARRISSIN'S BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885		52 14	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		26 10
			Fines		25 00
			Interest on invested Capital		1 04
		52 14			52 14
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		52 14

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 56.

Dr. QUAMICHAN BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, *in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* *Cr.*

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Amount paid for implements		30 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		9 60
Balance on 30th June, 1885		9 96	Fines collected		30 00
			Interest on invested Capital		0 36
		39 96			39 96
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		9 96

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 57.

DR. CHEMAINES BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To Amount paid to Sparsland for improvements on land		88 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		193 25
Removing and repairing house		35 00	Payment Canadian Pacific Railway for right of way		176 45
Balance on 30th June, 1885		254 42	Interest		7 72
		377 42			377 42
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		254 42

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued. No. 58.

DR. CHILLIHERTZAS BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885		37 84	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		36 40
			Interest for one year		1 44
		37 84			37 84
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		37 84

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 59.

DR. ST. PETER'S BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Amount paid for piling wood under seizure		3 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		2,645 42
Constables' fees in liquor prosecutions		23 50	Timber and hay collections		52 25
Balance on 30th June, 1885		2,953 47	Fines		176 50
		2,979 97	Interest on invested Capital		105 80
					2,979 97
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		2,953 47

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued No. 60.

DR. BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885		49 35	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		47 47
			Interest for one year		1 88
		49 35			49 35
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		49 35

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 61.

DR. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Amount paid for breaking land on Long Plain Reserve		32 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		395 04
Balance on 30th June, 1885		453 19	Liquor fines		74 35
		485 19	Interest on invested Capital		15 80
					485 19
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		453 19

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 62.

Dr. ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. *Cr.*

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Amount paid for barbed wire for fencing.....	.....	59 46	By Balance on 30th June 1884.....	.....	375 22
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	330 76	1 year interest.....	.....	15 00
	.....	390 22		.....	390 22
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	330 76

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 63.

DR. FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884	.....	62 85	By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	62 85
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	62 85			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. ASSABASKASING BAND, MANITOBA, *in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885		1,968 48	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		1,892 80
			1 year's interest		75 68
		1,968 48			1,968 48
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		1,968 48

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 65.

DR. LAKE OF THE WOODS INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884		481 88	By Liquor fines		24 75
Expenses in connection with timber cut in trespass on White Fish Bay Reserve		46 20	Balance on 30th June, 1885		503 33
		528 08			528 08
Balance on 30th June, 1885		503 33			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. *No. 66.*

DR. *INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legal and other expenses in suit D. McLean *vs.* McIsaac		102 30	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		579 66
For legal services in Regina *vs.* King and Sibley		74 92	1 year's interest		23 16
Balance on 30th June, 1885		425 60			
		602 82			602 82
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		425 60

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 67.

DR. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indians Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Amount paid for legal services in connection with Trespass on Richbuctoo Reserve		149 34	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		3,279 66
Interest moneys distributed		9 60	Timber dues collected		775 37
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		97 30	Land sales		200 00
Balance on 30th June, 1885		4,180 95	Fines and rents		51 00
			Interest on invested Capital		131 16
		4,437 19			4,437 19
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		4,180 95

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 68.

DR. TOBIQUE INDIANS, NEW BRUNSWICK, *in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Amount paid for survey	71 75		By Balance on 30th June, 1884	5,317 38	49 34
Percentage on timber collections distributed	84 37		Land and timber sales	742 99	
Interest moneys distributed		210 32	Interest on invested Capital		214 64
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	74 30				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	5,829 95	53 66			
	6,060 37	263 98		6,060 37	263 98
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	5,829 95	53 66

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 69.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885		32 66	By Balance on 30th June, 1884		31 42
			Interest on invested Capital		1 24
		32 66			32 66
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		32 66

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. *No. 70.*

DR. J. B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	725 06	558 82	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	725 06	509 46
			Interest on invested Capital		49 36
	725 06	558 82		725 06	558 82
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	725 06	558 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 71.

DR. NANCY MAIVILLE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
Twelve month's interest on invested Capital.....	.....	101 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,500 00	25 25
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	2,500 00	25 25	Interest on invested Capital.....	.....	101 00
	2,500 00	126 25		2,500 00	126 25
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	2,500 00	25 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 72.

DR. *JAMES MENAGE, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To 12 months' interest on invested Capital		60 60	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	1,500 00	15 15
Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,500 00	15 15	Interest on invested Capital		60 60
	1,500 00	75 75		1,500 00	75 75
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	1'500 00	15 15

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 73.

DR. WILLIAM WABBUCK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,000 00	143 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	2,000 00	60 60
			Interest on invested Capital		82 40
	2,000 00	143 00		2,000 00	143 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,000 00	143 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 74.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	49,766 30	
Balance on 30th June, 1884		6,161 55	Legislative Grant		4,200 00
			Interest on invested Capital		2,644 57
Salaries.			Balance on 30th June, 1885		8,519 39
L. F. Boucher, Superintendent		395 00			
L. E. Otis, Agent		296 25			
H. Vassal do		197 50			
Rev. O. Drapeau, Agent		100 00			
Rev. J. Gagné do		62 50			
Rev. Chas. Guay do		100 00			
A. A. Hudon, Prosecutor		100 00			
V. Verreau, Nurse, Pointe Bleue Hospital		60 00			
V. J. A. Vennor, Physician		125 00			
N. E. Roy, Physician		80 00			
F. H. O'Brien, Prosecutor		125 00			
J. A. Tremblay, Constable		204 00			
Grants for Seed, Grain and Relief.					
Golden Lake Indians		100 00			
Abenakis of Becancour		350 00			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga		200 00			
Lake of Two Mountains Indians		200 00			
Montagnais of the Upper Saguenay and Lake St. John		400 00			
Micmacs of Restigouche		375 00			
Amalecites of Rimouski		100 00			
do Caccuna		100 00			
Abenakis of St. Francis		350 00			
Carried forward		10,181 80	Carried forward	49,766 30	15,363 96

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 74.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		10,181 80	Brought forward	49,766 30	15,363 96
To the following payments:—					
Grants for Grain, Seed and Relief—Concluded.					
Indians of the north shore of the St. Lawrence, viz.:—					
Godbout Indians $150 00					
Montagnais of the Betsiamits 500 00					
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Islands. 500 00					
		1,150 00			
Amalecites of Point Lévis		100 00			
Micmacs of Maria		250 00			
do Gaspé		150 00			
Hurons of Lorette		75 00			
River Desert Indians		250 00			
Oka Indians of Gibson		50 00			
Widow of the late Chief Vincent		50 00			
Barrière Indians		38 00			
Grand Lac Indians		124 20			
Temiscamingue Indians		150 00			
Rat River Indians		41 20			
Micmacs of Bonaventure		24 00			
Indians of Lake Winewago		125 00			
Miscellaneous Expenditure.					
Medicines and medical attendance		340 86			
Supplies for Pointe Bleue Hospital		517 39			
Allowance to L. F. Boucher for rent, light and fuel		100 00			
Travelling expenses of L. F. Boucher		541 22			

Special grant for relief of Indians of the north shore of the St. Lawrence		500 00			
Cost of transport of supplies		127 40			
Cost of repairs to yard at Pointe Bleue Hospital		77 80			
Balance of grant for repairs to roads in Township of Maria		12 00			
Funeral furnishings		10 31			
Travelling expenses of Constable J. A. Claveau		62 00			
Expenses of distributien of seed		17 50			
do relief		10 00			
Relief to Chief Kerenti, Gibson Reserve		29 75			
Cost of distribution of clothes to Becancour Indians		10 00			
Grant to assist in purchasing a yoke of oxen for the Golden Lake Indians		25 00			
Cost of wood for the St. Francis school		10 00			
Cost of fuel for Rt. Rev. Chas. Guay's office		20 00			
Travl. expenses of Rev. Chas. Guay to Ottawa		55 50			
Cost of a revolver for Constable Penn at Restigouche		10 65			
Expenses in connection with seizure of timber at Betsiamits		116 13			
Deductions from Agents' salaries, carried to the credit of Superannuation Fund		11 25			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	49,766 30				
	49,766 30	15,363 96		49,766 30	15,363 96
Balance on 30th June, 1885		8,519 39	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	49,766 30	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

			Capital.	Interest.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884				37,210 77
To the following payments:—				
Salaries.				
J. T. Gilkison, Supt. and Commissioner				1,577 80
H. Andrews, Clerk				882 00
Thos. Gordon, Indian Agent				588 00
John Beattie	do			395 00
Thomas Walton	do			882 00
Wm. VanAbbott	do			636 00
J. C. Phipps, Indian Superintendent				1,176 00
A. M. Ironside, Clerk				705 60
A. B. Cowan, Agent				242 79
B. W. Ross, Indian Land Agent				395 00
C. B. Savage	do	to 31st May		362 12
J. P. Donnelly, Indian Agent				588 00
M. Hill	do			493 75
J. Thackeray	do			493 75
J. R. Stevenson	do			493 75
E. Harris	do			493 75
D. J. McPhee	do			338 76
A. McKelvey	do			493 75
A. English	do			493 75
A. Brosseau	do			318 19
Charles Lague	do	to 1st April		441 00
G. E. Cherrier	do	to 31st July		32 92
J. Creighton	do	to 8th June		463 57
H. H. Thompson	do	to 15th June		477 28
Wm McPhee,	do	to 30th September		123 42
G. B. McDermott	do			150 00
James Martin	do	from 11th April		130 66
J. W. Jermyn	do	from 13th May		67 20
Wm. Bull	do	for May, 1884		41 14

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	120,964 01	
Legislative grant		1,600 00
Fines and fees collected		460 10
Third refund by sundry tribes on account of loans at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, bridges, &c	8,883 49	6,372 41
Amount of outstanding cheques, 1882-83		62 08
Percentage charged against various tribes on collections on account of land and timber		6,551 63
Interest on Invested Capital		4,855 54
Balance on 30th June, 1885		43,229 63

R. M. Stephen, Physicians to Indians on Manitoulin Island		1,000 00
A. Lebel, Indian Agent (15 months)		187 50
Jas. Paul do		60 00
A. Root, Island Guardian		25 00
John Wallace do (15 months)		31 25
J. L. Thompson do		25 00
Dr. Oronhyatekha, Physician		300 00
A. McLaren, M.D. do		150 00
J. Newton, M.D. do		150 00
John Pierre, Constable		36 00
A. McBride, Caretaker		95 83
Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.		
J. C. Phipps:—		
Commission on collections		314 24
Travelling expenses		175 00
Postage		38 99
Miscellaneous		20 45
C. B. Savage:—		
Office rent		120 00
Commission on collections		138 88
Postage		45 77
Miscellaneous		34 67
J. T. Gilkison:—		
Office rent		240 00
Travelling expenses		100 00
Thomas Walton:—		
Office rent		60 00
Commission on collections		121 13
Travelling expenses		193 68
Postage		4 51
Miscellaneous		23 08
Wm. VanAbbott:—		
Rent, light and fuel		74 48
Commission on collections		101 29
Travelling expenses		166 15
A. B. Cowan:—		
Travelling expenses		100 00
B. B. Miller:—		
Office rent		60 00
Commission on collections		152 18
Postage		10 64
Miscellaneous		19 50
Carried forward		55,612 94

Carried forward	129,847 50	63,131 29

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		55,612 94	Brought forward	129,847 50	63,131 29
To the following payments:—					
Contingent Expenses, &c.—Continued.					
G. E. Cherrier:—					
Office rent		15 00			
Miscellaneous		39 77			
B. W. Ross:—					
Office rent		60 00			
Commission on collections		38 97			
Postage		3 84			
Miscellaneous		155 61			
J. P. Donnelly:—					
Rent, light and fuel		130 00			
Travelling expenses		63 75			
Miscellaneous		23 24			
R. M. Stephen, M.D.:—					
Office rent		137 50			
F. G. Pile:—					
Commission on collections		9 90			
Postage		1 88			
John Davidson:—					
Commission on collections and disbursements		56 12			
Postage		1 80			
E. Watson:—					
Commission on collections		137 48			
Travelling expenses		53 00			
Miscellaneous		60 63			
John Beattie:—					
Postage		2 27			
Miscellaneous		4 28			
A English:—					
Travelling expenses		110 25			

Postage		1 60
Miscellaneous		66 21
Wm. Bull :—		
Miscellaneous		28 00
Robert Tyre :—		
Commission on collections and disbursements		84 86
Postage		2 02
Miscellaneous		1 50
Thomas Gordon :—		
Postage		8 80
Miscellaneous		13 41
J. F. Day :—		
Commission on collections		47 70
Postage		1 01
Charles Logue :—		
Miscellaneous		4 00
John Creighton :—		
Office rent		72 00
Travelling expenses		45 50
E. Harris :—		
Travelling expenses		29 70
J. R. Stephenson :—		
Travelling expenses		4 00
A. Brosseau :—		
Office rent		30 00
Miscellaneous		21 93
Wm. Simpson :—		
Office rent		33 33
Commission on collections		202 67
Postage		61 52
Miscellaneous		5 00
Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c.		
Expenses of inspection of Club Island		8 00
Cost of inspection of Yorkshire and Main Duck Islands		112 00
Survey at Temiscamingue Reserve		45 00
Legal and other expenses *re* boundaries of Lorette Reserve		859 25
Cost of survey of Cornwall Island		226 99
L. F. Boucher's travelling expenses while inspecting timber lands		44 06
For special services by Agent Simpson		100 00
Inspection of lands in Saugeen Peninsula		218 50
Carried forward		59,096 69

Carried forward	129,847 50	63,131 29

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		59,096 69	Brought forward	129,847 50	63 131 29
To the following payments:—					
Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c.—Concluded.					
For protection of timber:—					
Wm Haner, Manitoulin Island		71 24			
A. Thompson do		4 24			
R. Davis, Saugeen Peninsula		335 09			
Louis Beaucage, Walton's Agency		113 49			
J. Lesage do		8 02			
Peter Megiss do		4 44			
Frederick Tilley, VanAbbott's Agency		16 61			
Advertising.					
"Le Canada"		27 30			
"Citizen" Printing and Publishing Co		27 30			
Toronto "Sentinel"		4 20			
Morrisburg "Courier"		3 36			
"Gazette" Printing Co		27 30			
Belleville "Intelligencer"		22 68			
"Mail" Printing Co		156 80			
Gananoque "Journal"		4 20			
Port Hope "Times"		5 46			
"La Minerve"		25 20			
Montreal "Star"		50 40			
"Irish Canadian"		8 40			
Cobourg "Sentinel Star"		5 46			
Picton "Gazette"		3 26			
Toronto "Telegram"		50 40			
Hull "Dispatch"		7 56			
Manitoulin Island "Expositor"		6 00			

Gore Bay "Enterprise"		*3 40*
Brockville "Times"		*22 68*
Napanee "Standard"		*13 26*
Prescott "Messenger"		*6 72*
Algoma "Pioneer"		*3 60*
"Shareholder"		4 20
Winnipeg "Times"		10 40
Kingston "Daily News"		27 30
Stratford "Times"		6 40
Brockville "Monitor"		4 20
Miscellaneous.		
Repairs to Clerk's house, Manitowaning		75 00
Freight on medicines for Manitoulin Island Indians		20 75
Fee for abstract of title		3 85
Expenses in connection with investigation at Georgina Island		41 00
Express charges		10 15
Tent for Agent Walton		23 00
For copies of timber specifications		9 50
Painting Superintendent's house at Manitowaning		40 00
Expenses of liquor prosecutions		61 05
John Lenfesty, for services at Wiarton office		84 50
Office furniture for Agent Simpson		19 60
Freight on blankets		84 13
Inspection of blankets		7 02
Blankets for distribution to old and destitute Indians		1,222 50
Safe for Agent Simpson		104 17
Expenses in connection with purchase of oxen for Pic River Indians		37 70
Vaccination of Indians		32 00
Measuring timber on Tobique Reserve		42 17
Prize plough for Six Nations		39 04
Services of F. Lamorandière pending appointment of agent at Nawash		200 00
Repairs to Agent Donnelly's safe		15 00
Linen for packing blankets		16 24
Boat for A. B. Cowan		50 00
For printing circulars		4 00
Expenses in connection with sale of islands in St. Lawrence		58 50
Protection of timber in township of Burpee		2 00
Carried forward		62,490 13

Carried forward	129,847 50	63,131 29

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		62,490 13	Brought forward	129,847 50	63,131 29
To the following payments:—					
Miscellaneous—Concluded.					
Office furniture for Agent Martin		25 00			
D. J. McPhee, for services while acting agent		32 25			
Expenses of seizure of timber cut in trespass by Garrett & Beaudet		16 75			
Stationery for outside service		270 97			
Printing do		61 30			
Deductions from agents' salaries transferred to Superannuation Account		234 89			
Grant towards Batchewan road	2,000 00				
Repairs to Goule's bay road	364 37				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	127,483 13				
	129,847 50	63,131 29		129,847 50	63,131 29
Balance on 30th June, 1885		43,229 63	Balance on 30th June, 1885	127,483 13	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 76.

DR. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	3,999 84	810 70
For relief of Inland Indians		160 67	One year's interest		192 40
Yoke of oxen, &c., for Pic River Indians		151 00	Land and timber collections	4,171 90	
Loan to sundry bands for purchase of seed		250 00	Fines	145 00	132 00
Transfer to "Management Fund" of commission on collections	412 19		Rents	150 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1885	8,054 55	807 87	Refund on account of amount advanced for relief of destitute Indians in winter of 1884		234 44
	8,466 74	1,369 54		8,466 74	1,369 54
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	8,054 55	807 87

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 77.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884		12,656 82	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	141,222 83	
			Legislative grants		15,550 00
To the following payments :—			Six Nations Indians, for transfer of seventh and eighth instalments of $3,000, erroneously charged as a grant towards schools		750 00
Teachers' Salaries—Ontario.			Interest on invested Capital		5,586 64
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		11,181 97
Joseph Richards, Wikwemikong		75 00			
Lucy Haessly do		300 00			
Mary A. Wassagezig do		200 00			
Stephen Dufresne do		225 00			
Agatha Gabow, Buzwahs		200 00			
Sophia Peltier, Serpent River		200 00			
Bridget Howrigan, White Fish Lake		33 33			
Agnes Gabow, Shagamook		71 88			
Martha Esquimaux, White Fish River		166 66			
Amelia Chechock, Ryerson		150 00			
Christina John, Shawanaga		150 00			
Henry Schutt, Miller's		150 00			
Kate Karente, Gibson		50 00			
D. Carmichael do		166 67			
Charles Timothy, Muncey		12 50			
Eliza Sickles, Oneida, No. 3		26 50			
Mrs. L. Boucher, Fort William		50 00			
Christina Leiman do		100 00			
Catherine F. Stack, Golden Lake		150 00			
Sister St. Thecla, Mattawa		100 00			
James McKay, Red Rock		200 00			
Mary Cada, Mississanga		175 00			
Teresa Akiwenzie, South Bay		114 67			
Thos. Penasse, Fort William		150 00			
Rose Madden do		125 00			
Mrs. Martin do		150 00			
Mary Neagles do		50 00			
Kate Hourigan, White Fish Lake		83 34			

Quebec,		
H. Boudreau, St. Ann		200 00
E. R. A. Fletcher, Caughnawaga		250 00
Catherine Fletcher do		75 00
H. L. Masta, St. Francis		250 00
Louis Roy do		290 00
H. Berthelot, Maria		37 50
Mrs. A. Nelles, Maria		75 00
Sister St. Columbe, Temiscamingue		100 00
John King do		25 00
Josephine Dubeau, Lorette		200 00
Madame L. E. Otis, Pointe Bleue		150 00
Margt. Audet, Maria		37 50
New Brunswick.		
Michael Flinne, Eel Ground		250 00
Mary E. Hartt, Tobique		37 50
M. H. Martin, St. Mary's		200 00
Neil Lachray, Kingsclear		166 66
Flora Campbell, Burnt Church		112 50
Mary J. McClusky, Tobique		75 00
A. E. Morris, Kingsclear		62 50
Nova Scotia.		
A. J. Mackenzie, Escasoni		50 00
Kate Jollymour, Indian Cove		50 00
John McEachen, Whycocomagh		200 00
T. C. Kerr, Bear River		198 00
R. McMillan, Escasoni		166 67
John McEacheren, Middle River		271 66
Missionaries' Salaries.		
Rev. L. Trahan		176 25
Rev. V. Larivière		105 00
Rev. M. Maiville		203 32
Rev. H. P. Chase		200 00
Rev. A. Jamieson		400 00
Rev. G. Giroux		225 96
Rev. T. Quinn		58 75
Rev. A. G. Smith		100 00
Carried forward		21,282 14
Carried forward	141,223 83	83,068 61

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 77.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		21,282 14	Brought forward	141,222 83	33,068 61
To the following payments :—					
Missionaries' Salaries—Concluded.					
Grants.					
To schools conducted by Methodist Missionary Society		1,726 25			
Shingwauk Home		1,770 00			
Wawanosh do		600 00			
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution		3,000 00			
Wikwemikong Industrial School		1,200 00			
Six Nations Schools		400 00			
Missionaries of North Shore of River St. Lawrence		500 00			
School Books, Maps, &c.					
White Fish Lake School		12 95			
Oneida No. 3 do		4 25			
Indian Cove, N.B. do		2 38			
St. Marys, N.B. do		7 93			
Kingsclear, N.B. do		4 98			
Fort William do		45 18			
St. Francis do		1 08			
Wikwemikong do		3 75			
Buswahs do		3 75			
Wikwemikongsing do		3 75			
White Fish River do		3 75			
Shingwauk Home do		21 00			
Point Blue do		12 20			

Temiscamingue	do		23 78
Manitoulin Island	do		97 01
Whycocomagh	do		12 05
B ar River	do		13 08
Shawanaga	do		0 70
Restigouche	do		7 65
Mississagua	do		3 75
Escasoni	do		5 41
Sundry	do		45 00
	Inspection of Schools.		
Schools in Algoma District			166 90
Lake St. John School			23 50
Cornwall Island	do		14 00
Kettle and Stony Point School			15 00
Bear River, N.S.	do		10 00
Escasoni, N.S	do		5 00
Caradoc Reserve	do		7 30
Middle River, N.S.	do		5 00
Whycocomagh, N.S.	do		5 00
Lorette	do		5 00
Lake of Two Mountains	do		6 00
Maria	do		7 00
Restigouche	do		19 00
Sundry	do		87 95
	Miscellaneous.		
Transport of school material			6 15
Repairs to school building at Restigouche			321 20
Repairs to Mount Elgin Industrial Institution			1,200 00
Wood for Whycocomagh School			8 00
do Becancour	do		18 00
do Point Blue	do		13 50
Repairs to school building at Whycocomagh			56 26
Prizes for Poin Blue School			8 62
Wood for Kingsclear	do		13 75
do St. Marys	do		16 72
Cartage of stove for Fort William School			5 00
Stove pipes for	do		16 60
Stove pipes for Restigouche School			16 47
Wood for Fort William School			30 00
Repairs to Escasoni School building			66 74
Carried forward			32,987 43

Carried forward	141,222 83	33,063 61

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 77.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	32,987 43	Brought forward.....	141,222 83	33,068 61
Miscellaneous—Concluded.					
Premium of insurance on Mount Elgin Industrial School buildings.....	....	16 50			
Wood and stove pipes for Escasoni School.....	....	11 75			
Wood for Restigouche School	....	20 00			
do St. Francis do	....	20 00			
Stationery for sundry schools	....	12 93			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	141,222 83				
	141,221 83	33,068 61		141,222 83	33,068 61
Balance on 30th June, 1885	....	11,181 97	Balance on 30th June, 1885	141,222 83	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 78.

Dr. *Survey Account in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.* *Cr.*

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884		1,216 85
Cost of survey of White Fish Lake Reserve		1,540 72	Balance on 30th June, 1885		521 12
Survey of Temiscamingue Reserve		196 60			
Transport offield notes and maps		0 65			1,737 97
		1,737 97			
Balance on 30th June, 1885		521 12			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 79.

DR. SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884		3,710 82	By Amount deducted from Agents, salaries toward superannuation		246 14
To the following payment:—			Balance on 30th June, 1885		5,329 68
W. R. Bartlett, retired allowance		980 00			
F. Talfourd do		400 00			
Chas. Skene do		135 00			
G. E. Cherrier, gratuity on his retirement from the Indian service		250 00			
John Davidson, gratuity on his retirement from the Indian service		100 00			
		5,575 82			5,575 82
Balance on 30th June, 1885		5,329 68			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with this Fund, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance at credit of this Fund on 30th June, 1884		3,271,910 02
Government Grants	37,030 00	
Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year	89,485 69	
Entry Warrants crediting this Fund with sundry sums	139 58	
Interest accrued during the year on Funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	159,337 99	
		285,993 26
		3,557,903 28
Expended during the year		297,787 76
		3,260,115 52

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ct.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation for 1884-85—47 Vic., c. 2.				5,032 56
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Salaries.				
47 Vic., c. 2, Vote 166.	G. Wells	For Salary as Agent, District 1*a*, 12 months ended 30th June, 1885		50 00		
	F. McDormand	do do 1*b* do do		50 00		
	J. E. Beckwith	do do 2 do do		25 00		
	Rev. T. Butler	do do 3 & 4 do do		75 00		
	Rev. A. P. Desmond	do do 5, 26th March to 30th Sept, 1885		42 21		
	James Gass	do do 6*a*, 12 months ended 30th June, 1885		16 66		
	D. H. Muir M.D.	do do 6*b* do do		16 66		
	A. T. Clark, M.D.	do do 7 do do		33 33		
	Rev. R. McDonald	do do 8 do do		100 00		
	Rev. F. Chisholm	To pay Rev. W. Chisholm's salary, from 1st Jan. to 15th Feb., 1884. District 9		12 61		
	Rev. J. J. Chisholm	Salary as Agent, District 9, from 1st July, 1884 to 13th Feb., 1885		62 20		
	John Chisholm	Salary as Agent District 9, from 14th Feb. to 30th June, 1885		37 80		
	Rev. J. McDougall	do do 10, 12 months ended 30th June, 1885		100 00		
	Rev. D. McIsaac	do do 11 do do		50 00		
	Rev. R. Grant	do do 12 do do		50 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie	do do 13 do do		100 00		
					821 50	
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	A. Robinson, M.D.	In District 1*a*	36 00			
	A. D. Potten, M.D.	do	49 00			
	S. N. Miller, M.D.	do	17 93			
				102 93		
	C. J. Fox, M.D.	do 1*b*	34 50			
	R. J. Ellison, M.D.	do	122 95			
	W. G. Barton, M.D.	do	4 50			
		Carried forward	161 95	102 93	821 50	5,032 56

RETURN C 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	161 95	102 93	821 50	5,032 56
		Medical Attendance and Medicines—Concluded.				
	B. N. Harley, M.D.	In District 1*b*	20 00			
	A. P. Landry, M.D.	do	13 00			
				194 95		
	W. B. Moore, M.D.	do 2		45 70		
	G. A. Smith, M.D.	do 3 and 4	26 25			
	C. T. Andrews, M.D.	do	17 75			
	W. H. Cole, M.D.	do	14 40			
	G. A. Pickles, M.D.	do	12 00			
				70 40		
	J. R. Chute, M.D.	do 5	7 50			
	J. W. Reid, M.D.	do	7 75			
				15 25		
	do	do 6*a*		13 75		
	D. H. Muir, M.D.	For Salary in District 6*b*, for 1 year to 21st Nov., 1884	29 50			
	J. R. Smith, M.D.	In District 6*b*	12 50			
				42 00		
	R. A. Dakin, M.D.	do 7		9 75		
	J. McMillan	do 8, salary for 2 years to 21st Nov., 1884		84 00		
	J. C. McKinnon, M.D.	do 9		110 50		
	H. J. Fixott	do 10		46 25		
	J. McIntosh	do 11		31 00		
	J. L. Bethune, M.D.	do 12		55 20		
	M. A. McDonald, M.D.	do 13	90 00			
	J. L. Bethune, M.D.	do	2 85			
	J. G. Ross, M.D.	do	10 00			
				102 85	924 33	
		Expended by Agents in the Purchase of Supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.	Food, &c.	Seed Grain.		
	G. Wells	In District No. 1*a*	102 72	52 00		
	F. McDormand	do 1*b*	178 64	107 00		
	J. E. Beckwith	do 2	102 00	12 00		
	Rev. T. Butler	do 3 and 4	174 44	125 00		

Rev. A. P. Desmond	*do*	*5*	*123 00*	*65 00*		
J. Gass	*do*	*6a*	*112 00*	*60 00*		
D. H. Muir, M.D.	*do*	*6b*	*66 00*	*15 00*		
A. T. Clarke, M.D	do	7	114 00	35 00		
Rev. R. McDonald	do	8	192 36	103 00		
Rev. J. J. Chisholm	do	9	155 00	83 00		
Rev. J. McDougall	do	10	224 00	120 00		
Rev. D. McIsaac	do	11	102 36	53 00		
Rev. R. Grant	do	12	134 00	72 00		
Rev. M. McKenzie	do	13	224 00	135 00		
			2,004 52	1,037 00		
					3,041 52	
J. Wisdom & Son	For Supplies for Indians of Coal Harbor			9 26		
Newell Jeddore	Grant for relief			25 00		
Rev. T. Butler	do of F. Glode			15 00		
					49 26	
	Miscellaneous.					
International Tent and Awning Co	For One Union Jack for Micmacs			8 63		
Canadian Express Co	Express charges			0 50		
Dominion Express Co	do			0 95		
S. Smith	Services and expenses in procuring information respecting timber on Peter Glode Island			5 00		
H. McDonald	Surveying at Afton			37 50		
Michael Paul	Grant to enable him to erect house			9 00		
Stationery Office	Stationery			3 43		
Queen's Printer	Printing			2 06		
					67 07	
		Total Expenditure				4,903 68
		Balance unexpended				128 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Legislative Appropriation, 1884-85, under 47 Vic., c. 2				4,890 00
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries.				
47 Vic., c. 2, Vote 167.	W. Fisher	For salary as Agent, from 1st April to 4th July, 1884		78 26		
	James Farrell	do do 1st May to 31st March, 1884		274 97		
	C. Sargent	do do for 9 months do		300 00		
	Moses Craig	do do 9 do do		75 00		
	Rev. E. J. Bannon	do do 9 do do		75 00		
	do J. C. McDevitt	do do 9 do do		150 00		
	do J. J. O'Leary	do do 9 do do		75 00		
	do W. Merrisey	do do 9 do do		75 00		
	do P. W. Dixon	do do 9 do do		75 00		
	do L. C. D'Amour	do do 12 do do		40 00		
					1,218 23	
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	A. P. Landry, M.D.	For Salary as Medical Officer for 15 months, to 30th June, 1885, Kent County		62 50		
	R. McLearn, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer for 6 months, to 31st December, 1884, Northumberland County		50 00		
	J. B. Lamothe, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885, Kent County		20 00		
	H. A. Fish, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer for 6 months, to 30th June, 1884, Northumberland County		50 00		
	J. McDonald, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer from 24th March, 1884, to 30th June, 1885		126 90		
	H. H. Hanson, M.D.	Medical services, Victoria County		5 75		
	E. Moore, M.D.	do Westmoreland County		61 74		
	J. A. Leger, M.D.	do do do		110 05		
	T. A. Brown, M.D.	do York do		18 00		
	R. R. Ross, M.D.	do Charlotte do		53 30		
	G. M. Duncan, M.D.	do Gloucester do		126 83		
	J. H. Barker, M.D.	do York do		43 00		
	J. E. Church, M.D.	do Westmoreland do		71 50		
	B. Coburn, M.D.	do York do		21 00		
	R. B. M. Wiley, M.D.	do Victoria do		28 85		

W. Tilley	Medicines, Mr. Farrell's district		43 66	
Davis, Staples & Co	do do		52 72	
G. H. Davis	do do		5 35	
				951 15
	Expended by Agents in the Purchase of Food and Seed Grain.	Food, &c.	Seed Grain	
J. Farrell	In South-Western Agency	436 00	600 00	
C. Sargent	North-Eastern do	842 00	136 80	
M. Craig	Counties of Victoria and Madawaska	220 97	294 40	
		1,498 97	1,031 20	
				2,530 17
Z. R. Everett	For Hoes and rakes, Kingsclear, York County		5 30	
S. Dayton	Potatoes and seed do do		15 11	
G. H. Davis	Onion seed, &c. do do		2 50	
G. T. Whelpley	Seeds do do		27 88	
A. Everett	Hoes and rakes do do		66 28	
				117 07
	Miscellaneous.			
James Hayes	For Ploughing, Kingsclear, York County		3 50	
F. Hayes	do do do		2 50	
G. Acquin	do St. Mary's do		3 90	
W. Jaffery	Coffin do do		2 50	
International Tent and Awning Co.	Union Jack, Kingsclear do		8 63	
R. Chesnut	Pulley, &c, for flag-pole, Kingsclear, York County		1 65	
M. & T. Smith	Rings, &c. do do do		2 00	
T. Joseph	To enable him to return home		4 00	
S. Daniels	Board for T. Joseph		6 50	
J. Farrell	Rent of office, 4 months, to 31st March, 1885		16 67	
J. D. Hanlon	Coffin for A. Lomas		4 00	
O. Sharkley	Dry goods for burial of A. Lomas		1 37	
J. E. Lynott	Burial expenses Dr. Sancobasin's child		7 45	
Stationery Office	Stationery		7 90	
				72 57
	Total Expenditure			4,889 19
	Balance unexpended			0 81

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C. 3—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1884-85, under 47 Vic., c. 2				2,000 00
		Expenditure.				
47 Vic., c. 2, Vote 168.	John O. Arsenault	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		200 00		
	do	do School Teacher do		200 00		
	do	Allowance for travelling expenses do		100 00		
					500 00	
	do	Grant for the purchase of seed grain			200 00	
	G. Davies & Co.	Supplies for destitute Indians		2 26		
	J. Gaffney	do		12 90		
	T. H. Pope	do		324 67		
	J. Barclay	do		409 21		
	T. Glover	do		15 00		
	M. Labobe	Stove for widow		6 00		
	Charlottetown Hospital.	Board of Mary Jane Beaton, 16 weeks		40 00		
	Dr. Jenkins	Provisions for Mrs. Irish		10 00		
	J. O. Arsenault	do J. Prosper		10 00		
					830 04	
	P. Conroy, M.D.	Medical services		19 00		
	A. E. Long, M.D	do		74 65		
	J. F. Gillis, M.D	do		9 50		
	Charlottetown Hospital.	do Mary Jane Beaton		7 50		
	Mrs. W. R. Watson	Medicines		33 61		
					144 26	
	T. H. Pope	Pipes for school house		2 80		
	J. Gallant	3 cords of wood		9 00		
	G. W. Sharp	1 do		4 00		
	J. O. Arsenault	Metal for plough		4 40		
	do	Grant for boat for P. Bernard		6 00		
	C. McCarthy	Shingling house		5 00		
	M. Hennessay	Burial expenses for Indians		12 00		
	D. C. Ramsay	1 horse for Morell reserve		60 00		
	T. H. Pope	Freight on horse		2 00		

P. Lomis	*Balance due on boat for Indians*		14 00		
T. Arsinaux	*Sundries for P. Bernard*		12 50		
M. Coffin	*Plough and harrow*		26 00		
F. Francis	Keep of one yoke of oxen, winter of 1885.		15 00		
"The Presbyterian"	Advertising for tenders		5 00		
"The Weekly Examiner"	do		8 48		
Stationery Office	Stationery		1 33		
				187 51	
	Total Expenditure				1,861 81
	Balance unexpended				138 19

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1884-85, under 47 Vic., c. 2:—				
		Indians of British Columbia generally				25,650 00
		Surveys				7,700 00
		Reserve Commission				11,055 00
		To assist in the purchase of a printing press for the Rev. J. M. R. LeJeune, O. M. I., at Kamloops, with which to print certain manuscripts of vocabularies in five Indian dialects				50 00
						44,455 00
		Expenditure.				
		Indians of British Columbia Generally.				
		Salaries and Wages.				
47 Vic., c. 2, Vote 169	I. W. Powell	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months to 30th June, 1885	3,000 00			
	H. Moffatt	do Clerk, do do	1,800 00			
	A. C. Elliot	do Stipendiary Magistrate, Metlakahtla, from 2nd June, 1884, to 30th June, 1885	2,809 35			
	W. Bryce	do Messenger, 12 months to 30th June, 1885	600 00			
	L. P. Lewis	Wages as Caretaker on Songees Reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1885	480 00			
	W. Hammond	Tracing plans	215 00			
	W. Brotcher	Interpreting	5 00			
	P. Brentzen	do	2 50			
	M. E. Dunsereau	Services, copying	114 60			
	E. D. Ermis	Cleaning office	8 00			
				9,034 45		
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	G. L. Milne, M.D.	For Medical attendance	304 25			
	R. J. Bently, M.D.	do	22 50			
	Royal Hospital	do	270 00			
	F. Shotbolt	Medicines	356 25			
	Moore & Co.	do	85 75			

Langley & Co	do		404 85			
Dr. H. A. Martin & Co	Vaccine		78 00			
McSwain and Deardon	Medical attendance		25 00			
				1,546 60		
		Travelling Expenses.				
I. W. Powell	For Expenses trip to Lytton, Ottawa, &c., on official business		955 25			
A. McGregor	For Transport of sick Indian		13 00			
Steamer "Otter"	do	blind do	16 00			
do	do	Mr. Elliott and furniture,	58 00			
A. C. Elliott	Board allowance		105 00			
C. McKay	Transport of Mr. Elliott		6 50			
T. Wright	do	do	7 00			
				1,160 75		
		Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.				
H. Saunders	For Supplies		115 07			
Goodacre & Dooley	do		14 15			
Hudson Bay Co	do		29 26			
				158 48		
		Seeds.				
Jay & Co	For Seeds for Kootenay Indians			37 10		
		Schools.				
J. Nicolaye	For Salary as Teacher at Kynraht, 1 year to 30th June, 1883		300 00			
J. Lemmens	do	do do 1884	300 00			
G. F. Hopkins	do	Industrial School, Port Simpson, March and June quarters, 1884	124 73			
A. Martin	do	St. Mary's, for 1 year to 31st Dec., '84	425 00			
Rev. G. Douckele	do	Cunchew, for Dec. quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	79 56			
T. Dunn	do	Kincolith, for Dec. quarter, 1882, March and June quarters, 1883	162 06			
W. H. Collison	do	Kincolith, for March quarter, 1884	42 00			
A. J. Brabant	do	Hesquiabit, for Dec. quarter, 1883, and March quarter, 1884	174 81			
C. Harrison	do	Massett, for 1 year to 30th June, 1884	300 00			
C. S Lati	do	Bellabella do do	152 86			
J. Nicolaye	do	Etyteyart, for March quarter, 1884	81 51			
do	do	Mitchlatety, for Dec. quarter, 1883	88 14			
Mary A. Green	do	Kitlatamux do do	43 50			
		Carried forward	2,274 17	11,937 38		44,455 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	2,274 17	11,937 38		44,455 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Schools—Concluded.				
46 Vic., c. 2, Vote 169.	S. M. Lawrence	For Salary as Teacher at Port Simpson, for Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1884, and March and June quarters, 1882	303 99			
	Mary A. Green	do Naas River, for Dec. quarter, 1884	35 79			
	W. B. Cuyler	do Bellabella, for Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	160 65			
	A. J. Hall	do Alert Bay, for June quarter, 1884	23 64			
				2,798 24		
		Office Expenses.				
	Allsop & Mason	For Rent of office, 14 months, to 30th June, 1885	630 00			
	Victoria Post Office	do drawer, 15 months, to 30th Sept., 1885	7 50			
	Daily "Colonist"	Subscription, 15 months, to 30th June, 1885	16 25			
	do	Printing	17 00			
	Daily "Standard"	Subscription, 15 months, to 30th June, 1885	16 25			
	Telegraph and Signal Service	Telegrams	82 33			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	186 09			
	do	Postage stamps	79 00			
	M. W. Wiatt	Stationery	9 00			
	Simlow & Adams	Clearing away rubbish	32 00			
	Lettice & Sears	Glazing	2 50			
	Victoria Water Works	Water rates	18 00			
	A. & W. Wilson	Stove fixtures	9 75			
	Hall & Goepel	Coal	48 00			
	W. T. Drake	do	8 00			
	Government Stationery Office	Stationery	28 87			
				1,190 54		

	Miscellaneous.			
Drake & Jackson	For Legal services	155 50		
Wells, Fargo & Co	Express charges	17 10		
Canadian Express Co	do	4 45		
R. T. Williams	Blank book	7 50		
I. W. Powell	Petty cash disbursed	17 05		
J. Sommer	Framing photos of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise	56 59		
T. H. Cudlip	Carriage and boat hire Kamloops deputation	10 00		
Chief Louis	Advance for expenses do	10 00		
Rev. J. M Lejeune	To purchase printing press to print Indian vocabulary	50 00		
M. W. Bitchel	Board and lodging of four chiefs	36 00		
Steamer "Otter"	Transport of Indians	16 00		
do "Princess Louise"	do	14 00		
Turner, Beeton & Co	do	10 00		
W. Monks	Board and lodging of deputation	41 00		
			415 19	
	Kamloops Agency.			
J. W. McKay	For Salary as Agent for Kamloops and Okanagan for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	1,650 00		
do	Arrears of salary, from 15th June to 30th Sept., 1885	175 00		
Jay & Co	Seeds	460 69		
L. Cavreau	Medicines	5 25		
J W. McKay	do purchased	2 50		
W. E. McCartney & Roos	do	24 75		
S. J. Turnstall, M.D	do	15 00		
J. W. McKay	Travelling expenses	800 00		
Kimball & Gladwin	Transport of Mr. McKay's effects	12 60		
J. W. McKay	Petty cash disbursed	0 90		
J. McIntyre	Stationery	0 50		
A. J. Venn	Telegrams, and postage stamps	2 50		
B. C. Express Co	Charges	2 50		
			3,152 19	
	Okanagan Agency.			
Manuel	For Services during small-pox	20 00		
J. W. McKay	Medicines purchased	2 75		
J. A. Mara	Freighting	14 25		
J. W. McKay	Petty cash disbursed	1 75		
A. E. House	Burial expenses	5 37		
B. C. Express Co	Express charges	1 50		
			45 62	
	Carried forward		19,569 16	44,455 00

RETURN C. 4.—BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		19,569 16		44,455 00
		Expenditure— *Continued.*				
		North-West Coast Agency.				
	Jay & Co.	For Seeds	76 40			
	Langley & Co.	Medicines	66 64			
	T. Shotbolt	do	269 98			
				413 02		
		Fraser Agency.				
	P. McTiernan	For Salary as Agent for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	1,200 00			
	J. A. Robinson	Supplies for destitute Indians	6 50			
	G. Purcell	do do	35 00			
	G. Willie	do do	19 25			
	J. C. Henderson	do do	20 25			
	Jay & Co.	Seeds	128 75			
	Marvin & Tilton	Tools	35 25			
	W. E. McCartney	Medicines	12 50			
	E. B. C Hannington, M.D	do	47 00			
	T. Shotbolt	do	62 37			
	A. M. Herring	do	74 75			
	D. McLean	do	25 00			
	P. McTiernan	Travelling expenses	400 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery and postage stamps	10 25			
				2,076 87		
		Williams' Lake Agency.				
	W. L. Meason	For Salary as Agent for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	999 96			
	do	Travelling expenses	439 50			
	do	Postage stamps	10 00			

H. Hudson	For Supplies to destitute Indians	254 12		
A. W. Smith	do	85 87		
W. Adams	do	21 00		
L. W. Riske	do	56 00		
J. Stevenson	do	105 75		
O. T. Hance	do	22 25		
Jay & Co	Seeds	66 95		
F. W. Foster	Tools	48 20		
R Medaleton	Implements	94 00		
E. J. Offerhans, M.D	Medical attendance	5 00		
D. S. Curtis	Medicines	74 87		
C. B. Eagle	do	141 00		
A. W. Smith	do	32 00		
F. W. Foster	do	39 25		
M. S. Wade, M.D	do	5 00		
A. Birtano	Board for Indians	3 00		
W. Nelson	2 office chairs	10 15		
T. Vanvolkenburgh	1 stove and pipes	18 40		
Leipo	Freighting	21 45		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	20 85		
			2,574 57	
	West Coast Agency.			
H. Guillod	For Salary as Agent, for 12 months to 30th June, 1885	1,200 00		
do	Travelling expenses	400 00		
Vancouver Oil Co	Supplies for destitute Indians	4 00		
W. Spring & Co	do	84 37		
C. Spring & Co	do	20 00		
Jay & Co	Seeds	40 60		
Mathews, Richard & Tye	Implements	7 62		
Capt. Warner	Transport of Agent	10 00		
W. P. Sayword	Lumber for Agent's house	403 97		
P. McQuade & Son	Paint do	53 42		
A. W. Carpenter	Labor performed for Agent's house	148 58		
G. D Clarke	Ploughing for Indians	30 00		
Spring & Co	Board of Indians	9 96		
L. H. Wilton	Rope	10 00		
John	Services as policeman	12 00		
Jack	do clearing land	50 00		
Jumaht	do do	36 00		
Kandasons	do do	13 00		
Indian Tom	do do for Indian village	66 25		
J. Tehl	Office furniture	30 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	4 25		
			2,634 02	
	Carried forward		27,267 64	44,455 00

RETURN C. 4—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		27,267 64		44,455 00
		Kwahkewlth Agency.				
	G. Blenkinsop	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	1,200 00			
	Alert Bay Canning Co.	Supplies for destitute Indians	14 52			
	R. Hunt	do	57 68			
	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	96 52			
	G. Blenkinsop	Travelling expenses	354 00			
	R. Hunt	Rent of room for Agent	70 25			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.	Postage stamps	5 00			
	Alert Bay Canning Co.	Lumber for coffins	3 58			
				1,801 55		
		Cowichan Agency.				
	W. H. Lomas	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	1,200 00			
	do	Travelling expenses	412 50			
	L. Gaburie	Wages as Interpreter	3 00			
	Joe	do Constable	6 00			
	H. H. Roper	do Carpenter	14 62			
	G. B. Ordano	Supplies for destitute Indians	59 25			
	W P. Jaynes	do do	146 24			
	B. Serenerp	3 cords of wood for Indians	6 00			
	Indian	2 do do	5 00			
	J. Spinks	Supplies for destitute	5 75			
	A. G Horne & Son	do	21 50			
	Jay & Co.	Seeds	112 30			
	J. Fitzmatheu, M.D.	Medical attendance	10 00			
	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	35 77			
	Langley & Co.	do	32 67			
	W. W. Walkem, M.D.	Medical attendance	140 00			
	E. Pimbury & Co.	Medicines	24 11			
	U Clausetstin	Vaccinating Indians	4 00			
	U. Lemo	Transport of Agent	7 50			
	Kithartun	do	7 50			
	G B. Ordano	Provisions for crew	8 50			

T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery and postage stamps	24 75			
W. H. Lomas	Petty cash disbursed	25 62			
W. P. Jaynes	Lamp and oil	7 37			
Jacque	4 cords of wood	8 00			
J. Hibbert	Funeral expenses of Nanaimo Chief	20 00			
M S. Rimmer	Telegrams and express charges	11 50			
I. P. Burgess	Repairing doors	2 00			
Willseen	Making coffin	4 00			
Daily "Colonist"	Printing vouchers	8 00			
			2,383 45		
	Total Expenditure on General Account			31,452 64	
	Surveys.				
	Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.				
W. S. Jemmett	For Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, 31st May, 1885	1,800 00			
E. Dosetter	Wages as Head Chainman	317 25			
George	do Axeman	180 00			
Peter	do do	168 00			
Frank	do do	30 00			
David	do do	33 75			
Billy	do do	11 25			
Joe	do do	28 75			
Charley	do do	8 75			
G. Hume	do do	23 22			
E. Matheson	do do	253 80			
Joe	do do	47 17			
Tim	do do	15 00			
J. Douglas	do do	63 98			
Jim	do do	40 00			
Jack	do do	23 75			
Edward	do do	25 00			
J. Richards	do Head Chainman	30 64			
A. McDonald	do Chainman	278 31			
Kilmah	do Rodman	30 00			
Jimmey	do do	30 75			
Johnny	do do	8 75			
Ah Lee	do Cook	253 80			
W. S. Jemmett	Rations for party	1,193 45			
W. McIntyre	Board allowance	7 50			
G. Baillie	Board and lodging of party	29 00			
J Smith	do do	16 50			
G. Tuttle	do do	15 00			
Ah Lee	do do	6 75			
	Carried forward	4,970 12		31,452 64	44,455 00

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	4,970 12		31,452 64	44,455 00
		SURVEYS—*Continued.*				
		Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett—Continued.				
	Hoptoo	For Board and lodging of party	6 50			
	C. P. Navigation Co.	do do	2 00			
	H. B Dart	do do	8 00			
	Str. "Adelaide"	Meals	12 50			
	E. Dossetter	Passage from Victoria to New Westminster	10 25			
	C. P. Navigation Co.	Transport of party	29 50			
	A. Onderdonk	do	119 05			
	J Pearson	do	150 00			
	D. Carson	Moving camp	10 00			
	C. P. Ry. Co.	Transport	21 50			
	L. Carson	do	20 00			
	H. Brainard	do	20 00			
	Louigo Latailo	Moving camp	20 00			
	Chela	do	17 50			
	Arrpays	do	67 25			
	Jimmey	do	20 50			
	J. Miller	Ferrying	8 00			
	Hiron	Moving camp	23 50			
	Billy	do	13 50			
	Alick	do	20 00			
	W. H. Ward	do	11 00			
	Jim	do	35 00			
	W. B. Townsend	Transport	10 00			
	J. Richards	do of self	5 00			
	A. McDonald	do	1 00			
	H. B. Dart	do	30 00			
	Str. "Adelaide"	do	22 00			
	A. Vipond	12 survey stakes	4 50			
	L. H. Wilton	2 tents	31 00			
	Clarke & Nicholson	Stove and hardware	16 87			
	Mathews, Richards & Tye	Hardware	13 99			

E. G. Prior	do	15 25		
F. W. Foster	Camp equipage	14 96		
M. W. Wiatt & Co	Stationery	34 25		
L. N. Hibben & Co	do	27 88		
F. W. Foster	Outfit	12 75		
W. S. Jemmett	Contingent expenses of party	215 60		
J. R. Burgess	1 box	1 50		
			6,072 22	
	Expenditure under J. Gastineau.			
J. Gastineau	For Salary as Surveyor, 9 months, to 28th Feb., 1885	1,350 00		
P. A. Murphy	Wages as Chainman	44 03		
C. J. Hamilton	do do	329 58		
do	do Draughtsman	126 00		
Jim	do Picketman	35 00		
Jack Papien	do do	35 00		
G. Webb	do Chainman and Picketman	312 82		
Wallace	do do	9 03		
W. A. Peacock	do do	159 96		
F. West	do do	26 25		
Saul	do Picketman	63 00		
Noskey	do do	22 50		
Johnnie	do Axeman	32 00		
Alick	do do	7 50		
Poonah	do do	28 00		
Lorne	do do	4 00		
Poonah	do do	54 50		
Tannar	do do	9 00		
Peitahl	do do	3 75		
Paul	do do	10 50		
C. Castle	do do	89 33		
Branchwah	do do	21 00		
Billy	do do	21 00		
Jim	do Cook	5 33		
C. Lash	do do	160 00		
Ahcheang	do do	39 67		
Widdershort	do for hauling	15 00		
J. Gastineau	Rations for party	1,023 40		
G. Tuttle	Board of party	4 00		
A. Provis	do	28 00		
C. E. Williams	do and lodging	42 00		
J. E. Edwards	do do	25 00		
C. P. Navigation Co	Meals	4 00		
J. Wren	Board and lodging	35 00		
Bligh & Olemis	do	16 00		
C. P. Ry. Co	Transport	21 00		
	Carried forward	4,212 15	6,072 22	31,452 64	44,455 00

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	4,212 15	6,072 22	31,453 64	44,455 00
		Surveys—*Continued.*				
		Expenditure under J. Gastineau.—Continued.				
	A. Provis	For Moving camp	27 00			
	J. Craig	Transport	30 00			
	Steamer "Peerless"	do	40 00			
	Poonah	Horse hire	7 00			
	Koyskut & Son	Hire of canoe	18 75			
	Toeilhowsen	Moving camp	14 00			
	A. McDonald	Transport	3 00			
	Saul	Moving camp	14 00			
	Johnnie	do	10 00			
	J. Beddard	Transport	30 00			
	J. O'Brien	Freighting camp equipage	15 00			
	J. A. Mara	do	43 10			
	W. J. Church	Transport	25 00			
	B. C. Express Co	do	85 50			
	Poonah	Moving camp	9 50			
	J. Pearson	Transport	8 00			
	C. P. Railway Co	do	76 86			
	J. Vair	Freighting	2 00			
	Mann & Herron	Straps and bags	4 50			
	L. H. Wilton	Tents and bags	48 00			
	A. Vipond	Repairs to tripod	6 25			
	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	10 75			
	A. Provis	Storage of camp equipage	15 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	12 50			
	R. T. Williams	do	20 00			
	"Colonist"	Printing vouchers, &c.	25 00			
	Widdershort	Firewood	4 50			
	E. G. Prior	Hardware	23 87			
	J. A. Mara	Outfit	15 11			
	J. Jane	do	5 25			
	J. Gastineau	Contingent expenses	137 66			

J. P. Burgess	*Making box*	*26 61*			
J Vair	*Stove and pipes*	*18 00*			
			5,043 86		
	Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.				
E. M. Skinner	For Salary as Surveyor, to 31st May, 1885	170 00			
L. Dansereau	Wages as chainman	27 09			
Billy	do axeman	18 06			
A. Monk	do	27 09			
R. Donaldson	do as cook	27 09			
E. M. Skinner	Paid for moving camp	10 50			
F. Price	Moving camp	33 87			
Mrs. W. S. Wescott	Lodging	3 00			
A. Clemis	Board and lodging	27 00			
E. M. Skinner	Rations for party	67 20			
F. Price	Meals	0 50			
A. Monk	do	0 50			
C. P. Navigation Co	Transport of party	30 40			
A. Clemis	Hire of team	4 00			
W. B. Gladwin	Freighting	36 40			
A. Onderdonk	Transport	78 00			
E. M. Skinner	Paid for moving camp	2 10			
F. Price	Transport	0 50			
A. Monk	do	0 50			
Johnny	Moving camp	12 50			
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	14 23			
E. G. Prior	Hardware	16 20			
E. B. Marvin	Tents	65 50			
J. Murray	Camp outfit	39 75			
E. M. Skinner	Petty cash disbursed	8 25			
			720 23		
	Total Expenditure for Surveys			11,836 31	
	RESERVE COMMISSION.				
P. O'Reilly	For Salary as Commissioner, 11 months, to 31st March, 1885	3,208 26			
A. H. Green	Salary as Surveyor, 11 months, to 31st March, 1885	1,650 00			
J. Normansell	Wages as chainman	210 00			
A. Primrose	do do and axeman	130 00			
Charley	do assistant packer	102 66			
J. Campbell	do interpreter	192 00			
Milkatahen	do do	5 00			
Ahshoon	do cook	167 75			
T. Lack	do chainman and axeman	10 00			
	Carried forward	5,675 67		43,288 95	44,455 00

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	5,675 67		43,288 95	44,455 00
		Reserve Commission—*Concluded.*				
	W Leech	For wages as axeman	48 00			
	E. Hunt	do interpreter	20 00			
	W. Booth	do assisting cook	30 00			
	D. McLaughlin	do taking census, and interpreter	86 00			
	P. O'Reilly	Board allowance	625 00			
	A. H. Green	do	380 00			
	R. D. Mather	Supplies	98 54			
	J. C. Haynes	do	12 00			
	D. Griffith	do	13 50			
	Ahnye	do	26 55			
	Hudson's Bay Co.	do	139 17			
	J. Galbraith	do	23 79			
	J. A. Spencer.	do	9 00			
	W. V. Brown	do	6 75			
	W. Walsh	Transport	630 00			
	David	Ferrying	18 00			
	R. Fry	do	20 50			
	Kye	Canoe hire	5 00			
	Antoine	Hire of crew	12 00			
	Paschal	do	17 50			
	W. A. B. Graham	do	15 00			
	E. Hunt	Paid for transport of self	15 00			
	D. McLaughlin	Canoe hire	5 00			
	Charlie	do	36 00			
	W. V. Brown	Ferrying	48 00			
	North Pacific Railway	Transport	51 30			
	C. P. Navigation Co	do	45 50			
	do	do	67 50			
	J. R. Robbins.	Freighting	7 00			
	Kimball & Gladwin	do and storage	39 63			
	B. C. Express Co.	Hire of team and driver	40 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.	Postage stamps	34 62			
	Telegraph and Signal Service	Telegrams	2 50			

W. T. Drake	*Coal*	*8 00*			
A. H. Green	*Petty cash disbursed*	*29 98*			
L. Paul	*Messenger*	*10 00*			
Michael	do	11 00			
J. Davis	Shoeing horses	17 00			
Joe	Herding do	12 00			
E. Bray	Taking charge and conveying J. Normansell (injured while on duty) from Sand Point to Victoria	175 00			
J. T. Allison	Stabling and herding	28 00			
David	Driving horses	20 00			
C. Pennie	Wintering horses	48 50			
H. Short	Repairs to rifle	5 00			
J. C. Haynes	Paid Indian messengers	25 00			
J. Murray	Keep of horses	6 50			
	Total expenditure, Reserve Commission			8,700 00	
	do in British Columbia				51,988 95
	Balance over-expended				7,533 95

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Appropriation for Reserve Commission	11,055 00		
Expenditure	8,700 00		
Unexpended balance			2,355 00
Appropriation for general purposes	25,650 00		
Grant for purchase of printing press	50 00		
	25,700 00		
Expenditure	31,452 64		
Balance over-expended		5,752 64	
Appropriation for surveys	7,700 00		
Expenditure	11,836 31		
Balance over-expended		4,136 31	
			9,888 95
Balance over-expended on whole appropriation			7,533 95

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C.75.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 15 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	Statement.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.
For Annuities, under 47 Vic., c. 2		173,460 00	To Annuities	A	169,406 00
Agricultural implements, under 47 Vic., c. 2	10,398 22		Agricultural implements	B	19,348 07
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2	8,949 85		Tools	C	4,320 32
		19,348 07	Cattle	D	14,837 82
Tools, under 47 Vic., c. 2	1,917 54		Seed	E	24,443 47
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2	2,402 78		Ammunition and twine	F	5,372 43
		4,320 32	Provisions for annuity payments	G	26,216 95
Cattle, under 47 Vic., c. 2	10,555 00		Provisions for destitute Indians	H	478,038 00
Further grant, 48 Vic., c. 2	4,282 82		Clothing	I	2,128 90
		14,837 82	Schools	J	62,151 84
Seed, under 47 Vic, c. 2	3,115 00		Surveys	K	17,264 29
Further grant, 48 Vic., c. 2	21,328 47		Farm wages	L	36,246 74
		24,443 47	Farm maintenance	M	19,759 19
Ammunition and twine, under 48 Vic., c. 2	4,439 50		Sioux	N	2,595 79
Further grant, under, 48 Vic., c. 2	932 93		General expenses	O	126,800 62
		5,372 43			
Provisions for annuity payments, under 47 Vic., c. 2.		31,756 54			
Provisions for destitute Indians, under 47 Vic., c. 2.	287,046 10				
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2	179,432 97				
		466,479 07			
Clothing, under 47 Vic., c. 2		2,700 00			
Schools, under 47 Vic., c. 2	48,204 00				
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2	13,947 84				
		62,151 84			
Surveys, under 47 Vic., c. 2		18,000 00			
Farm wages, under 47 Vic., c. 2	22,700 00				
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2	13,546 74				
		36,246 74			
Farm maintenance, under 47 Vic., c. 2	5,600 00				
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2	14,159 19				
		19,759 19			
Sioux, under 47 Vic., c. 2	2,000 00				
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2	595 79				
		2,595 79			

General expenses, under 47 Vic., c. 2	66,380 00			
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2	60,420 62			
		126,800 62		
Schools in Athabasca		400 00		
		1,008,671 90		
Over-expended		258 53		
		1,008,930 43	Total expenditure	1,008,930 43

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Annuities under Treaties.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				173,460 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
47 Vic., c. 2	Sundry persons	9 Chiefs, each $25		225 00		
		32 Headmen do 15		480 00		
		3,274 Indians do 5		16,370 00		
		Arrears		670 00		
		Commutation of annuity, St. Peter's Band—				
		Lydia Sutherland, No. 354½		50 00		
		Jane Whyte, No. 371½		50 00		
		Charlotte DeRisser, No. 170		50 00		
		Emily Isbester, No. 361		50 00		
		Margaret Thom, No. 63		50 00		
		E. J. McLeod, No. 136		50 00		
		Caroline McDonald, No. 388		50 00		
		Victoria Young, No. 166		50 00		
		Nancy Leask, No. 143		50 00		
		Lucy West, No. 409		50 00		
		Nancy Marsh, No. 42		50 00		
		Jane Grey, No. 322		50 00		
		Jane M. Snider, No 394		50 00		
		Lucy Fidler. No. 101		50 00		
		Catharine Walker, No 401		50 00		
		Bosalie Gagnon, No. 53½, Fort Alexandria Band		50 00		
		Charlotte LaPrene, No. 53½, Broken Head River Band		50 00		
					18,595 00	
		Treaty No. 2.				
		7 Chiefs		175 00		
		29 Headmen		435 00		

	1,108 Indians		5,540 00		
	Arrears		65 00		
	Commutation of annuity, Fisher River Band—				
	Jane Shaw, No. 29		50 00		
	Betsey Semens, No 26		50 00		
				6,315 00	
	Treaty No. 3.				
	28 Chiefs		700 00		
	81 Headmen		1,215 00		
	2,405 Indians		12,025 00		
	Arrears		230 00		
J. McIntyre	To pay J. & G Marcella difference between amount received from Robinson Treaty payment, and amount payable at Treaty No 3		5 00		
Indian Fund	Amount paid J. & G. Marcella at Robinson Treaty payment		20 00		
				14,195 00	
	Treaty No. 4.				
Sundry persons	24 Chiefs		600 00		
	92 Headmen		1,380 00		
	5,185 Indians		25,925 00		
	Arrears		3,492 00		
	Commutation of annuity, Pasquah Band—				
	Julia Anzeau, No. 71		50 00		
	Melaine Wallet, No 66		50 00		
Alphonse Peltier	Repayment of annuity money refunded when he wished to leave Treaty		47 00		
Edward Peltier	do do do		47 00		
				31,591 00	
	Treaty No. 5.				
Sundry persons	9 Chiefs		225 00		
	25 Headmen		375 00		
	3,273 Indians		16,365 00		
	Arrears		485 00		
	Commutation of annuity, Norway House Band—				
	Adelaide Gurson, No. 43		50 00		
				17,500 00	
	Treaty No. 6.				
	41 Chiefs		1,025 00		
	139 Headmen		2,085 00		
	Carried forward		3,110 00	108,196 00	173,460 00

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,110 00	108,196 00	173,460 00
		Treaty No. 6.—Concluded.				
		8,010 Indians		39,730 00		
		Arrears		5,220 00		
		Commutation of annuity, Petaquakeys Band— Mrs A. Laframboise, No. 27		50 00		
				48,110 00		
		Less—Refund of amount over paid to No. 12, The "Star," Big Bears Band		65 00		
					48,045 00	
		Treaty No. 7.				
		8 Chiefs		200 00		
		45 Headmen		675 00		
		6,362 Indians		31,810 00		
		Arrears		480 00		
					33,165 00	
		Total Expenditure				169,406 00
		Unexpended balance				4,054 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Agricultural Implements.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				10,398 22
		Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2				8,949 85
						19,348 07
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
47 Vic., c. 2; Further Grant, 48 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co	For Implements delivered under contract		215 75		
	J. Ross	Blacksmithing, Long Plain Reserve		2 45		
	F. & W. Miller	6 reaping hooks and files		3 50		
	A. Hudson	Handle for pit saw		1 00		
	J. Bingham	Coulter and doubletree		4 75		
	A. Wright	2 sets ox harness and log chain		51 60		
	R. Walker	Blacksmithing		7 45		
					286 50	
		Treaty No 2.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Repairs to implements		10 45		
	do	Contract		251 60		
					262 05	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	W. Lewis	For Repairing ploughs		5 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Implements delivered under contract		351 70		
	J. McIntyre	Scythes and snaiths		5 88		
	Penrose & Rocan	Ox harness		24 00		
	A. G. Ridling	Freighting		6 70		
	A. Wright	Ox harness and log chain		18 50		
					411 78	
		Carried forward			960 33	19,348 07

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			960 33	16,348 07
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No 4.				
41 Vic., c. 2. An O. C. of 4th June, 1884.....	Chown & Cunningham ..	For Harness.		692 75		
	J. D. Gillis.	Implements		20 48		
	Mucheson, McArthur & Co	3 grub hoes		3 00		
	Sibbald & Lindsay	2 sets harness		36 00		
	N.-W Mounted Police	8 waggons and 7 extra wheels		187 50		
	J. McDonald	Plough handles and beam.		4 80		
	E. H. Irish	Ox harness		10 50		
	Hudson Bay Co....	Implements delivered under contract		3,435 56		
	do	Supplies		28 90		
	A. G. Thorburn.....	1 plough wheel		5 00		
	C. Hamilton	12 new pieces for reaper		17 60		
	E. McCusker.....	Parts of mower supplied		6 85		
	R. Haskett..	1 gimble wheel		1 75		
	T. Howard.....	2 hay knives		5 00		
	Spragge & Scarlett.....	1 waggon		65 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	3 waggons (contract)		285 00		
	Chatham Manfg. Co.....	6 do		345 00		
	Vanallen & Agur.....	10 do		600 00		
	Watson Manuf. Co.....	1 lever for reaper		1 90		
	A. McDonald	1 set bob-sleighs		25 00		
	Westburn & Fairchild....	52 singletrees		91 00		
	J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry supplies for repairs to implements		196 65		
	J. A. McDonald.....	6 ploughshares		24 00		
	J. Crerar.....	6 pair ox-bows		6 00		
	J. Wright & Co.....	6 carts		252 00		
	Fishleigh & Dillon	Sundries		3 75		
	A. Harris & Son.....	1 plough beam		2 00		
	J. Clementson.....	10 lbs rope		1 50		
	J. Brown..	22 trace chains		9 90		

O. W. Evans	*Blacksmithing*		*108 70*		
J. Roseborough	*do*		*10 95*		
M. Morrison	*do*		*3 10*		
T. Yeandle	*do*		*51 15*		
J. Carson	*do*		*6 00*		
G. A. McKay	*do*		49 70		
R. King	Repairing waggons		36 50		
A. McArthur	Repairs		6 50		
J. Young	do		5 00		
D. Tutlock	do		71 60		
Sundry persons	Freighting		394 40		
Hudson's Bay Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 03		
S. H. Caswell	do	do	0 16		
T. Howard	do	do	1 33		
Bank of Montreal	do	do	14 17		
Crawford & Robertson	do	do	0 56		
J. Clementson	do	do	0 46		
				7,124 70	
	Treaty No. 5.				
Chown & Cunningham	For Harrows		71 29		
N.-W. Navigation Co.	Freighting		6 06		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		898 32		
do	Freighting		4 00		
				979 67	
	Treaty No. 6.				
A. R. McKenzie	For Blacksmithing		25 75		
W. Latour	do		8 40		
E. Brunnella	do		46 25		
Richardson & McDonald	Repairs		12 00		
W. Lennie	do		6 25		
C. Thompson	Blacksmithing		17 75		
H. Acquin	do		21 25		
Sanderson & Looby	do		15 75		
Sundry persons	Freighting		317 24		
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		2 67		
Norris & Carey	do	do	0 32		
A. Macdonald	do	do	0 93		
Hudson's Bay Co.	do	do	0 46		
Brown & Curry	do	do	0 96		
Mahaffy & Hinkskill	do	do	0 06		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Implements delivered under contract		7,642 48		
Chown & Cunningham	Harrows		177 85		
C. McCusker	1 casting for reaper		1 00		
	Carried forward		8,297 37	9,064 70	19,348 07

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		8,297 37	9,064 70	19,348 07
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
	T. J. Agnew	3 fanning mills		165 00		
	Watson Manuf. Co	Parts of thresher and hand mills		15 16		
	Williard Bros	5 sets harness, and freighting		101 60		
	Norris & Carey	Implements		64 43		
					8,643 56	
		Treaty No 7.				
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co	For Wire fencing		648 25		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Contract supplies		961 25		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		29 71		
	I. G. Baker & Co	1 per cent. commission on advance		0 60		
					1,6 9 81	
		Total expenditure				19,348 07

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa, 30th June 1885.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Tools.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				1,917 54
		Further grant under 48 Vic., c. 2				2,402 78
						4,320 32
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85			143 90	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85			19 60	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85		129 75		
	do	Tools for Wabegon and Mattawan Reserves		29 59		
	W. Sifton	Freighting		30 00		
					162 34	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85		498 69		
	A. L. Smith	Flour sieves		5 85		
	Richardson & Lepper	12 axes		12 00		
	Crawford & Robertson	1 hammer		0 75		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		19 51		
	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advance		0 04		
	Crawford & Robertson	do do		0 03		
					536 87	
		Carried forward			862 71	4,320 32

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			862 71	4,320 32
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No. 5.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85			489 75	
		Treaty No. 6.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85		2,316 23		
	do	Nails		20 00		
	E. Brunelle	Welding axe		0 40		
	H. A. Quinn	Blacksmithing		4 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		35 32		
	Hudson Bay Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 04		
	A. Macdonald	do do		0 05		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do		0 20		
					2,406 24	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools delivered under contract, 1884-85		18 73		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Tools delivered under contract, 1884-85		520 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		22 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 40		
					561 62	
		Total expenditure				4,320 32

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885,
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Cattle.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				10,555 00
		Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2				4,282 82
						14,837 82
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	F. Ogletree	For 1 ox for Long Plain Band		70 00		
	Penrose & Rocan	2 yoke oxen		398 50		
	Kobbold & Co	do		225 00		
	J. R. Post	do		200 00		
					891 50	
		Treaty No. 2.				
		No expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 3.				
	Penrose & Rocan	For 1 yoke oxen and hay, Little Forks		173 00		
	do	1 ox and 3 cows, Mattawan and Lac Seul Bands		225 00		
				398 00		
		Less—Refund of value of ox sold at Beren's River, Treaty No. 5		30 00		
					368 00	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	G. Forrest	For 1 yoke oxen		188 00		
	M. Morrison	do		180 00		
		Carried forward		368 00	1,259 50	14,837 82

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		368 00	1,259 50	14,837 82
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
	J. Broadfoot	For 1 yoke oxen		180 00		
	J. Hembroff	do		187 00		
	W Strong	do		190 00		
	D. H. Gillespie	1 ox		100 00		
	do	1 yoke oxen		200 00		
	H. Enoch	1 cow		55 00		
	Benjamin	do		50 00		
	Shencron	do		50 00		
	C. J. Muckle	do		55 00		
	C. Hamilton	5 oxen		450 00		
	D. F. Jelly	1 bull		70 00		
	H. Lawford	2 steers		70 00		
	D. Sinclair	1 yoke oxen		158 00		
	H. McLean	do		175 00		
	H. Keeler	do		165 00		
	W. Riddell	6 oxen		600 00		
	S. Adams	1 ox		84 00		
	J. W. Brown	1 yoke oxen		200 00		
	Sutherland & Atherton	2 do		400 00		
	A. Speers	1 do		200 00		
	N. MacDougall	1cow		75 00		
	E. Dawson	1bull		75 00		
	F. Boyer	1 ox		60 00		
	D. H. Gillespie	5 oxen		485 00		
	C. P. Ry. Co.	Freighting		165 10		
	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances		9 04		
	Bank of Montreal	do do		28 83		
	S. H. Caswell	do do		2 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do		0 75		
					4,907 72	
		Treaty No 5.				
		No expenditure.				

	Treaty No. 6.			
A. Macdonald	For 2 oxen	190 00		
D. McLeod	2 do	200 00		
J. Muir	4 do	400 00		
J. Laurent	2 do	200 00		
D. Taylor	3 do	280 00		
A. Bremner	2 do	180 00		
L. C. Baker	1 do	100 00		
T. Dewar	10 do	900 00		
A. Chisholm	2 do	185 00		
H. Taylor	2 do	185 00		
H. Sayers	2 do	160 00		
C. Sayers	1 do	90 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	2 do	200 00		
A. Sayers	2 do	175 00		
Rev. M. J. Paquette	2 do	200 00		
M. McCaulay	4 do	550 00		
E. Page	2 do	175 00		
Norris & Carey	13 do	1,240 00		
A. Savard	4 do	360 00		
W. Cust	4 do	380 00		
E. Brosseau	3 do	270 00		
A. Perrault	1 do	90 00		
D. Maloney	5 cows	300 00		
H. Long	2 oxen	200 00		
B. Supernault	2 do	200 00		
A. Bellrose	1 do	90 00		
D. Chiniquy	2 do	180 00		
A. Macdonald & Co.	3 do	290 00		
G. McManus	4 do	380 00		
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances	17 30		
Mahaffy & Olinkskill	do do	10 85		
Brown & Curry	do do	11 40		
Norris & Carey	do do	28 55		
			8,418 10	
	Treaty No. 7.			
N. Leech	For 2 oxen with yoke and chain	250 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances	2 50		
			252 50	
	Total Expenditure			14,837 82

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Seed Grain.				
		For Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				3,115 00
		Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2				21,328 47
						24,443 47
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2...	A. M. Muckle	For 9½ bush. corn		23 12		
	W. H. Brown & Co.	2½ lbs. onion seed		2 59		
	R. R. Keith & Co.	Garden seeds		44 62		
	do	do		18 48		
	do	do		37 81		
	A. Quisnel	Freighting		10 00		
	T. A. Newman	Sacks for seed		28 20		
	Hudson Bay Co	2 bush. corn and 120 bush. wheat		104 10		
	W. F Smith	18 bush. barley		9 00		
	O. G. Dick	Seed for Rosseau River band		53 87		
	J. Kent	1 bush. corn		3 00		
	Indian	70 bush potatoes		35 00		
	R K. Miller	30 do		15 00		
	T. S Gray	160 do and sacks		112 85		
	G. Agnew	30 do		9 00		
	J. E. McInnis	14 do		10 50		
	M. Cummings	15 do		15 00		
	Kitchepeneas	25 do		12 50		
	J. Nichol	12 do		6 00		
	Johnasson, Frederickson & Walkley	Freighting		22 00		
					572 64	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	K. Garriock	For Barley		7 50		
	W. Anderson	Wheat		57 50		

Hudson Bay Co.	Potatoes, oats and barley		216 25		
B. Lauralice	Oats and barley		14 00		
R. R. Keith & Co.	Farm seeds		87 53		
T. A. Newman	Sacks		3 53		
E. H. Lynch	Wheat		7 80		
E. J. Darrioch & Co.	Wheat and barley		29 50		
Sundry persons	Freighting		207 30		
				630 91	
	Treaty No. 3.				
G. McPherson	For Carrying seeds		11 25		
J. McIntyre	Seeds		7 08		
R. J. N. Pither	Corn and potatoes		74 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	Barley and wheat		19 72		
Indian	Barley		15 00		
R. R Keith & Co	Garden seeds		103 64		
T. S. Gray	Potatoes and sacks		294 91		
Hudson Bay Co.	Freighting		374 20		
				900 30	
	Treaty No. 4.				
Dill & Cross	For Potatoes		341 00		
W. Fee	do		138 25		
Indians	do		234 89		
do	do		373 25		
T. Almach	do		20 00		
M. Chartrand	do		17 00		
Rev. Mr. Loughead	do		7 25		
Waoh	do		10 00		
J. Clementson	do		615 52		
C. Hamilton	do	and barley	99 25		
R. Pratt	do		38 25		
R. Bligh	do		112 50		
J. Bellegarde	do		2 00		
T. Boyer	do		7 00		
P. R. Davy	do		185 00		
J. Andrew	do		49 00		
J. A. Kumner	do		366 86		
G. Wilkie	do		20 60		
T. Jackson	do		76 50		
G Fiddler	do		44 00		
T. Boyer	do		27 50		
A. Mitchell	do		37 50		
W. C. Fowler	do		263 00		
D. Nimmar	do		50 00		
	Carried forward		8,135 52	2,103 85	24,443 47

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,135 52	2,103 85	24,443 47
		Treaty No. 4—Continued.				
	J. Almack	For Potatoes		30 00		
	R. D. McNaughton	do		21 70		
	T. Lees	do		15 05		
	H. Howard	do		36 75		
	R. Gibson	do		13 61		
	A Cuddie	do		36 40		
	W. Barnes	do		75 00		
	F. Boyn	do		7 50		
	R. S. Smith	do		301 75		
	A. Wright	do		10 50		
	N. G. N. Porteous	do		15 00		
	A. Campbell	do		85 00		
	P. Munroe	do		12 00		
	G. Strong	do		71 25		
	E. Fee	do		30 00		
	W. Anderson	do		51 25		
	H. Lawford	Wheat		11 72		
	T. Murray	do		161 60		
	J. W. Anderson	do		84 00		
	W. A. Dayneau	do		59 50		
	J. Boyle	do		54 21		
	R. J. Smith	do		89 60		
	J. McEachen	do		30 00		
	Macoun & Gowan	do		86 40		
	M. McCamnes	do		87 50		
	J. Tanner	do		12 00		
	M. Morrison	do		71 50		
	C. J. Muckle	do		18 00		
	Carroll & Maulson	do		449 20		
	R. H. Lymburner	Barley		50 00		
	E. W. Wilson	do		10 00		
	W. A. Heubach	do		45 54		
	Indian	For Barley		7 50		
	Couture	do		3 00		

G. H Bulyea	do		35 75		
J. A. Simmers	do		31 00		
S. Garson	do		54 33		
Indian	do		30 00		
J. Coté	do		35 00		
J. Taylor	do		53 00		
E. Carss	do		30 00		
W. Honey	do		14 00		
W. P. Wood	do		6 00		
J. Anderson	do		8 10		
A. Campbell	do		25 00		
W. H. Brice	do		25 00		
J. A. Kaimer	do		294 00		
T. K. Herchmer	Oats		7 50		
R. J. Smith	do		54 00		
J. V. Anderson	do		89 05		
T. Baldwin	do		25 00		
Sibbald & Lindsay	Peas		50 00		
J. A. Simmers	Small seeds and artichokes		454 35		
Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co	Wheat		386 10		
T. Carlton	do oats and barley		56 27		
J. Clementson	do do		470 80		
Indian	do		19 00		
J. Sinclair	do		22 55		
R. L. Condu	do		90 36		
Crawford & Robertson	do		71 50		
A. Roseborough	do		125 29		
E. Evans	do		21 84		
S. H. Caswell	Turnip seed		16 00		
Crawford & Robertson	do		20 00		
J. D. Gillis & Co	do and carrot		4 35		
J. Clementson	Onion seed		5 00		
W. G. Pettengill	do and turnip		10 25		
Richardson & Lepper	Sacks		58 50		
Stobart & Sons	do		42 75		
Colonization Store Co	do		32 50		
W. G. Pettingell	Small seeds		16 35		
G. McPherson	Wild rice		78 72		
Sundry persons	Freighting		1,006 89		
Hudson Bay Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		11 56		
Bank of Montreal	do do		19 72		
Crawford & Robertson	do do		1 87		
T. Howard	do do		9 01		
J. Clementson	do do		0 68		
S. H. Caswell	do do		0 03		
				8,998 52	
	Carried forward			11,102 37	24,443 47

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			11,102 37	24,443 47
		Treaty No. 5.				
	S. Jonasson	For Potatoes, wheat and barley		903 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do and sacks		999 00		
	do	Wheat and barley		160 03		
	R. R. Keith	Garden seeds		93 90		
	T. S. Gray	Potatoes		269 80		
	S. Jonasson	Freighting		349 95		
					2,775 68	
		Treaty No. 6.				
	W. Cust	For Potatoes		133 75		
	J. A. Youmans	do		33 00		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do		7 50		
	D. Maloney	do		25 00		
	Indians	do		994 00		
	H. B. Steinhaur	do		60 00		
	W. H. Tomkins	do		37 50		
	S. Moran	do		13 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		7 00		
	W. Gordon	do		6 00		
	R. J. Hart	do		8 75		
	J. Tomkins	do		40 00		
	R. J. Hines	do		24 21		
	C. McKinnon	Wheat		49 67		
	Indians	do		179 00		
	Moosomin	do		424 00		
	T. F. Pindry	do and bags		676 75		
	J. Shearer	do		75 00		
	R. J. Smith	do		245 26		
	A. Williams	do		78 67		
	W. Motherwell	do		36 05		
	J. Monson	do		24 50		
	A. McDonald	do		331 80		
	T. F. Miller	do		962 50		
	A. Sivell	do		40 00		

Lightfoot	Oats		56 25	
J. A. Carson	do		12 50	
Hudson Bay Co.	Barley		4 50	
W. Cust	do		68 33	
F. Ballendine	do		3 25	
T. Laurent	do		63 11	
J. A. McDougall & Co	do		33 00	
Moosomin	do		291 25	
Indians	do		508 90	
S. Baptiste	do		25 00	
S Moran	do		5 94	
Coudry Bros	do		26 00	
P Byrne	do		20 60	
W. Newell	do		13 00	
J. A. Bruce & Co	Garden seeds		705 05	
J. A. Simmers	do		93 00	
Sibbald & Lindsay	Turnip seed		9 75	
Crawford & Robertson	Sacks		5 00	
Stobart & Sons	do		99 75	
W. G. Pettingell	Turnip seed		20 25	
Hudson Bay Co	do		2 48	
Sundry persons	Freighting		2,865 88	
Hudson Bay Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		30 81	
Norris & Carey	do	do	3 56	
Brown & Curry	do	do	0 33	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do	do	11 60	
A. Macdonald	do	do	21 24	
A Macdonald & Co	do	do	0 40	
I. G. Baker & Co.	do	do	1 20	
S. H. Caswell	do	do	0 13	
Bank of Montreal	do	do	7 83	
				9,522 86
	Treaty No. 7.			
Indians	For Potatoes		53 20	
I. A. Simmons	Barley		46 50	
R Evans & Co	Garden seeds		388 45	
Sibbald & Lindsay	Peas		175 72	
Sundry persons	Freighting		370 48	
I. G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		6 45	
Bank of Montreal	do	do	1 76	
	Total Expenditure			1,042 56
				24,443 47

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Ammunition and Twine.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2				4,439 50
		Further Grant under 48 Vic, c. 2				932 93
						5,372 43
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
47 Vic, c. 2, 48 Vic, c. 2	Hudson Bay Co	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85			800 00	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85			200 00	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85			1,484 98	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85		702 84		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		20 82		
	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 02		
					723 68	
		Treaty No. 5.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85			499 30	
		Treaty No. 6.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85		1,659 16		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	2 gun nipples		0 20		

Sundry persons	*Freighting*	.....	*3 05*		
Morris & Carey	*1 per cent. commission on advances*	.....	*0 02*	1,662 43	
	Treaty No. 7.				
S. Norris	For Freighting	.....	2 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances	.....	0 04	2 04	
	Total Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	5,372 43

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indians Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
		Provisions for Use during Annuity Payments.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 47 Vic., c. 2				31,756 54
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co	For Supplies delivered under contract			2,326 82	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Supplies delivered under contract			939 61	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Supplies delivered under contract			3,793 50	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	D. H. Gillespie	For 10 oxen for beef		580 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		1,493 67		
	T. C. Power & Bro	do do		760 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	4 oxen for beef		350 00		
	N. McDougall	2 do		180 00		
	C. Hamilton	7 beef animals		500 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		161 73		
	Crawford & Robertson	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 04		
	T. Howard	do do		0 05		
	Bank of Montreal	do do		10 80		
	J. Clementson	do do		0 05		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		1 80		
					4,038 14	
		Treaty No. 5.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Supplies delivered under contract			2,954 94	

	Treaty No. 6.			
Hudson Bay Co	For Supplies delivered under contract		7,305 53	
do	do for Fort à la Corne, payments 1883		210 12	
I. G. Baker & Co	17 sacks flour		89 00	
J. Boneville	1 ox for beef		90 00	
Hudson Bay Co	4 oxen for beef		425 00	
T. F. Mullin	2 do		215 00	
J. C. McNevin	2 do		200 00	
Moore & Macdonnell	6 do		600 00	
P. Kelly	1 ox for beef		100 00	
A. Cunningham	1 do		95 00	
J. Feyant	2 oxen for beef		190 00	
N. Poudray	2 do		200 00	
Sundry persons	Freighting		429 11	
S. H. Caswell	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 90	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do		4 46	
Brown & Curry	do do		1 00	
Norris & Carey	do do		0 97	
Hudson Bay Co	do do		10 27	
				10,166 36
	Treaty No. 7.			
Hudson Bay Co	For Supplies delivered under contract		1,251 38	
I. G. Baker & Co	do do		746 20	
				1,997 58
	Total, Expenditure			26,216 95
	Balance unexpended			5,539 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Supplies for the Destitute Indians.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				287,046 10
		Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2				179,432 97
						466,479 07
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	W. J. Mitchell	For Vaccine points and medicines		81 93		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies for destitute Indians		336 31		
	E. Darrioch & Co	do do		34 50		
	D. G. Dick	do do		53 53		
	Portage Milling Co	do do		15 87		
	J. Colcleugh	Medicines		5 30		
					527 44	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	W. J. Mitchell	For Vaccine points and medicines		90 27		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies for destitute Indians		107 43		
	W. Sifton	Freighting		27 53		
					225 23	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	W. J. Mitchell	For Vaccine points			80 00	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	R. D. McNaughton	For Flour		97 50		
	do	do and sacks		431 95		
	J. A. Kummerer	Potatoes		112 50		
	Dill & Cross	do		55 00		
	Carroll, Maulson & Son	Bacon		127 92		

Hudson Bay Co.	*Supplies*		*2,486 01*		
W. A. Hewbach	*Powder and shot*		*20 40*		
J. Mann	4 cattle		400 00		
D. Baird	Stabling for horses		1 00		
H. Reed	Supplies for destitute		5 80		
W. J. Mitchell	Vaccine		3 06		
C. James	Fish		2,830 12		
J. McEachen	Wheat		10 00		
F. Yeandle	Fish spears		3 00		
G. F. & J. Galt	Blankets		70 50		
T. C. Power & Co	Flour		63 00		
C. H. Bayne	Supplies		62 87		
J. Leader	Fish		199 00		
J. Letrene	do		11 80		
H. Dodd, M.D	Medicines, and preparing medicine chests		79 25		
S. & H. Borbridge	Leather and moccasins		2,668 32		
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		22,670 43		
F. Howard	Supplies delivered under contract, 1883-84		993 66		
A. Macdonald	Bacon		3,310 50		
T. C. Power & Bro	Bacon, under contract		11,409 91		
S & H. Borbridge	Sundries for making moccasins		61 40		
H. Palmer	Beef		19 37		
do	do		20 04		
T. Lelliac	Fish		25 00		
D H. Gillespie	1 ox collar		2 00		
L. Purdy	Supplies		96 90		
Muscowcappo	Fish		101 00		
Crawford & Robertson	Supplies		29 80		
J. D. Gillis & Co	do		85 80		
W. Hartley	Meals for Indian prisoners		5 58		
N.-W. Mounted Police	Supplies		265 05		
Mowat Bros	do		218 82		
J. Dawson	Medicines		197 81		
T. Paradine	Flour		27 00		
J. Clementson	Supplies		26 11		
R. Wishart	Beef		150 08		
P. Barclay	Flour		986 50		
F. K. Herchmer	1 cow for beef		60 00		
Apaha	do		40 00		
Hannum & Crack	Beef		18 70		
J. S. Donohue	Flour		4 40		
Colonization Store Co	Blankets		3 25		
N. W. Bell	Beef		11 00		
W. Morrison	Cracked wheat		457 06		
I. Hassan	Beef		41 76		
A. Taylor	Flour		25 50		
I. Kerroack	Leather for repairing moccasins		25 50		
	Carried forward		51,129 93	832 67	466,479 07

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		51,129 93	832 67	466,479 07
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4—Continued.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	J. Daniels	Meals		6 00		
	Indian	Fish		1 20		
	O. Hamilton	Beef		232 41		
	Richardson & Lepper	Flour and blankets		45 00		
	H. Kearns	Oxen for beef		300 00		
	J. W. Brown	2 work oxen		200 00		
	N. Cope	Beef		19 28		
	Murchison & Bryce	Wincey		286 36		
	Tinning & Hoskins	Trousers		791 28		
	J. H. Morrison, M.D.	Medicines		25 25		
	Labelle & Cantin	Castor oil		1 50		
	Sibbald & Lindsay	Flour		0 50		
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		73 32		
	Taylor Bros	Beef		12 27		
	E. J. Darrioch & Co	Bacon and flour		43 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		5,230 01		
	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		57 46		
	Crawford & Robertson	do do		16 85		
	T. Howard	do do		4 38		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		4 84		
	J. Clementson	do do		2 17		
	S. H. Caswell	do do		0 48		
					58,473 49	
		Treaty No. 5.				
	W. J. Mitchell	For Medicines supplied		208 24		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies		3,540 77		
	O. Thompson	Lard		1 25		
					3,750 26	

Treaty No. 6.

Indians	For Wheat, &c			127 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies			97,765 59	
do	do			1,323 38	
A. Macdonald & Co	Flour, &c			1,200 00	
A. Macdonald	Supplies			166 20	
A. R McKenzie	Repairing gun			1 50	
Mahaffy & Olinkskill	Moccasins and other supplies			213 05	
W. J. Mitchell	Vaccine			21 12	
Walters & Baker	Supplies under contract			12,758 50	
J. A. Kerr	Lodging for prisoners			2 50	
T. E. Jackson	Medicines			4 87	
H. Mitchell	Supplies			376 50	
E. Laboucanne	do			42 87	
E. Dewdney	Amount paid for flannel shirt for needy Indian.			2 50	
Hardisty & Fraser	Flour			1,340 00	
J. A. McDougall	Dry goods and flour			1,293 31	
R. Logan	do			12 00	
H. Reed	Amount paid for supplies			22 37	
Goodfellow Bros	Window sash			8 70	
S. & H. Borbridge	Cod oil, moccasins and leather			2,016 42	
I. G Baker & Co	Supplies	287 50			
	Less—Value of 36 lbs. bacon, short delivered at Edmonton	6 60			
				280 90	
Wyld & Burke	Hides			66 00	
C. Thompson	Repairs to chief's buckboard			6 00	
H. C Wilson	Medicines			2 50	
N.-W. M. Police	Supplies			558 92	
J. Dawson	Medicines			143 96	
Norris & Carey	Flour			425 00	
Murchison & Bryce	Wincey			417 04	
Tinning & Hoskins	do			772 44	
G. Whitford	2 oxen for beef			275 00	
E. Johnson	Beef			90 00	
J Macdonald	6 beef steers			360 00	
W. S. Robertson	Bacon			96 03	
Sundry persons	Freighting			5,128 03	
Hudson Bay Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances			12 37	
A. Macdonald	do do			11 90	
A. Macdonald & Co	do do			2 58	
T. Howard	do do			0 03	
Brown & Curry	do do			1 52	
I. G. Baker & Co.	do do			1 41	
Bank of Montreal	do do			4 29	
S. H. Caswell	do do			9 96	
	Carried forward			127,364 26	63,056 42

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		127,364 26	63,056 42	466,479 07
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	For 1 per cent commission on advances		10 87		
	Norris & Carey	do do		17 13		
					127,392 26	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	I. G. Baker & Co	For Supplies delivered under contract		255,885 94		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		31,639 34		
	Mowat Bros	do do		20 00		
	N.-W. M. Police	Supplies		220 43		
	J. L'Hereux	Meals		20 00		
	Tweed & Elliott	Supplies		27 55		
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		67 00		
	Murchison & Bryce	Wincey		396 11		
	Tinning & Hoskins	Trousers		477 28		
	G. C. King & Co	Supplies		25 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		860 01		
	Brown & Curry	1 per cent. commission on advances		12 29		
	Bank of Montreal	do do		0 87		
				292,651 82		
		Less—Value of hides sold to I. G. Baker & Co		5,062 50		
					287,589 32	
		Total Expenditure				478,038 00
		Balance over-expended				11,558 93

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Clothing.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				2,700 00
		Expenditure.				
		Triennial supply of clothing for Chiefs and Headmen of Treaties 1, 2 and 5.				
47 Vic, c. 2	Macnee & Minnes	For Dry goods		1,307 01		
	Ford & Sons	Leather		408 24		
	Bowman & Zinkans	do		100 25		
	John McKay	Findings		19 65		
	J. Creighton	Buttons		48 00		
					1,883 15	
		Treaty No. 1.				
	F. Ogletree	For Freight paid on clothing			11 51	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	J. Creighton	For 1 silk handkerchief		0 90		
	Man. & N.-W. Ry. Co.	Freighting		1 25		
					2 15	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	J. M. Garland	For Flannel		196 26		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Clothing		10 90		
	A. G. Hamilton	Freighting		4 97		
	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 05		
					212 18	
		Carried forward			2,108 99	2,700 00

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Athority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			2,108 99	2,700 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No. 5.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Clothing		7 90		
	A. McKay	Freighting		10 53		
					18 43	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	Canadian Pacific Ry	For Freighting			1 48	
		Total Expenditure				2,128 90
		Balance unexpended				571 10

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Schools.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				48,204 00
		Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2				13,947 84
						62,151 84
		Expenditure.				
		Day Schools.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	Rev. H. Cochrane	For Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, March, June and September quarters, 1884	312 00			
	do	Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	157 00			
	A. K. Black	Salary as Teacher at Brokenhead River, for June, September, December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	300 00			
	Rev. J. Allard	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic School), for June, September and December quarters, 1884	76 50			
	Mrs. E. Bruce	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1883, also June and September quarters, 1884	194 00			
	P. Bruce	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1884	49 00			
	Rev. J. A. Madore	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic School), for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	306 00			
	do	Fourth prize for management of school	40 00			
	W. H. Prince	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant School), for June and September quarters, 1884	150 00			
	do	Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	143 00			
	do	Fifth prize for management of school	20 00			
		Carried forward	1,747 50			62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,747 50			62,151 84
		Treaty No. 1—Concluded.				
	J. Setter, jun	For Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	120 00			
	C. Tweddell	Salary as Teacher at Sandy Bay, for March quarter, 1885	66 50			
	H. McKenzie	Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, for September quarter, 1883, and June quarter, 1884	113 00			
	S. Henderson	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), for March quarter, 1883	75 00			
	C. Smith	Salary as teacher at Netley Creek, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	75 00			
	Teressa Tauffenbach	Salary as teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic School), for March quarter, 1885	30 00			
	W. H. Eaton	Lumber for East St. Peters School house	79 75			
	W. Sanderson	Labor as carpenter	20 25			
	A. Kennedy	Books and slates	13 95			
	Fanny Stevens	Books for Manitoba Superintendency	198 55			
	T. & W. Miller	Stove and supplies for Sandy Bay School	31 63			
	W. McBurney	Lumber and windows do	33 20			
	Hudson Bay Co	Hardtack biscuits	769 33			
	Canada Express Co	Charges	0 30			
	Dominion do	do	1 65			
	Dawson Bros	Maps	15 00			
	Johnasson, Frederickson & Walkley	Freighting	3 25			
	A. Hudson	Making sample desk and seat	2 80			
			3,396 66			
		Less—Amount paid by non-treaty children for attendance at South St. Peters School	18 25			
				3,378 41		
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Fanny Stevens	For School books	28 85			
	M. Keroacks	Prize books	2 50			

A. Kennedy	*School books*	*36 55*				
W. Sifton	*Stovepipes, window and waterbench*	*6 75*				
do	*Sundries for Crane River School*	*90 97*				
do	*Freighting*	*6 00*				
J. H. Ashdown	1 chest of tools to enable Indians of Little Saskatchewan Reserve to complete their school house	56 80				
Hudson Bay Co	Hardtack biscuits	1,402 50				
G. Bone	Dwelling house purchased for school house at Riding Mountain Reserve	100 00				
J. Tabouret	Salary as teacher at Water Hen River, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	468 00				
J. Sinclair	Salary as teacher at Manitoba Village, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	37 50				
W. Sanderson	Salary as teacher at Lake Manitoba, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	246 00				
W. Sabiston	Salary as teacher at Crane River, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	204 25				
Rev. G. Bruce	Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	444 00				
do	Second prize for management of school	80 00				
F. Storr	Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	286 50				
W. Anderson	Salary as Teacher at Lower Fairford, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	300 00				
Caroline Asham	Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	324 00				
D. H. McVicar	Salary as Teacher at Riding Mountain School, for September and December quarters, 1884, and five weeks of June quarter, 1885	176 78				
B. Thorn	Salary as Teacher at Sandy Bay, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	281 50				
			4,579 45			
	Treaty No. 3.					
Rev. J. Irvine	For Salary as Teacher at Lac Seul, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	258 00				
T. O'Keeffe	Salary as Teacher at English River, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	120 50				
P. McGrath	Salary as Teacher at Coutcheeching, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	120 00				
A. Kennedy	Books	3 45				
E. & C. Gurney	1 stove and pipes for Rainy Lake school	19 51				
do	do English River school	19 37				
J. H. Ashdown	2 sashes and 1 door	10 75				
	Carried forward	551 58	7,957 86			62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	551 58	7,957 86	.....	62,151 84
		Treaty No. 3—Continued.				
	P. Cyre.....	For Completing school house on Mickeses reserve.....	100 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Freighting.....	101 42			
	do	Hard-tack biscuits.....	285 99			
	do	Completing English River school house.....	119 36			
				1,158 35		
		Treaty No. 4.				
	W. Adam	For Salary as Teacher at Duck Bay, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and June quarter, 1885.....	375 00			
	C. G. McKay	Salary as Teacher at Crowstand, for June, September and December quarters, 1884	129 00			
	J. G. Burgess	Salary as Teacher at Middle Hill, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	300 00			
	J. R. Thomas	Salary as Teacher at Keeseekonse Reserve, September and December quarters, 1884.....	150 00			
	F. Jordans	Salary as Teacher at Gambler's Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	150 00			
	J. R. Setter	Salary as Teacher at Touchwood Reserve, for December quarter, 1880, and March quarter, 1881	51 00			
	C. Pratt.....	Salary as Teacher at Gordon's Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	150 00			
	J. C. Richardson.....	Salary as Teacher at File Hills, for December quarter, 1884, and from 1st January, to 31st May, 1885	197 55			
	W. Daniels	Thatching school house on Little Back Bear's Reserve.....	10 00			
	T. Kelly.....	Lime for Little Black Bear's school house.....	11 00			
	Crawford & Robertson...	Sundries do do	21 60			
	Thomson & Nelson.....	Lumber do do	72 48			
	do	do for school house on Pasquah's Reserve.....	109 00			
	A. McNab	Lime do do	7 50			
	J. H. Ashdown	Sundries for Duck Bay school house.....	13 90			
	E. & C. Gurney	Stove and pipes do	18 42			
	M. Kerouacks.....	Prize books for Duck Bay school house.....	2 50			

Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits	446 00		
Government Stationery Office	Stationery	6 67		
F. Stevens	School books	162 76		
A. J. Osment	Lumber for Little Black Bear's school house	17 16		
Fishleigh & Dillon	1 stove for do do	9 00		
Patterson & Gibson	Desks and seats for school house, Gambler's Reserve	21 00		
T. Howard	Sashes and doors do do	36 05		
D. W. Cumming	Lumber do do	7 50		
Birtle Lumber Co	do do do	35 45		
A. Caldwell	Completing school house on Coté Reserve	100 00		
W. Brass	do do Key's Reserve	100 00		
Père J. Decorby	do do Keeseekouse Reserve	100 00		
J. McCrea	Lumber and work on school house, Cowessess Reserve	180 00		
Sundry persons	Freighing	76 53		
T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances	2 28		
Bank of Montreal	1 do do	3 52		
Crawford & Robertson	1 do do	0 23		
			3,073 10	
	Treaty No. 5.			
Rev. W. McKenzie	For Salary as teacher at Cumberland for one year, to 30th September, 1885	150 00		
Gussie Parkinson	Salary as teacher at Norway House, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	228 34		
J. W. Duns	Salary as teacher at Cumberland, for September quarter, 1882, and June quarter, 1884	150 00		
W. C. Beddome	Salary as teacher at Cumberland, for September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	199 50		
D. Prince	Salary as teacher at Black River, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter 1885	320 00		
W. T. Lyness	Salary as teacher at Fisher River, for March, June and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	297 33		
Louisa Lyness	Salary as teacher at Fisher River, for September quarter, 1884	75 00		
G. Garriock	Salary as teacher at Cross Lake, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	381 00		
Rev. J. Setter	Salary as teacher at The Pas, for December quarter, 1883, and March and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	281 50		
D. D. Macdonald	Salary as teacher at The Pas, for September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	311 00		
M. N. Saunders	Salary as teacher at Norway House, for September and December quarters, 1884	88 86		
	Carried forward	2,483 53	12,189 31	61,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	2,482 53	12,189 31		62,151 84
		Treaty No. 4—Continued.				
	L. Ahenaken	For Salary as teacher at Big Eddy, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	153 00			
	P. T. Roberts	Salary as teacher at Hollow Water River, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	113 00			
	J. Mennon	Salary as teacher at Norway House, for March, June and September quarters, 1884	174 50			
	Sarah J. Badger	Salary as teacher at Norway House, for September and December quarters, 1882, and March quarter, 1883	159 00			
	A. A. Macdonald	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	95 50			
	Jane Flett	Salary as Teacher at Beren's River, for December quarter, 1884	84 00			
	C. A. Lindsay	Salary as Teacher at Chemawawin, for June and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	217 50			
	T. Bear	Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, for December quarter, 1884	47 00			
	M. A. Saunders	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, for June quarter, 1885	49 23			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits	120 00			
	A. Kennedy	Books, &c	46 35			
	J. H. Ashdown	Window sashes for Grand Rapids school house	10 80			
	do	do Black River do	14 23			
	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	Stove and pipes do do	17 67			
	Hudson Bay Co	Provisions for Indians working at Black River school house	20 40			
	do	Stove and pipes for Norway House school	27 60			
	Sundry persons	Freighting	8 00			
	J. Reader	Amount over paid on grant for Eddy school house	37 95			
				3,878 28		
		Treaty No. 6.				
	E. B. Glass	For Salary as Teacher at Battle River, for March quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	30 18			
	E. R. Steinhaur	Salary as Teacher at Good Fish Lake, for March quarter, 1884	65 16			

Kate G. Clink	Salary as Teacher at Jack Fish Creek, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and December quarter, 1883	195 00		
Rev. M. J. Paquette	Salary as Teacher at Muskeg Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1884	210 00		
Rev. J. Marchand	Salary as Teacher at Frog Lake, for June and September quarters, 1884	75 00		
Sœur Paquette	Salary as Teacher at St. Albert, for June and September quarters, 1884	130 71		
Rev. P. Legoff	Salary as Teacher at Cold Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1884	61 20		
Miss C. J. McKay	Salary as Teacher at Armadale, for June, September and December quarters, 1884	189 00		
Rev. J. Hines	Salary as Teacher at Assissippi, for September quarter, 1883, and June, September and December quarters, 1884	213 00		
do	First prize for management of school	100 00		
J. A. Youmans	Salary as Teacher as Whitefish Lake, for March, June and December quarters, 1884	173 61		
do	Third prize for management of school	60 00		
D. McVicar	Salary as Teacher at Okanese Reserve, for June quarter, 1884	23 00		
C. Cunningham	Salary as Teacher at Eagle Hills, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	105 00		
Sœur Senay	Salary as Teacher at Isle à la Crosse, for December quarter, 1883, and March, June, September and December quarters, 1884	354 00		
W. Erasmus	Salary as Teacher at John Smith's Reserve, for June and September quarters, 1884	159 00		
Rev. C. Quinny	Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake, for September and December quarters, 1884	108 00		
Bishop of St. Albert	Grant in aid of Industrial Institute for year ending 30th June, 1884, also September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	761 75		
Rev. A. Fafard	Salary as Teacher at Frog Lake, for December quarter, 1884	57 00		
Miss R. McGregor	Salary as Teacher at J. Smith's Reserve, for eleven weeks, to 31st March	58 93		
Hudson Bay Co	Biscuits	1,614 88		
Fanny Stevens	School books	10 00		
Dawson Bros	4 maps	22 50		
Sundry persons	Freighting	64 57		
S. H. Caswell	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 07		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do do	0 12		
Norris & Carey	do do	0 06		
Hudson Bay Co	do do	0 13		
A. Macdonald	do do	0 01		
Bank of Montreal	do do	0 06		
			4,841 94	
	Carried forward		20,909 53	62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		20,909 53		62,151 84
		Treaty No. 7.				
	Flora McDougall	For Salary as Teacher at Morley, for March and June quarters, 1884	111 60			
	G. W. Betts	For Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884	188 07			
	Rev. H. L. Bourne	Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.	262 00			
	D. Macdonald	Salary as teacher at Piegan Reserve, for September quarter, 1884	38 00			
	Rev. J. W. Tims	Salary as teacher at Blackfoot Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	99 00			
	T. R. Clipsham	Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	113 88			
	Rev. A. Lacombe	Grant for erection of school house on Blackfoot Reserve	100 00			
	Rev. G. McKay	do do Peigan do	100 00			
	Rev. J. Macdougall	do do Stoney do	100 00			
	Hudson Bay Co	Biscuits	588 75			
	Sundry persons	Freighting	3 51			
		Total Expenditure for Day Schools		1,704 81		
					22,614 34	
		Qu'Appelle Industrial School.				
		Salaries and Wages.				
	Rev. J. Hugonnard	For Salary as principal for nine months, to 30th June, 1885	900 00			
	C. A. Preston	do assistant, to the 30th June, 1885	571 73			
	T. Redmond	do instructor, to the 30th June, 1885	463 83			
	Sister Lalummière	Wages as matron, to the 30th June, 1885	279 44			
	Rosianne Trudeau	do cook, to the 30th June, 1885	167 69			
	W. Trimblay	do	32 87			
	J. Smith	do	17 00			
	Eliza Braband	do making clothing	22 20			

A. Noseda	*do*	39 35			
D. Fitzgerald	*do*	3 00			
Dr. Collinge	Professional services	10 00			
			2,507 11		
	Food.				
F. Fisher	For Potatoes	16 75			
L. Boucher	do	76 00			
J. Maddaugh	do	24 60			
L. Booth	do	9 45			
Indian	do	14 25			
Russel & Davis	Beef	13 87			
T. K-lly	do	18 60			
W. Lynch	Bread	19 84			
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies	3 64			
A. Stewart	Potatoes	8 60			
H. Boucher	do	27 75			
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies	1,498 14			
J. Ollmann	Beef	25 19			
A. Hamelin	do	57 30			
Z. Blondeau	Fish	3 15			
R. Gower	Meat and turnips	35 10			
L. Gordon	Meat	46 45			
J. B. Desjarlais	Fish	1 15			
D. Boyer	do	6 50			
G. Wilson	Butter	14 12			
L. Flamand	Fish	9 40			
S. Blondeau	do	4 80			
P. Dauphinnis	Cabbage	6 00			
X. Perrault	Beef	66 60			
J. B. Roillard	Fish	15 00			
			2,022 25		
	Clothing.				
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	For Contract of clothing and materials	573 43			
S. & H. Borbridge	do shoepacks	58 33			
I. G. Baker & Co	do brogans and fur caps	115 00			
Hudson Bay Co	Sundries	30 15			
Finnerty & Moore	Boots	7 25			
Sutherland & Atherton	Wool	4 25			
			788 41		
	Furnishing Outfit, &c.				
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	For Blankets and supplies delivered under contract	860 07			
N. L. Piper & Son	Stoves, lamps, &c. do	427 82			
	Carried forward	1,287 89	5,317 77	22,614 34	62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,287 89	5,317 77	22,614 34	62,151 84
		Furniture, Outfit, &c.—Continued.				
	Sibbald & Lindsay	For 1 buckboard	65 00			
	G. H. Bulyea	Chairs	37 75			
	A. Noseda	Tables and supplies	30 75			
	W. G. Cavan	2 pigs	40 00			
	Lay & Sutherland	Sundries	41 50			
	L. R. Shaffner	1 sewing machine	49 50			
	A. McDonald	1 cow and calf	75 00			
	J. Nixon	1 set single harness	26 00			
	B. Dauphiné	1 mare	125 00			
	Goldstein & Zinkan	Sundries	11 80			
	J. A. Kerr	Stoves, bedsteads, &c	583 60			
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies	181 72			
	Mrs. H. McDonald	1 cow	75 00			
	Smith & Ferguson	2 clocks	15 00			
	J. W. Smith	Handbell and stove	22 00			
	Fishleigh & Dillon	Sundries	170 88			
	Finnerty & Moore	Sugar bowls	0 90			
	W. P. Zindord	1 scraper	12 00			
	J. Nixon	1 halter	2 50			
	Johnston & Davidson	1 sow	10 00			
	N. Smith	1 sleigh	25 00			
	Colonization Store Co	Bedding napery	323 47			
	J. R. Reilly	School desks, forms, &c	320 25			
	J. Hope	Mattress and pillows	39 75			
	T. Scott	Chairs and desks	220 20			
	M. Hughes	Bureaus and washstands	149 60			
	P. St. Denis	Ducks and chickens	15 00			
	A. S. Empey	Clock and sundries	36 35			
	Thompson & Nelson	Window sieves	1 50			
	N. Crow	Pumps	32 00			
	J. Laplante	Yoke of oxen and harness	235 00			
	J. Zinkhan	Crockery	9 60			
	Sister Davins	Chapel furniture	175 00			
				4,446 51		

	Expenses of Management.				
Rev. J. Hugonnard	For Travelling expenses	46 75			
Postmaster, Qu'Appelle	Postage stamps	10 00			
N. Sutherland	do	2 75			
C. P. R. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	1 00			
Rev. R. J. Decorby	Expenses in bringing pupils from Gambler's reserve	37 60			
			98 10		
	Miscellaneous.				
P. McGuire	For Oats	27 90			
H. Boucher	Hay	70 00			
A. Larocque	do	22 50			
C. St Denis	do	6 75			
D. McKinnon	Wheat	3 50			
Indians	do	14 25			
D. Johnston	1 ton bran shorts	12 00			
Hudson Bay Co	Soap and matches delivered under contract	89 12			
J. Porteous	Straw	8 75			
G. Bulyea	Peas	34 00			
Thompson & Nelson	Lumber	50 78			
M. P. Zindord	Glass and lumber	20 00			
Sutherland & Atherton	Toys for pupils and sundries	20 45			
O W. Evans	Shaft and repairs	4 75			
W. Hall, M.D	Medicines	2 05			
W. G. Pettingell	do	63 87			
J. A. Simmers	Garden seeds	45 40			
J. Vick	Flower seeds	13 50			
J. W. Smith	Making sink	18 49			
Fishleigh & Dillon	Inspecting stoves, stove pipes and hose	19 00			
Indian	Transport of two boys from Crooked Lakes	1 00			
S. Blondeau	Meals and ploughing	24 00			
Finnerty & Moore	Seed barley	12 50			
J. Zinkan	Nails	4 80			
A. Empey	Brooms	4 80			
Fanny Stevens	School books	0 90			
Hudson Bay Co	Sundries	1 15			
R. J. Smith	Hay	14 00			
J. Y. Gilmour & Co	Packing	7 00			
C. Rascette	Wood	180 00			
J. Nolin	do	32 50			
A. Laroque	do	75 00			
T. Ducharme	do	6 00			
W. Welsh	do	60 00			
Indians	do	183 75			
J. Racette	do	70 00			
	Carried forward	1,2 4 46	9,862 39	22,614 34	62,151 84

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,224 46	9,862 39	22,614 34	62,151 84
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	E. W. Warner	Coal	393 13			
	P. Porteous	Wood	2 50			
	J. Blagnon	do	10 00			
	S. Hamelin	do	20 00			
	J. A. Kerr	3 barrels coal oil	41 55			
	J. Portras	Wood	32 50			
	L. Flammand	do	37 50			
	Indians	Potatoes for seed	75 35			
	J. Bellegarde	do	10 10			
	A. Stewart	do	49 40			
	B. Dauphinais	do	39 75			
	J. Desbelais	Wood and posts	34 50			
	D. Fitzgerald	Wood	15 00			
	Sundry persons	Freighting	521 03			
	Hudson Bay Co	1 per cent. commission on advances	25 01			
	Bank of Montreal	do do	24 07			
	S. H. Caswell	do do	5 81			
	Crawford & Robertson	do do	0 02			
	J. Clementson	do do	0 01			
			2,561 69			
		Refund of value of books purchased without authority	3 90			
				2,557 79		
		Total Expenditure Qu'Appelle Industrial School			12,420 17	
		Battleford Industrial School.				
		Salaries and Wages.				
	Rev. T. Clarke	For Salary as Principal for 12 months to 30th June, 1885	1,200 00			

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nash	Wages as Farming Instructor and Matron from 19th May, 1884, to 30th April, 1885	995 05			
A. Dobbs and wife	Wages as general servants	405 38			
J. Potter	do tailor	74 00			
C. Smith	do night watchman	40 00			
— Cameron	Wages	20 00			
A. McDonald	do	22 00			
A. Longmore	do	20 00			
A. S. Couzens	do	70 00			
J. Potter	do	105 75			
E. H. Rouleau, M.D.	Medical attendance	94 75			
N. Todd	Wages	13 00			
A. Todd	do	28 00			
Susan Baptiste	For Washing	45 00			
Indians	Cutting wood	18 50			
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Wages paid	25 50			
			3,176 93		
	Food.				
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	For Supplies	87 93			
A. Macdonald	do	586 50			
Hudson Bay Co.	do	181 42			
do	do under contract	2,243 64			
Indian	Potatoes	16 90			
J. Daniels	do	42 24			
R. Wyld	Beef	1,300 08			
N.-W. Mounted Police	do	72 76			
			4,531 47		
	Clothing.				
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	For Supplies	125 96			
A. Macdonald	do	183 65			
Hudson Bay Co.	Clothing	295 41			
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	Contract supplies	582 03			
J. M. Garland	Yarn	14 40			
S. & H. Borbridge	Moccasins	42 34			
			1,243 79		
	Outfit and Furnishing.				
F. Otton	For 2 oxen	195 00			
Sweetgrass	2 pair bobsleighs	15 00			
A. Macdonald	Supplies	91 43			
N. L. Piper & Son	1 cook stove	150 00			
do	Contract supplies	228 85			
	Carried forward	680 28	8,952 19	35,034 51	62,151 84

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	680 28	8,952 19	35,034 51	62,151 84
		Outfit and Furnishing—Continued.				
	T. Clark	1 cow	70 00			
	A. Dobbs	do	65 00			
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Supplies	21 45			
	Hudson Bay Co.	do	167 70			
	J. M. Garland	Window holland	13 94			
	F. F. Tims	1 waggon	80 00			
	J. R. Esmonds	Washing machine and wringer	47 00			
	S. & H. Borbridge	1 set harness	24 00			
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	Blankets and napery	929 90			
	R. W. Martin	Knitting machine	28 00			
	J. Clementson	2 pigs	50 00			
	T. Clarke	1 table	17 00			
	Macdonald & Sully	Lumber	28 00			
	Moore & Macdowall	do	39 40			
	A. Macdonald	Sundries	41 10			
	D. Taylor	1 cow	70 00			
	J. A. Kerr	Stoves and fittings and sundries	200 75			
	T. Barton	Furniture, carpets, &c	431 18			
				3,004 70		
		Expenses of Management.				
	Rev. T. Clarke	For Travelling expenses	102 50			
	H. Richardson	Telegrams	12 23			
	J. S. Macdonald	Telegrams	24 37			
	A. Macdonald	Ink	2 65			
	P. G. Laurie	Printing and advertising	11 00			
	Richardson & Macdonald	Postage and telegrams	16 20			
				168 95		
		Miscellaneous.				
	Indians	For Seed wheat	16 00			
	B. Lafond	Hay	60 00			

E. Bourk	do	70 20			
S. Warden	do	60 00			
H. Nash	do oats and potatoes	447 50			
W. Lightfoot	Barley	11 50			
Sibbard & Lindsay	Feed for pigs	0 36			
G. H. Clanston	1 water barrel	5 00			
J. A. Kerr	Coal oil	41 17			
J. M. McGregor	To aid in erecting a bridge	10 00			
N.-W. Transportation Co	Passage of Mr. Dobbs and wife, from Prince Albert to Battleford	35 00			
Macdonald & Sully	Excavating and completing well	89 10			
S. & H. Borbridge	Packing and freight	2 76			
J. Y. Gilmour & Co	Linen bales	7 00			
W. Williams	Repairing boots	7 75			
Big Bear	Compensation for trip to Edmonton for scholars	25 00			
A. McKenzie	Blacksmithing	19 75			
W. Laurie	1 foot ball	5 00			
G. Pembridge	Attending lame ox	5 00			
J. A. Bruce & Co.	Seeds	7 30			
J. A. Simmers	do	15 50			
H. Parker	Cutting ice	20 00			
C. Ballendine	Making clothes	65 50			
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundries	64 85			
do	Hauling wood	477 75			
A. Macdonald	Sundries	37 66			
Hudson Bay Co.	do	177 33			
do	Contract supplies	124 32			
Sundry persons	Freighting	336 24			
Hudson Bay Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 88			
A. Macdonald	do do	22 33			
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do	23 32			
Bank of Montreal	do do	10 17			
			2,306 24		
	Total Expenditure, Battleford Industrial School			14,432 08	
	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
	Salaries and Wages.				
Rev. A. Lacombe	For Salary as Principal for 8 months, to 30th June, 1885	800 00			
J. Little	do Assistant do do	533 28			
L. Slattery	For Salary as Farming Instructor, for 8 months, to 30th June, 1885	480 00			
Sister Guenette	Salary as Matron, for 8 months, to 30th June, 1885	266 64			
Sister Thiffault	Wages as Cook do do	160 00			
	Carried forward	2,239 92		49,466 59	62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brougdt forward	2,239 92		49,466 59	62,151 84
		Salaries and Wages—Continued.				
	J. L'Heureux	do as Interpreter, for one month	50 00			
	George	do	3 00			
	M. O'Keefe	do	15 00			
				2,307 92		
		Food.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Contract supplies	1,614 91			
	G. C. King & Co	Supplies	23 25			
	I. G. Baker & Co	Beef	54 04			
	A. Sparrow	do	703 30			
	Indians	Potatoes and turnips	167 76			
	S. Parish & Co	Supplies	15 50			
				2,578 76		
		Clothing.				
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co	For Contract supplies	608 78			
	S & H. Borbridge	Shoepacks (contract)	58 33			
	J. M. Garland	Yarn	19 20			
	I. G. Baker & Co	Brogans and fur caps (contract)	110 61			
	Hudson Bay Co	Duffle	15 20			
				812 12		
		Outfit and Furnishing.				
	R. W. Martin	For Knitting and sewing machines	69 00			
	J Y. Gilmour & Co	Blankets, &c. (contract)	857 11			
	J. R. Esmonde	Washer and wringer	15 25			
	N. L. Piper & Son	Stoves, &c. (contract)	413 53			
	J. A. Kerr	2 coal stoves and sundries	393 95			
	Chipman Bros. & Co	Bedsteads	44 00			
	Rogers & Grant	Coal stoves	88 65			
	A. E. Shelton	Chairs	17 00			

Fanny Stevens	*Books*	*38 95*			
I. G. Baker & Co.	*Sundries*	*2 75*			
J. Geddes	*2 cows*	160 00			
M. Begg	*2 padlocks*	3 00			
R. C. Mission, Calgary	1 magic lantern	84 15			
Dawson Bros.	Maps	11 25			
Hudson Bay Co	Tool-chest and supplies	166 70			
Colonization Store Co.	Toilet sets, bedding, &c.	327 26			
Williams & Murphy	Laths and lumber	32 00			
J. R. Rielly	School desks and forms	318 25			
M. Hughes	Bureaus and washstands	159 60			
T. Scott	Chairs and desks	196 70			
J. Hope	Mattresses	39 75			
A. Anderson	1 waggon	75 00			
G. C. Reffenstein	2 Babcock extinguishers	118 00			
R. C. Mission, St. Albert	1 span horses and set harness	410 00			
			4,039 85		
	Expenses of Management.				
Rev. A. Lacombe	For Travelling expenses	24 50			
Royal Mail Line	Fare for Father Lacombe from McLeod to Calgary	15 00			
Government Stationery Office	Stationey	30 21			
			69 71		
	Miscellaneous.				
Hudson Bay Co	For contract supplies	95 16			
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	Packing	7 00			
I. G. Baker & Co.	Coal	418 72			
Hayter Reed	Paid for meals of boys and hire of buckboard	29 00			
J. Mallette	Building road	100 00			
G. C. King & Co	Sundries	106 76			
Chipman Bros	do	0 90			
A. Henderson, M.D.	Medicines	17 00			
H. J. Carroll	Breaking 20 acres of land	120 00			
J. A. Kerr	Hard coal	272 05			
A. L'Hirondelle	Wood	225 00			
Sain Bros	Transport of pupils	17 00			
J. A. Kerr	Crates	10 00			
J. A. Simmers	Seed	15 50			
R. Evans & Co	do	48 90			
J. W. Smith	Manufacturing sink	18 51			
T. Lauder	Meals and horse feed	22 00			
Indian	Guide	5 00			
	Carried forward	1,528 50	9,808 36	49,466 59	62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,528 50	9,808 36	49,466 59	62,151 84
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	G. Dick	For Lumber	8 40			
	J. Walker	do	18 61			
	R. Begg	Hay and supplies	155 50			
	S. Paint & Co	Oats and sundries	104 87			
	J. L'Heureux	Meals and lodging	7 20			
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	63 87			
	A. Sparrow	Weighing fees	9 35			
	J. D. White	Painting wagon	12 00			
	Sundry persons	Freighting	909 61			
	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances	24 13			
	I. G. Baker & Co	do do	24 16			
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do	10 66			
	Crawford & Robertson	do do	0 03			
				2,876 89		
		Total expenditure, High River Industrial School			12,685 25	
		Total expenditure				62,151 84

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Surveys.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				18,000 00
		Expenditure.				
47 Vic., c. 2	J. C. Nelson	For Salary as Surveyor for 12 months to 30th June, 1885		2,190 00		
	A. W. Ponton	do do 113 days to 23rd of April, 1885		678 00		
	T. D. Green	Services in office		228 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Payment in full of balance of A. P. Patrick's survey expenses		448 86		
	Govt. Stationery Office	Stationery		12 66		
	Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats for wintering horses		91 29		
	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		7 69		
					3,656 41	
		Treaty No 3.				
	A. H. Vaughan	For expenses of survey in Treaty 3, from 1st January, 1883, to 25th April, 1884—				
		Personal services		2,750 50		
		Wages and rations of party		3,894 50		
		Transport		561 08		
		Camp equipage		44 25		
		Stationery		21 30		
		Miscellaneous		97 70		
				7,369 33		
		Less—Cash advanced previous season		4,768 00		
					2,601 33	
		Carried forward			6,257 74	18,000 00

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	.....	.....	6,257 74	18,000 00
		Treaty No. 4.				
	A. W. Ponton.....	For Expenses of survey to 30th June, 1884—				
		Personal services.....	737 55			
		Wages and rations of party.....	426 90			
		Transport.....	177 74			
		Camp equipage.....	604 89			
		Stationery.....	8 15			
		Miscellaneous.....	2 85			
			1,958 08			
		Less—Cash advanced previous year.....	1,258 00			
				700 08		
	J. C. Nelson.....	Advance for expenses of party to 30th June, 1885.....	.....	1,416 36		
	C. P. Railway.....	Freighting.....	.....	11 90		
	Dominion Express Co....	Express charges.....	.....	4 35		
					2,132 69	
		Treaty No. 5,				
	T. D. Green.....	For Expenses of survey—				
		Personal services.....	2,095 39			
		Wages and rations of party.....	1,510 00			
		Transport.....	216 49			
		Equipage.....	147 44			
		Stationery.....	11 40			
		Miscellaneous.....	26 75			
			4,007 47			
		Less—Cash advanced.....	1,700 00			
				2,307 47		
	W. A. Austin.....	Travelling expenses of Assistant from Ottawa to Winnipeg, season of 1882.....	.....	63 80		
					2,371 27	

Treaty No. 6.

J. C. Nelson	*For Expenses of survey, 1st July, to 31st December, 1884—*				
	Personal allowance	225 45			
	Wages and rations of party	2,402 19			
	Transport	289 10			
	Equipment	32 55			
	Stationery	2 00			
	Miscellaneous	14 52			
		2,965 81			
	Less—Balance of cash	172 05			
			2,793 76		
	Balance of cash unaccounted for		206 24		
A. W. Ponton	For Expenses of Survey, 1st July to 31st December, 1884—				
	Personal services and allowance	978 95			
	Wages and rations for party	2,300 05			
	Transport	51 26			
	Equipment	113 43			
	Miscellaneous	7 00			
			3,450 69		
Peines	Carrying message		2 00		
A. W. Ponton	Paid telegram		1 00		
Canadian Pacific Railway	Freighting		73 88		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 02		
			6,527 59		
	Less—Refund of amount received by Mr. Nelson for 10 bags of flour, sold at Battleford		25 00		
				6,502 59	
	Total expenditure				17,264 29
	Unexpended balance				735 71

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Wages of farmers employed on Indian Reserves.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				22,700 00
		Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2				13,546 74
						36,246 74
		Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 3.—Crooked Lakes.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2...	P. Hourie	For Salary as Farm Instructor for 11 months to 31st March, 1885		825 00		
	P. J. Williams	do do 3 months to 30th June, 1885		162 49		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		786 66		
	Hudson Bay Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 80		
	J. Clementson	do do		11 51		
					1,787 46	
		Farm No. 4.—Qu'Appelle.				
	S. Hockley	For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1885		480 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		662 49		
	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 70		
	Crawford & Robertson...	do do		1 32		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		3 86		
	S. H. Caswell	do do		0 91		
					1,149 28	
		Farm No. 5.—File Hills.				
	J. Nicol	For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1885		480 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		778 94		
	Crawford & Robertson...	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 14		
					1,259 08	
		Farm No. 6.—Touchwood Hills.				
	D. Kennedy	For Salary as Instructor, from 1st May to 9th October, 1884		265 38		

S. Couture	*do for 8 months to 30th June, 1885*		*400 00*	
Sundry persons	*Labor performed*		*904 39*	
Hudson Bay Company	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 50	
Bank of Montreal	do do		0 38	
				1,570 65
	Farm No. 7.—Indian Head.			
R. McKinnon	For Salary as Instructor, 3 months to 31st August, 1884		180 00	
W. S. Grant	do 8 months to 31st May, 1885		400 00	
Sundry persons	Labor performed		823 46	
Crawford & Robertson	1 per cent. commission on advances		11 74	
Bank of Montreal	do do		2 31	
				1,417 51
	Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.			
J. Tomkins	For Salary as Instructor, for 12 months, to the 30th June, 1885		729 96	
Sundry persons	Labor performed		888 53	
Hudson Bay Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 10	
				1,618 59
	Farm No. 9.—Piapot's Reserve.			
R. McKinnon	For Salary as Instructor, for 10 months, to 30th June, 1885		600 00	
Sundry persons	Labor performed		654 85	
J. Clementson	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 70	
Bank of Montreal	do do		1 42	
Crawford & Robertson	do do		1 30	
Mowat Bros	do do		0 22	
				1,258 49
	Farm No. 10.—Carlton.			
G. Chaffee	For Salary as Instructor, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		729 96	
Sundry persons	Labor performed		729 59	
				1,459 55
	Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hills.			
J. Payne	For Salary as Instructor, for 9 months, to 31st January, 1885		450 00	
J. Applegarth	do (Red Pheasant's Band), for 13 months, to 30th June, 1885		520 00	
Sundry persons	Labor performed		120 38	
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances		3 00	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do		7 40	
Bank of Montreal	do do		0 50	
				1,101 28
	Carried forward			13,621 89 36,246 74

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			12,621 89	36,246 74
		Farm No. 12.—Battle River.				
	J. Craig	For Salary as Instructor (Little Pine Reserve), for 13 months, to 30th June, 1885		520 00		
	R. Jefferson	Salary as Instructor (Poundmaker's Reserve), from 9th April, 1884, to 28th February, 1885		432 29		
	S. Ballendine	Salary as Instructor, for 10 months, ending on the 28th February, 1885		500 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		523 84		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	1 per cent. commission on advances		2 50		
	A. Macdonald	do do		17 26		
					1,995 89	
		Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.				
	A. Sufferin	For Salary as Instructor, Thunder Child's and Napahase Reserve, for 13 months to 30th June, 1885		520 00		
	D. L. Clink	Salary as Instructor, for 12 months to 30th June, 1885		600 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		190 58		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances		10 50		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do		2 00		
					1,323 08	
		Farm No. 14.—Fort Pitt.				
	G. G. Mann	For Salary as Instructor, for 10 months to 31st January, 1885		500 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		310 00		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances		8 10		
					818 10	
		Farm No. 15.—Frog Lake.				
	J. Delaney	For Salary as Instructor, up to the 31st March, 1885		547 47		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		726 30		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances		7 26		
					1,281 03	

	Farm No. 16.—Saddle Lake.				
C. Carson	For Salary as Instructor, for 15 months to the 30th April, 1885		750 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		910 68		
D. S. Curry	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 75		
Brown & Curry	do do		3 22		
Norris & Carey	do do		1 81		
A. Macdonald & Co	do do		4 45		
				1,671 91	
	Farm No. 17.—Lac la Nonne.				
W. J. O'Donnell	For Salary as Instructor, for 13 months to the 30th April, 1885		650 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		823 34		
A. Macdonald & Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 88		
Norris & Carey	do do		3 09		
Brown & Curry	do do		7 30		
				1,484 61	
	Farm No. 18.—Peace Hills.				
Sundry persons	For labor performed		1,722 19		
I. G. Baker & Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 35		
Brown & Curry	do do		8 07		
Norris & Carey	do do		5 36		
Bank of Montreal	do do		2 05		
				1,738 02	
	Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.				
Sundry persons	For Labor performed		60 55		
I. G. Baker & Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 21		
				61 76	
	Farm No. 20d.—South Blackfoot Reserve.				
G. W. Wheatley	For Salary as Instructor for 11 months to 31st March, 1885		660 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		2,290 80		
				2,950 80	
	Farm No. 20b.—North Blackfoot Reserve.				
E. Edwards	For Salary as Instructor for 2 months to 30th June, 1885		80 00		
J. M. Scott	Salary do for 8 months to 28th February, 1885		400 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		965 79		
I. G. Baker & Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		69 15		
Bank of Montreal	do do		0 50		
				1,535 44	
	Carried forward			27,482 53	36,246 74

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			27,482 53	36,246 74
		Farm No. 21.—Pigean Reserve.				
	P. J. Williams	For Salary as Instructor for 9 months to 31st March, 1885		547 47		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		1,412 12		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		23 33		
					1,982 92	
		Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.				
	W. C. McCord	For Salary as Instructor for 5 months and 20 days to 21st October, 1885		343 91		
	R. Whitney	Salary for 5 months to 28th February, 1885		225 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		3,011 71		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		58 92		
					3,639 54	
		Farm No. 25.—Moose Mountain.				
	A. McArthur	For Salary as Instructor up to the 18th October, 1884		264 61		
	C. Lawford	do from 19th October, 1884, to th 31st May, 1885		346 15		
	M. Morrison	Salary as Instructor at White Bears Reserve from the 11th of April, to 30th November, 1884		299 22		
	A. Morrisseau	Wages for July, 1881		40 00		
	T Howard	1 per cent commission on advances		5 75		
	Bank of Montreal	do do		1 70		
					957 43	
		Farm No. 26.—Sarcee Reserve.				
	P. Brown	For Salary as Instructor for 8 months to 31st January, 1885		400 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		1,079 06		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		25 75		
					1,504 81	

	Key Band, Fort Pelly.				
A. Genaille	For Salary as Instructor for month of July, 1883		60 00		
do	Salary from 24th March to 30th September, 1884		276 15		
T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 56		
Hudson Bay Co	do do		1 40		
Bank of Montreal	do do		0 40		
				339 51	
	Rolling River Reserve.				
P. Contois	For Salary as Instructor to 30th April, 1885		330 00		
D. Cameron	Cutting wheat		10 00		
				340 00	
	Total Expenditure				36,246 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Supplies for Farmers and Laborers Employed on Indian Reserves.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				5,600 00
		Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2				14,159 19
						19,759 19
		Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 3.—Crooked Lakes.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co.	For Contract supplies		68 47		
	Willard Bros.	1 set harness		20 00		
	Archibald & Alexander	Windows		10 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries		15 55		
	J. Anderson	Oats		73 80		
	Indians	Hay		20 20		
	C. Hamilton	Oats		43 85		
	J. Clementson	Lumber		5 40		
	do	Sundries		29 35		
	do	Postage stamps		3 49		
	K. McKenzie	Lumber		10 00		
	Crawford & Robertson	Soap		1 35		
	T. C. Power & Bro.	Contract bacon		143 65		
	G. A. McKay	Blacksmithing		7 00		
	P. J. Williams	Travelling expenses from the Piegan Reserve to Crooked Lake		183 00		
	H. Keith	Tent		12 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		9 58		
	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 99		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do		0 20		
	J. Clementson	do do		0 20		
					658 08	
		Farm No. 4.—Qu'Appelle.				
	Crawford & Robertson	For Cutlery, crockery, &c.		17 08		
	W. Sutherland	Postage stamps		1 44		
	S. Hockley	do		6 40		

Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		68 47		
T. C. Power & Bro	Bacon		143 65		
L. Walsh	Oats		22 50		
G. H. Bulyea	do		8 80		
J. D. Jewett	do		11 25		
J. Boyd	Stabling horses		11 25		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies		13 65		
Sutherland & Atherton	Oats		15 85		
Finnerty & Moore	do		8 00		
A. Wright	Repairing		4 00		
S. Briggs	Tent		20 00		
W. P. McCormack	Board and lodging		11 50		
J. A. Kerr	Axes		20 10		
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing		41 50		
J. Nixon	Repairing harness, and blacksmithing		15 95		
A. McNut	Lime		2 50		
R. H. McKay	Oats		5 17		
J. Brown	Blacksmithing		2 75		
Thompson & Clink	Sundries for mower		2 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		5 87		
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 52		
Crawford & Robertson	do do		0 12		
Hudson Bay Co	do do		0 43		
S. H. Caswell	do do		0 05		
				460 80	
	Farm No. 5.—File Hills.				
O. W. Evans	For Blacksmithing		24 05		
Osment & Walenn	Lumber		29 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Oats		39 94		
do	Contract		91 29		
T. C. Power & Bro	do (bacon)		215 48		
Thomson & Nelson	Lumber		16 88		
T. Sinclair	Oats		15 05		
Crawford & Robertson	Soap		1 35		
A. Douglas	Hay		58 50		
T. Church	do		40 50		
A. J. Osment	Oats		17 50		
R. Newth	do		42 75		
R. Leeper	do		33 60		
Sutherland & Atherton	do		1 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		17 35		
Hudson Bay Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 47		
Crawford & Robertson	do do		0 72		
Bank of Montreal	do do		0 10		
				645 53	
	Carried forward			1,764 41	19,759 19

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			1,764 41	19,759 19
		Farm No. 6.—Touchwood Hills.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	C. McCusker	For Repairs		6 00		
	J. H. Gooderdam	Expenses in taking Interpreter to Battleford		7 20		
	Hudson Bay Co	Contract (supplies)		91 29		
	T. C. Power & Bro	do		215 48		
	Crawford & Robertson	Kitchen utensils		17 08		
	L. Couture	Board and stabling		16 45		
	A. McBeth	Postage		4 04		
	Indians	Barley		24 25		
	J. Wild	Oats		3 30		
	O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing		2 00		
	N. Sanderson	Beef and oats		37 80		
	W. Norris	Hay		21 00		
	J. Taylor	Lime		2 50		
	A Hudebragh	do		0 75		
	E. Fee	Oats		25 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		9 63		
	Crawford & Robertson	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 06		
	Bank of Montreal	do do		0 32		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		0 50		
	S. H. Caswell	do do		0 03		
					484 68	
		Farm No. 7.—Indian Head.				
	Dill & Cross	For Horse feed		16 12		
	Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		136 95		
	T. C. Power & Bro	do bacon		287 31		
	J. S. Donahue	Oats		43 50		
	G. H. Bulyea	do		24 30		
	E. A. Banbury	1 mower knife		7 00		
	Indian	Working at blacksmith shop		14 00		
	do	Hire of horse		2 25		

Garrett & Glen	Stabling horse		1 60		
W. S. Grant	Travelling expenses		18 20		
T. Millar	Transport		3 50		
J. Sinclair	Oats		11 70		
A. J. Osment	Lumber		17 30		
Crawford & Robertson	Sundries		25 95		
J. Brown	Coal		3 50		
Sundry persons	Freighting		18 42		
Crawford & Robertson	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 54		
Bank of Montreal	do do		0 46		
				632 60	
	Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.				
Hudson Bay Co	For Contract supplies, 1883-84 and 1884-85		674 33		
do	Tea		17 92		
do	Horse blankets, stoves, &c		216 22		
C. Thompson	Blacksmithing		9 75		
E. Brunelle	do		48 00		
R. Tees	Rent of tent		15 00		
Indians	Rent of storehouse		5 00		
Moore & Macdowall	Lumber and shingles		101 00		
H. Mitchell	Difference in price of poney exchanged		70 00		
Goodfellow Bros	Window sash		6 80		
Indians	Hay		42 50		
J. H. Tomkins	Meals and stabling		3 00		
M. Colins	Hay		32 50		
H. Mitchell	Nails		1 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		62 68		
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 13		
Hudson Bay Co	do do		0 42		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do		0 10		
				1,307 35	
	Farm No. 9.—Piepot's Reserve.				
T. Lemack	For Digging a cellar		16 00		
J. A. MacCaul	Lumber		412 11		
Indian	Digging a well		12 48		
J. A. Kerr	Nails, paint, &c		58 10		
J. Nugent	Meals and lodging		30 30		
D. A. Macdonald	Shoeing horses		4 80		
N. Millette	Erecting storehouse		900 00		
Sibbald & Lindsay	Bran		4 92		
D. H. Gillespie	Stabling and feed		26 75		
J. Dawson	Condition powlers		1 05		
O. McCuskar	Gauge wheels		16 25		
	Carried forward		1,482 76	4,189 04	19,759 19

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,482 76	4,189 04	19,759 19
		Farm No. 9—Piepots Reserve—Continued.				
	E. Brunelle	For Blacksmithing		3 25		
	Indians	2 buildings		15 00		
	Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats and shorts		18 02		
	W. P. McCormick	Board and lodging		15 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		47 18		
	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		14 83		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		0 47		
	Mowat Bros	do do		0 08		
					1,596 59	
		Farm No. 10.—Carlton.				
	Batchies	For Horse hire		15 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies 1883-84 and 1884-85		847 82		
	do	Sundries		50 73		
	C. Thompson	Board and stabling		8 00		
	J. Dreaver	Threshing grain		91 00		
	T. Oran	Meals		7 00		
	J. R. McPhail	Barrels		7 50		
	R. Ibister	Hire of sleigh		4 50		
	Hudson Bay Co	Sheeting		14 80		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		0 17		
	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 98		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		0 04		
					1,047 54	
		Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hills.				
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	For Sundry supplies		14 45		
	Hudson Bay Co	Contract do		290 86		
	W. Latour	Blacksmithing		8 85		
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundries		0 42		
	A. Macdonald	Coal oil		1 25		
	J. A. Kerr	1 set platform scales		29 00		

Sundry persons	Freighting	13 16		
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 06		
Bank of Montreal	do do	0 29		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do	0 08		
			358 42	
	Farm No. 12.—Battle River.			
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	For Sundries supplied	37 97		
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies	290 86		
A. Macdonald	Hinges, &c	9 63		
W. Latour	Blacksmithing	9 35		
Little Pine	Building house	40 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies	0 42		
A. McKenzie	Bolts and blacksmithing	10 00		
Indians	Hay	18 00		
J. A. Kerr	2 sets of platform scales	58 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting	22 19		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 74		
Hudson Bay Co	do do	0 16		
A. Macdonald	do do	0 19		
Bank of Montreal	do do	0 58		
			498 09	
	Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.			
Mrs. Latimer	For Counter scales	8 00		
Thunder Child	Building house for Instructor	40 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies	218 15		
A. Macdonald	Sundries	5 90		
W. Latour	Blacksmithing	22 46		
A. McKenzie	Repairing waggon, &c	17 75		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundries	2 50		
D. Cooper	Hay	48 00		
J. A. Kerr	2 platform scales	58 00		
A. Chisholm	Hay	49 00		
D. Maloney	do	24 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting	20 32		
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances	1 70		
Hudson Bay Co	do do	0 40		
Bank of Montreal	do do	0 58		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do	0 17		
			516 93	
	Carried forward		8,206 61	19,759 19

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			8,206 61	19,759 19
		Farm No. 14.—Fort Pitt.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Contract supplies		243 53		
	H. A. Quinn	Blacksmithing		4 50		
	Indians	Barley		20 00		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent commission on advances		0 05		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		0 20		
					268 28	
		Farm No. 15.—Frog Lake.				
	Hudson Co.	For Contract supplies		487 06		
	do	Tea		22 80		
	Indians	Barley		38 00		
	H. A. Quinn	Blacksmithing		9 00		
	Latour & Brunelle	do		9 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		0 27		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 18		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do		0 38		
					566 69	
		Farm No. 16.—Saddle Lake.				
	M. McCauley	For Beef		31 10		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies		364 15		
	do	Tea		22 80		
	Hardisty & Fraser	Lumber		220 45		
	R. Isbester	Window sash		17 60		
	D. Ross	Board and lodging		6 50		
	E. Brousseau	Horse		200 00		
	J. A. Macdougall & Co.	Sundries		6 10		
	J. A. Carson	Oats		20 00		
	Sanderson & Looby	Blacksmithing		15 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		69 76		
	A. Macdonald & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		2 93		

Norris & Carey	do	do			0 06	
Hudson Bay Co.	do	do			0 14	
Bank of Montreal	do	do			1 45	
Brown & Curry	do	do			0 35	
						978 39
			Farm No. 17.—Lac la Nonne			
Hudson Bay Co	For Contract supplies				364 15	
A. Macdonald & Co	Sundries	do			1 25	
M. Plant	10 bushels lime				15 00	
H. Leduc	Threshing barley				70 00	
H. McKenny	Toll				1 80	
Sanderson & Looby	Blacksmithing				10 50	
Sundry persons	Freighting				2 95	
Brown & Curry	1 per cent. commission on advances				0 25	
A. Macdonald	do	do			0 05	
Morris & Carey	do	do			0 03	
						466 08
			Farm No. 18.—Peace River.			
M. McCauley	For Beef				16 74	
W. Calder	1 tent				25 00	
J. A. Mitchell	1 saddle				25 00	
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies				728 33	
Morris & Carey	Sundries				30 84	
T. Cain	Lumber				60 00	
A. Macdonald & Co	Sundries				4 20	
J. A. Kerr	1 cook stove				34 85	
J. Looby	1 bridle				5 00	
Sanderson & Looby	Repairs				13 20	
Sundry persons	Freighting				163 93	
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances				0 35	
Brown & Curry	do	do			1 48	
Hudson Bay Co	do	do			0 22	
Norris & Carey	do	do			0 74	
A. Macdonald & Co	do	do			0 10	
I. G. Baker & Co	do	do			0 45	
					1,110 43	
	Less—Amount retained from S. B. Lucas' salary for board of family				83 79	
						1,026 64
	Carried forward					11,512 09

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			11,512 69	19,759 19
		Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.				
	I. G. Baker & Co	For Sugar		2 01		
	C. P. Railway	Freighting		2 82		
					4 83	
		Farm No. 20.—North and South Blackfoot Reserve.				
	I. G. Baker & Co	For Contract supplies		1,000 13		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		642 20		
	do	Supplies		41 76		
	R. Landels	Blacksmithing		48 75		
	T. W. Crosby	Lime		14 85		
	J. A. Kerr	Cutlery		130 55		
	J. Walker	Lumber		290 00		
	Indian	Oats		12 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		5 94		
	I. G. Baker & Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		6 87		
	Bank of Montreal	do do		1 31		
					2,194 36	
		Farm No. 21.—Piegan Reserve.				
	McDonald & Sully	For Transport of Instructor Williams from Battleford to Swift Current		125 00		
	E. McKay	Transport of Instructor Williams from Medicine Hat to Piegan Reserve		80 00		
	P. J. Williams	Expenses of transport from Swift Current to Medicine Hat		59 40		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Contract supplies		1,025 18		
	R. Payne	Blacksmithing		38 25		
	W. D. Whitney	do		46 50		
	Grant & Scott	do		60 05		
	N.-W. Colonization Co	Sundries		18 45		
	A. Grogan	Lime		18 75		
	J. A. Kerr	Cutlery, &c		39 40		

Lavasser & Stedman	*Hay and stabling*		*1 50*		
H. Taylor	*Meals*		*1 50*		
Grier Bros	*Oats*		114 36		
Sundry persons	Freighting		12 59		
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 25		
Brown & Curry	do do		6 05		
Bank of Montreal	do do		0 41		
T. Howard	do do		0 97		
				1,648 71	
	Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.				
G McKay & Co	For erecting buildings		330 00		
I. G Baker & Co	Contract supplies		1,672 62		
P. McLaren	Lumber		187 62		
M. Holway	Lime		123 75		
N.-W. Colonization Co	do		1 50		
M. D. Whitney	Blacksmithing		10 87		
G. Constantine	do		5 00		
J. A. Kerr	Stoves, pipes and cutlery		195 60		
R. Payne	Shoeing horses		47 05		
Grant & Scott	1 coal box, &c		39 00		
R. Patterson	Oats		230 19		
Sundry persons	Freighting		35 71		
Hudson Bay Co	1 per cent. commission on advances		14 27		
Bank of Montreal	do do		1 96		
				2,895 14	
	Farm No. 25.—Moose Mountain.				
Richardson & Lepper	For Stable fork		1 25		
J. C. Crerar	Tools		4 35		
G. Pentland	Coal oil		13 50		
A. McArthur	Harness		29 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Tea		5 88		
J. A. Kerr	Cooking stove		55 40		
C. Lawford	Transport		10 00		
Smith & Ferguson	Sundries		1 95		
C. J. Nichol	1 horse and 1 mule		250 00		
N. H. Bruce	Hay		12 00		
J. McEachren	Oats		5 00		
J. Hislop	do		25 00		
E. H. Just	Repairs to harness		21 95		
Sundry persons	Freighting		11 23		
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 86		
T. Howard	do do		0 50		
				447 87	
	Carried forward			18,703 60	19,759 19

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			18,763 60	19,759 19
		Farm No. 26.—Sarcee Reserve.				
	I. G. Baker & Co	For Contract supplies		363 60		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		316 35		
	do	Supplies		10 36		
	J. A. Kerr	Cutlery		44 65		
	J. Walker	Lumber		45 00		
	D. Hamilton	Blacksmithing		28 50		
	T. M. Crosby	Lime		5 00		
	A. Dow	Repairs		35 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		24 07		
	Brown & Curry	1 per cent. commission on advances		4 44		
	Bank of Montreal	do do		0 44		
					877 41	
		Rolling River Reserve Fund.				
	J. Walker & Co	For Bacon		30 00		
	L. Cockburn	Supplies		41 70		
	E. J. Darrioch	do		8 20		
	J. D. Gillies & Co	do		74 28		
	J. Cameron	Stove		24 00		
					178 18	
		Total Expenditure				19,759 19

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

L. Vankoughnet,
Deputy Supt-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Sioux.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 47 Vic., c. 2				2,000 00
		Further Grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2				595 79
						2,595 79
		Expenditure.				
		Bird Tail Creek.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	T. Howard	For 2 hoes		3 00		
	J. A. Simmers	Seeds		62 70		
	J. H. Morrison, M.D.	Medical attendance		58 90		
	P. W. Rolston, M.D.	do		61 00		
	R. King	Repairing waggon		16 40		
	Hudson Bay Co.	1 mower and 1 horse rake		132 87		
	T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing		2 00		
	N. S. Armstrong	do		60 80		
	Patterson & Gibson	Repairs to fanning mill		3 75		
	J. Anderson	Barley		5 08		
	H. Lawford	Wheat		33 28		
	M. Bunn	do		30 00		
	D. Sinclair	do		7 00		
	G. Seal	do oats and hay		97 33		
	R. Gibson	do		16 39		
	Indians	Potatoes		39 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		15 57		
	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances		2 02		
	Bank of Montreal	do do		0 47		
					647 56	
		Oak Lake.				
	R. King	For Repairing waggon		8 20		
	J. T. Rattery	Blacksmithing		5 70		
		Carried forward		13 90	647 56	2,595 79

N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		13 90	647 56	2,595 79
		Odk Lpke—Continued.				
	A. J. Leitch	Supplies for Sioux		14 72		
	W. A. Brennan	Potatoes		15 00		
	D. McLean	Wheat		18 65		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies		1 12		
	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 34		
					63 73	
		Oak River.				
	J. Dawson	For Medicine supplied		20 30		
	W. J. Mitchell	Vaccine points		6 39		
	W. A. Brennan	Flour		35 00		
	E. Hunter	Wheat		75 00		
	W. A. Brennan	Potatoes		51 60		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies		58 91		
	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 74		
					248 94	
		Turtle Mountain.				
	Cavers & Stewart	For Flour and wheat		79 75		
	J. A. Cameron	1 yoke oxen		190 00		
	J. Thunder	Taking waggon from Shoal Lake		3 00		
	Westbrook & Fairchild	1 neck yoke		2 50		
	T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing		3 75		
	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 94		
					280 94	
		Qu'Appelle.				
	M. McCamus	For Wheat		72 00		
	O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing		13 00		
	J. French	Cutting grain, &c.		48 75		
	R. May	Wages as Instructor		60 00		

W. Riddell	*1 ox*		*100 60*		
J. W. Ralph, M.D.	*Medical attendance*		*5 00*		
A. Harris, Son & Co	1 set harness		19 00		
D. H. Gilespie	1 yoke oxen		195 00		
J. McDonald	Barley		35 00		
Sutherland & Atherton	Sundries		118 75		
W. Demère	Driving oxen		3 00		
D. F. Joly	2 cows		160 00		
G. F. Goldie	1 mower and 1 horse rake		135 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	Implements supplied		189 82		
Standing Buffalo	Potatoes		67 20		
Susa	Driving oxen		2 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		24 47		
Crawford & Robertson	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 78		
Bank of Montreal	do	do	5 12		
Hudson Bay Co.	do	do	2 06		
S. H. Caswell	do	do	0 05		
				1,256 00	
	Carlton.				
Hudson Bay Co	For Bacon and potatoes		97 62		
A. Fisher	Ferrying		1 00		
				98 62	
	Total Expenditure				2,595 79

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Athority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		General Expenses.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2				66,380 00
		Further grant under 48 Vic., c. 2				60,420 62
						126,800 62
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	Hon. E. Dewdney	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		3,200 00		
	H. Reed	do Assistant Commissioner, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,600 00		
	E. McColl	do Inspector in charge of Manitoba Superintendency, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885.		2,200 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth	do Inspector North-West Superintendency, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,800 00		
	W. McGirr	do Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,400 00		
	N. T. Macleod	do Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 14 months, to 30th June, 1884		1,166 66		
	W. B. Pocklington	do Agent at Fort McLeod, for 11 months, to 31st March, 1885		1,143 26		
	W. Anderson	do do Edmonton, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,200 00		
	J. M Rae	do do Battleford, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,200 00		
	T. T. Quinn	do do Pitt, for 10 months, to 31st March, 1885		675 00		
	J. A. Macrae	do do Carlton, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		897 00		
	F. Ogletree	do do Portage la Prairie, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		800 00		
	M. Begg	do do Blackfoot Crossing, for 10 months, to 28th February, 1885		812 00		

F. X. Girard, M.D.	*do*	*Medical Officer at McLeod, for 18 months, to* 31st March, 1885		1,300 00		
J. Hourigan	do	Forest Bailiff, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		699 96		
J. McIntyre	For Salary as	Agent at Savanne, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		900 00		
R. J. N. Pither	do	do Fort Francis, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,000 00		
H. Martineau	do	do Manitoba House, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,000 00		
G. McPherson	do	do Assabaskasing, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,000 00		
A. McKay	do	do Norway House, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,000 00		
L. W. Herchmer	do	do Birtle, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,200 00		
A. McDonald	do	do Indian Head, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,200 00		
W. Chastellaine	do	Interpreter, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		250 00		
A. M. Muckle	do	Agent at St. Peters, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		900 00		
J. P. Wright	do	Clerk, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		1,100 00		
L. J. A. Leveque	do	do do do		1,100 00		
J. Reader	do	Agent at The Pas, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		799 92		
S. B. Lucas	do	Provisional Agent at Peace Hills, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885		730 00		
S. Macdonald	do	Clerk		50 00		
J. A. Mitchell	do	do		800 00		
J. A. Markle	do	do		975 00		
F. H. Paget	do	do in Commissioner's Office		900 00		
R. G. R Eden	do	do do		720 00		
A. R. Springett	do	do do		900 00		
A. B. McIntosh	do	do do		900 00		
C. W. H. Saunders	do	do do		660 00		
F. C. Cornish	do	do do		600 00		
H. Keith	do	do		825 00		
J. B. Lash	do	do		930 00		
G. W. Gairdner	do	do		300 00		
C. Young	do	do		4 00		
J. M. Wright	do	do at payments		50 00		
H. F. McMillan	do	do do		80 00		
A. Beauregard	do	do do		108 00		
W. Grime	do	do do		10 00		
J. St. L. McGinn	do	do do		106 00		
H. R. McIntyre	do	do do		132 00		
J. M. McCallum	do	do do		76 00		
F. Champness	do	do do		102 00		
		Carried forward		41,501 80		126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		41,501 80		126,800 62
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2 ...	H. Herchmer	For Salary as Clerk at payments		4 00		
	T. Edmundson	do do		27 00		
	E. Paradis	do		140 00		
	J. V. Kildahl	do		134 00		
	J. W. Jowett	do		145 00		
	P. Brown	do		51 00		
	B. H. Floyd	do		75 00		
	W. Shearwood	do		349 00		
	W. Laurie	do and Assistant Storeman		179 74		
	A. McNab	do		120 00		
	J. D. Molson	do in Commissioner's Office		200 00		
	S. Swinford	do		61 74		
	H. A. J. Macdougall	do		15 00		
	J. J. Campbell	do		96 77		
					43,100 05	
	J. Paul	Wages as teamster		12 00		
	H. Herchmer	do		3 00		
	J. C. Halford	do		7 50		
	E. Venn	do		120 00		
	G. Favell	do and Interpreter		142 50		
	G. Riskawasis	do		49 00		
	D. McDhall	do		7 00		
	J. A. Bone	do		4 00		
	J. V. Kildahl	do		6 00		
	J. Chartrand	do		70 00		
	do	do		35 00		
	M. Elliott	do		236 92		
	W. Calder	do		11 00		
	E. Lepotac	do		13 00		
	A. Kearns	do		35 25		
	S. Anderson	do		5 00		
	E. Lafonde	do		6 75		
	R. McCormach	do		18 00		
	J. Tomkins	do		34 61		

W. McNabb	*do*		51 00	867 53	
R. B. Cotton, M.D.	Medical attendance		4 00		
L. Munroe, M.D.	do		293 00		
J. H. Morrison, M.D.	do		14 35		
A. B. Mackay, M.D.	do		80 00		
O. C. Edwards, M.D	do		327 00		
A. B. Poitevin	do		150 00		
W. Beamish, M.D.	do		83 00		
H. Dodd, M.D.	do		641 75		
Drs. Sutherland & Arton	do		20 00		
B. H. Robertson, M.D.	do		33 00		
Dr. Mackie	do		5 00		
J. Kerr, M.D	do		10 00		
T. Hanson, M.D.	do		30 00		
W. Redmond, M.D.	do		54 00		
J. Collinge, M.D.	do		5 45		
T. Fafard, M.D	do		40 00	1,800 55	
J. Lee	Wages as Interpreter		60 00		
M. Silveright	do		152 64		
J. Alexander	do		30 00		
J. Daniels	do		400 00		
J. Pritchard	do		289 60		
S. Geddes	do		340 00		
B. DeRoche	do		470 00		
H. Reed	Amount paid	do	3 00		
Ben	Wages as	do	27 84		
P. Blondin	do	do	73 81		
L. W. Herchmer	Amount paid	do	12 00		
M. Cummings	Wages as	do	60 00		
W. McKay	do	do	10 00		
A. Monkman	do	do	3 00		
Gilbert	do	do	32 00		
J. Moran	do	do	36 69		
D. Enoch	do	do	13 75		
H. Favell	do	do	11 00		
W. Tomkins	do	do	294 69		
J. A. Macrae	Amount paid	do	11 00		
Rev. J. Macdougall	Interpreting at payments		10 00		
D. Whitford	Wages as Interpreter		5 00		
J. Rowland	do	do	2 00		
W. McGirr	Amount paid	do	3 00		
Chapin	Wages as	do	2 50		
J. Flynn	do	do	11 00		
R. Pratt	do	do	280 00		
	Carried forward		2,644 55	45,768 13	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		2,644 55	45,768 13	126,800 62
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2....	Hudson Bay Co	Hire of do		5 00		
	J. Flament	Wages as do		16 25		
	J. Norris	do do		140 00		
	A. Morrisette	do do		38 00		
	Mike	do do		72 00		
	J. Lightening	do do		15 00		
	S. Whitford	do do		23 08		
	J. Noel	do do		7 00		
	H. Pratt	do do		30 00		
	P. Whitford	do do		80 00		
					3,070 88	
	J. Calder	do Storeman		635 00		
	J. Carney	do do		600 00		
	J. V. Kildahl	do do		140 00		
					1,365 00	
	F. Fishleigh	Carrying special despatch		3 00		
	P. Cummings	Constable		12 00		
	F. Ogletree	Expenses paid for finding lost ox		7 00		
	do	Wages paid		69 15		
	J. B. and M. Buzwale	Taking boat from Little Current to Sault Ste. Marie		28 75		
	G. McKay	Driving cows		16 00		
	J. McIntyre	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants		216 50		
	Hudson Bay Co	Amount paid for sundry services		12 25		
	W. Dennie	Driving oxen		7 00		
	J. Moran	Sundry services		9 00		
	M. Bouressa	Driving oxen		4 00		
	E. Dewdney	Wages paid		28 50		
	J. Kelly	Wages at grist mill for November and December, 1881		106 00		
	E. Barnette	do do do		60 00		
	A. Whitney	do do do		45 00		
	J. Kean	do do do		116 66		
	H. Pellissier	Wages as Constable		9 00		
	A. Mackay	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants		47 25		
	H. Martineau	do do		133 00		

A. Stevenson	Assistant in warehouse		2 00		
A. M. Muckle	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants		71 00		
H. Reed	do do		20 50		
C. J. Browning	Branding cattle		12 00		
S. Ash	do		24 00		
E. Venn	Collecting horses		26 92		
N. McConnell	Putting on double windows		2 50		
J. Smith	Issuing rations at payments		27 00		
W. Bailey	Quarantine guard during small-pox epidemic		88 00		
P. Ballendine	Salary as special Agent		375 00		
F. Sibbald	Branding cattle		5 00		
J. Brass	Messenger		9 00		
J. Kent	Wages paid to boatmen		63 50		
J. McCulloch	Inspecting shoepacks		63 35		
G. McPherson	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants		108 75		
Mrs. Generaux	Cleaning Carlton office		6 00		
J. Alexander	Work in storehouse		1 50		
A. Carribean	Ploughing at Rolling River		33 75		
Hudson Bay Co	Goods in lieu of wages		59 00		
T. A. Newman	do		20 00		
T. Barton	Inspecting building		57 00		
E. McColl	Wages paid on tour of inspection		360 25		
O. Fell	Loading cars		1 25		
T. Loussier	Superintending Indians fishing		71 15		
R. Morin	do do		64 61		
S. Lafonde	Driving cattle		2 50		
Indians	Sundry services		273 85		
T. Robillard	Scouting		2 50		
C. Jennings	Cleaning warehouse		2 50		
C. Coutois	Instructor to South Quill		40 00		
Brown & Curry	Amount paid for carrying letters		3 00		
R. J. N. Pither	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants		8 00		
A. McDonald	Wages		4 00		
Rev. G. Bruce	Dispensing medicines at Fairford		200 00		
Rev. E. Lecoq	do Cumberland		120 00		
J. Tabouret	do Water Hen River		45 00		
J. Flett	do Berens River		120 00		
A. W. Ross	do Fisher River		140 00		
J. McDonald	do Moose Lake		75 00		
A. H. M. Budd	do Cumberland		36 67		
C. Thompson	do Pas		30 00		
T Chambers	Gratuity on retiring from service as Farm Instructor		182 50		
W. Peart	Wages as messenger in Commissioner's office		240 00		
H. Hartley	Wages as caretaker do		20 00		
J. Savord	do do		330 00		
F. Whitford	Driving cattle		1 00		
G. McKay	Herding		1 00		
	Carried forward		4,380 61	50,204 01	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		4,380 61	50,204 01	126,800 62
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2 ...	J. Reader	For Wages paid to boatmen and assistants		432 50		
	W. Favel	Work in storehouse		1 50		
	A. McMuckle	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants		3 50		
	Sarah Haylett	Wages as caretaker, at Winnipeg office		36 00		
	Margaret Macdougall	do do		108 00		
	J. Hourigan	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants		286 00		
	C. Gouin	Wages as carpenter, at Frog Lake		376 00		
	S. Oulette	Building stye		2 00		
	A. Gaddie	Assisting at payments		5 00		
	N. Mallette	Putting up partition in storehouse		30 00		
	G. Marchand	Driving horses		8 00		
	J. F. Dorion	do cattle		13 75		
	T. Hogg	Wages for July, 1882		35 00		
	E. Anderson	Driving oxen		6 00		
	J. Brass	Assisting in storehouse		4 00		
	R. J. N. Pither	Wages paid		6 00		
	D. Whitford	Sundry services		10 00		
	W. H. Elliott	Wages as messenger		5 00		
	W. L. Watt	Sacking and loading potatoes		2 50		
	J. Garrick	Services in storehouse		2 00		
	D. McFarlane	Driving oxen		3 00		
	J. Nolin	Wages as Scout		15 00		
	W. Inkster	Overseeing Indians making timber		38 46		
	T. P. Wadsworth	Wages paid on tour of inspection		64 00		
	W. Lennie	Making goose necks		7 50		
	L. Laroque	Wages as messenger		5 00		
	L. W. Herchmer	do paid		4 00		
	S. H. Roswell	do as cook for men cutting logs at Peace Hills		23 06		
	N. Wilkie	Sundry services		18 00		
	J. W. Fisher	Planting trees		5 00		
	J. Moran	Messenger		10 00		
	E. Leelos	Services in storehouse		5 00		
	F. K. Herchmer	Special services		4 00		
	J. Ashen	Hauling timber		81 00		

A. Campbell	*Messenger*			*8 00*	
W. Mackenzie	*Assisting at Crooked Lakes, driving timber*			*100 00*	
					6,144 38
	Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.				
Hon. E. Dewdney	For Travelling expenses			443 52	
J. A. Macrae	do			346 40	
A. McDonald	do			1,332 82	
J. M. Rae	do			472 00	
T. T. Quinn	do			297 00	
F. Ogletree	do			341 00	
J. A. Mitchell	do			317 00	
T. P. Wadsworth	do			2,488 41	
R. G. R. Eden	do			30 80	
F. X. Girard, M.D	do			979 00	
W. Pocklington	do			385 95	
H. Reed	do			704 01	
L. W. Herchmer	do			1,924 90	
J. Reader	do			235 14	
W. Anderson	do			613 80	
G. W. Gardner	do			28 00	
E. McColl	do			1 596 20	
M. Begg	do			368 99	
A. Mackay	do			1,183 55	
J. Reader	do			351 75	
A. M. Muckle	do			536 95	
J. McIntyre	do			495 20	
F. Ogletree	do			354 60	
H. Martineau	do			868 90	
R. J. N. Pither	do			316 10	
G. McPherson	do			473 62	
S. B. Lucas	do			39 75	
J. P. Wright	do			37 90	
W. Shearwood	do			40 55	
W. McGirr	do			132 45	
J. Hourigan	do			288 00	
C. W. H. Saunders	do			20 00	
H. Keith	do			371 15	
J. A. Markle	do			44 75	
J. Kent	do			152 55	
J. B. Lash	do			170 75	
W. Shearwood	do			24 00	
C. Poyack	Horse hire			42 50	
J. A. Markle	do			1 75	
J. Boyd	do			30 00	
H. Keith	do			9 25	
	Carried forward			16,888 96	56,348 39	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		18,888 96	56,348 39	126,800 62
		Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.—Concluded.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	B. Brannen	Horse hire		5 00		
	Sproule & Walsh	do		4 00		
	J. Tomkins	do		50 00		
	P. Ballendine	do		34 50		
	E. Anderson	do		8 00		
	A. G. McDonald	do		9 50		
	Levasseur & Stedman	do and stabling		7 50		
	Indian	do		3 00		
	J. Pritchard	do		12 00		
	J. Smith	do		18 00		
	M Groat	do &c.		75 00		
	D. H. Gillespie	do		7 25		
	W. J. Squires	do		38 25		
	L. Mullholand	do		24 00		
	R. Smith	do		15 00		
	G. Irvine	do		2 50		
	W. Tomkins	do		4 00		
	J. C. Halford	Hire of buckboard		8 00		
	J. Clemenston	Hire of transport		5 00		
	Steamer "Pacific"	Transport of men		6 50		
	F. Flammand	do C. Gouin		12 00		
	J. Gibbons	Waggon hire		18 00		
	B. Primeau	Hire of sled		3 00		
	T. Hogg	Repayment of passage money		62 50		
	J. C. Wilson	do		62 50		
	F. B. Butler	do		68 00		
	P. J. Cunningham	do		68 00		
	J. Paisley	do		62 50		
	J. M. O'Donnell	do		68 00		
	E. Edwards	do		62 50		
	M. H. Canning	do		62 50		
	J. Shannon	do		62 50		
	D. H. Gillespie	Horse feed		41 63		
	Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats		68 40		

J. B. Smith	*do*		*14 75*		
J. S. Donahue	*do*		*87 00*		
A. Macdonald	*do*		*75 40*		
Indians.	*do and hay*		*411 00*		
J. C. Phipps	Travelling expenses while inspecting boat		2 50		
H. Herchmer	Board allowance		2 25		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Horse feed and rations		392 91		
R. McIver	Transport of Agent Macrae		5 00		
H. Keith	Paid for transport of Chief		1 90		
Hudson Bay Co.	Rations and horse feed, &c.		396 04		
North-West Coal and Navigation Co.	Ferriage		16 00		
A. Beauregard	Travelling expenses while assisting at payments		85 70		
L. J. A. Leveque	do do		144 50		
J. St. L. McGinn	do do		82 85		
H. F. McMillan	do do		75 60		
J. W. Wright	do do		47 60		
H. R. McIntyre	do do		99 00		
F. Champness	do do		116 70		
Joyner Bros. & Atherton	Board of Messenger		15 75		
N.-W. Mounted Police	Rations		31 23		
H. Taylor.	Meals		11 00		
H. Sayers	Oats		4 50		
Cummings & Allen	do hay and stabling		66 50		
H. Mitchell	do do		49 00		
S. Ballendine	do		60 00		
S. Hockley	Travelling expenses		9 95		
M. Cummings	Board allowance		21 00		
P. Cummings	do		6 00		
J. C. Halford	Driving Mr. Keith		8 00		
E. Dewdney	Ration allowance for J. Alexander		72 75		
M. Macleod	Cash to pay expenses of Interpreter		2 50		
F. Ballendine	Oats		6 00		
H. Nash	do and hay		93 75		
D. F. Jelly	Hay		28 00		
S. Bench	do		9 38		
M. McCauley	Horse feed and horse hire		29 61		
W. M. Herchmer	do		23 96		
Sutherland & Atherton	Oats		18 90		
Sibbald, Lindsay & Lynn	do		31 16		
J. Nolin	Hay		12 00		
T. Miller	Oats		42 00		
W. Cromartin	do		16 50		
D. Gillespie	Stabling horses and horse hire		30 00		
G. Favel	Board allowance		20 25		
F. Otton	Board of Instructor Craig		15 00		
	Carried forward		22,739 41	56,348 39	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		22,739 41	56,348 39	126,800 62
		Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.—Continued.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2....	W. P. McCormick	For Board of J. Tanner		4 50		
	J. Clementson	Board and stabling		6 90		
	D. Ross	Meals and lodging		28 00		
	T. Oran	Stabling horses		5 50		
	J. Daniels	Board allowance		7 50		
	S. J. Donaldson	Stabling horses		9 00		
	D. Ross	Meals and stabling		17 50		
	J. V. Kildahl	Travelling expenses		28 00		
	A. Kearns	Paid ferrying charges		12 70		
	A. Fisher	Ferrying		12 35		
	R. Venn	Travelling expenses		28 25		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundry supplies		12 90		
	A. L. Ashdown	Bridge tolls		3 65		
	H. McKenny	do		3 10		
	C. Henderson	Repairs to waggon		2 00		
	J. Walter	Ferriage and repairs		49 05		
	Royal Mail Line	Transport of officials		90 00		
	W. A. Brown	Transport to Fort a la Corne		4 00		
	W. R. McCuskey	Transport of Agent McDonald		5 00		
	W. B. Wright	do do		3 50		
	T. Barton	Travelling expenses while inspecting buildings		109 00		
	J Carney	Paid in lieu of rations		70 00		
	J. E. Aylwin	Expense in connection with the selection of cattle		5 50		
	Leeson & Scott	Passage of Mr. McCrae		14 50		
	J. Daniels	Board of man		1 90		
	C. P. Railway	Transport of officials		175 59		
	A. McGowan	Expenses of constable		20 50		
	T. D. Green	Travelling expenses, Ottawa to Regina		83 00		
	J. L'Heureux	do to Regina		11 25		
	J. Norn	Transport of Instructor		20 00		
	J. Savord	Board of man		5 25		
	W. G. Pettingell	Oil for buckboard		0 55		
	J. Pellisier	Driving physician		16 00		
	G. Chaffee	Hire of transport for Instructor		60 00		

W. McNab	*Board as teamster*		*38 25*		
J. Rowatt	*Repayment of passage money*		*68 00*		
			23,772 10		
	Less—Amount paid for rations of N.-W. Mounted Police guard at payments		28 46		
				23,743 64	
	Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage.				
Prince Arthur "Herald"	For Advertising		33 58		
Quebec "Nouvelliste"	do		10 80		
St. Catharines "Journal"	do		47 76		
Kingston "News"	do		35 10		
"Le Monde"	do		94 98		
Calgary "Herald"	do		7 00		
Hamilton "Spectator"	do		52 92		
Napanee "Standard"	do		10 26		
F. Ogletree	do		2 00		
Prairie Printing Co.	do		5 60		
Battleford "Saskatchewan Herald"	do		72 95		
Stratford "Herald"	do		10 26		
Prince Albert "Times"	do		30 00		
St. Thomas "Times"	do		10 26		
Winnipeg "Times"	do		181 78		
Minnedosa "Tribune"	do		21 70		
Brandon "Mail"	do		61 75		
"La Vallé d'Ottawa"	do		11 16		
"Nouvelles Soirées Canadiennes"	do		12 40		
Toronto "Telegram"	do		18 60		
Qu'Appelle "Vidette"	do		57 20		
Portage la Prairie "Tribune-Review"	do		52 78		
Regina "Leader"	do		70 42		
McLeod "Gazette"	do		70 46		
Minnedosa "Tribune"	do		68 64		
Calgary "Nor'-Wester"	do		93 04		
Montreal "Herald"	do		9 30		
Gladstone "Age"	do		31 85		
Moosomin "Courier"	do		80 08		
Aylmer "Times"	do		6 20		
Hull "Despatch"	do		18 60		
"Le Canada"	do		35 96		
Montreal "La Minerve"	do		53 94		
	Carried forward		1,379 33	80,092 03	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,379 33	80,092 03	126,800 62
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2		*Advertising, Printing, &c.*—Continued.				
	Thornbury "Union" "Standard"	For Advertising		6 20		
	Collingwood "Enterprise Messenger"	do		12 40		
	Toronto "Mechanical and Milling News"	do		9 30		
	Exeter "Times"	do		15 50		
	Berlin "News"	do		18 60		
	Peterboro' "Review"	do		18 60		
	Peterboro' "Canada Lumberman"	do		6 20		
	Dundas "Standard"	do		15 50		
	Toronto "Canada Manufacturer"	do		27 90		
	"Courier du Canada"	do		21 70		
	Ottawa "Citizen"	do		35 96		
	Brockville "Times"	do		18 60		
	Toronto "Advertiser"	do		21 70		
	Portage la Prairie "Liberal"	do		54 86		
	Gananoque "Journal"	do		11 16		
	Almonte "Times"	do		18 60		
	Meaford "Mirror"	do		12 40		
	Peterboro' "Times"	do		18 60		
	Whitby "Gazette"	do		11 16		
	Montreal "Journal of Commerce"	do		37 20		
	Napanee "Beaver"	do		11 16		
	London "Free Press"	do		31 00		
	Guelph "Herald"	do		21 70		
	Eganville "Enterprise"	do		17 36		
	Cornwall "Reporter"	do		15 50		
	Cobourg "Sentinel Star"	do		15 50		
	Carleton Place "Central Canadian"	do		15 50		

Brantford "Courier".....	do	.....	.....	18 60		
Bradford "Witness".....	do	.....	.....	15 50		
Belleville "Intelligencer"	do	.....	.....	18 60		
Aurora "Borealis".....	do	.....	.....	11 16		
London "Catholic Record".....	do	.....	.....	21 70		
Owen Sound "Times"...	do	.....	.....	14 26		
Oshawa "Vindicator"...	do	.....	.....	11 16		
Port Hope "Times".....	do	.....	.....	15 50		
Picton "Gazette".....	do	.....	.....	11 16		
Prescott "Messenger"..	do	.....	.....	15 50		
Richmond Hill "Herald"	do	.....	.....	6 82		
Toronto "Mail".....	do	.....	.....	111 60		
Toronto "National".....	do	.....	.....	37 20		
Toronto "Sentinel".....	do	.....	.....	21 70		
Windsor "Essex Review".....	do	.....	.....	13 64		
St. Catharines "Visitor"	do	.....	.....	21 70		
Seaforth "Sun".....	do	.....	.....	15 50		
Stratford "Times".....	do	.....	.....	15 50		
Montreal "Gazette".....	do	.....	.....	53 94		
St Johns "News".....	do	.....	.....	15 50		
Sherbrooke "Gazette"..	do	.....	.....	15 50		
Levis "Le Quotidien"...	do	.....	.....	18 60		
Montreal "Post".....	do	.....	.....	34 10		
Halifax "Herald".....	do	.....	.....	21 70		
Toronto "World".....	do	.....	.....	12 40		
Edmonton "Bulletin"...	do	.....	.....	45 50		
Birtle "Observer".....	do	.....	.....	21 50		
Toronto "Christian Guardian".....	do	.....	.....	9 30		
Belleville "Dominion Oddfellow".....	do	.....	.....	8 68		
Toronto "Truth".....	do	.....	.....	6 20		
Brandon "Sun".....	do	.....	.....	56 55		
Montreal "Herald".....	do	.....	.....	24 80		
Yarmouth "Times".....	do	.....	.....	6 20		
Regina "Leader".....	do	.....	.....	26 04		
Chatham "Planet".....	do	.....	.....	18 60		
Markham "Sun".....	do	.....	.....	15 50		
Montreal "Shareholder"	do	.....	.....	37 20		
Canadian "Sportsman"	do	.....	.....	12 40		
Mitchell "Advocate"....	do	.....	.....	11 16		
Brighton "Ensign".....	do	.....	.....	4 96		
Winnipeg "North-West Farmer".....	do	.....	.....	9 30		
		Carried forward.....	.....	2,781 62	80,092 03	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		2,781 62	80,092 03	126,800 62
		Advertising, Printing, &c.—Continued.				
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2	Toronto "Irish Canadian"	For Advertising		37 20		
	Waterloo "Canadian Farmers' Friend"	do		11 16		
	Toronto "Monetary Times"	do		37 20		
	Selkirk "Herald"	do		4 00		
	Manitoba "Free Press"	do		26 00		
	St. Boniface "Manitoba"	do		4 68		
	J. C. Irvine	Postage stamps, Regina office		520 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		39 95		
	F. Ogletree	do		14 00		
	H. Martineau	do		5 24		
	F. S. Simpson	do Pitt		5 00		
	R. Crawford	do Indian Head		97 43		
	Postmaster, McLeod	do		50 00		
	A. B. Wood	do Birtle		60 00		
	A. McBeath	do Touchwood		2 70		
	J. Reader	do		3 15		
	A. M. Muckle	do		36 84		
	Postmaster, Calgary	do		12 39		
	J. A. Mitchell	do		5 00		
	Postmaster, Battleford	do		25 00		
	J. McIntyre	do		9 52		
	J. M. McCallum	do		0 15		
	Postmaster, Pitt	do		14 00		
	J. Henderson	do Winnipeg		138 61		
	J. McIntyre	do		2 69		
	M. Begg	do		3 00		
	W. D. Creighton	do		29 30		
	E. Dewdney	do		0 90		
	S. Hockley	do		4 00		
	H. Richardson, jun	do		5 00		
	Sutherland & Atherton	do		2 00		

Crawford & Robertson...	*do*		*12 33*		
J. Clementson...	*do*		*2 10*		
C. P. Railway Co.	Telegrams		914 43		
Richardson & Macdonald	do		26 55		
F. Ogletree	do		4 00		
G. N.-W. Telegraph Co.	do		39 93		
E. Dewdney	do		1 12		
J. S. Macdonald	do		8 93		
H. Reed	do		12 79		
A. Taylor.	do		4 34		
T. P. Wadsworth	do		18 50		
L. W. Herchmer	do		4 65		
Telegraph and Signal Service	do		44 27		
Burland Lithograph Co.	Printing annuity tickets		210 30		
J. McIntyre	do	files	8 00		
Prairie Printing Co.	do	notices to trespassers	1 50		
Queen's Printer	do		1,492 85		
A. Macdonald	Ink		5 35		
A. Kennedy	Stationery		79 17		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do		5 08		
C. H. Black	do		21 70		
J. Reader	do		1 90		
W. J. Pettingell & Co.	do		7 90		
A. Biboon	do		3 15		
T. N. Campbell	do		6 15		
H. Martineau.	do		1 50		
Thomson Bros	do		10 00		
Crawford & Robertson	do		13 46		
J. Henderson	1 copy of "Manitoba and North-West Gazetteer"		4 00		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Stationery		1 25		
J. Kent	do		11 90		
Hudson Bay Co.	do		12 75		
T. Osborne	do		3 60		
J. H. Ashdown	do		3 75		
J. McIntyre	do		1 60		
Govt Stationery Office	do		1,040 35		
				8,028 89	
	Rent, Light and Fuel.				
Hudson Bay Co.	For Rent of Carlton office		240 00		
do	do Pitt office		150 00		
do	do Winnipeg office		1,100 00		
do	do Pelly storehouse		24 00		
J. S. Crerar.	do Birtle do		120 00		
	Carried forward		1,634 00	88,120 92	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		1,634 00	88,120 92	126,800 62
		Rent, Fuel and Wood—Continued.				
	W. Anderson	For Rent of Edmonton office and site of storehouse		367 67		
	L. W. Herchmer	Allowance for rent of office at Birtle		200 00		
	J. Pruden	do storehouse at Victoria		30 00		
	L. Thompson	do do do		10 00		
	M. Walley	do do Birtle		10 00		
	A. M. Muckle	do office		200 00		
	F. Ogletree	do do		200 00		
	H. Martineau	do do		200 00		
	G. McPherson	do do		200 00		
	R. J. N. Pither	do do		200 00		
	J. McIntyre	do do		200 00		
	A. McKay	do do		200 00		
	J. Reader	do do		200 00		
	Rev. J. Macdougall	do storehouse, Morley		50 00		
	A. Campbell	do do Moose Mountain		16 00		
	F. Ogletree	Hire of houses at payments		6 00		
	T. D. Bruce	Wood (Martineau's agency)		6 00		
	Fishleigh & Dillon	do for Indian Head office		2 00		
	G. Bently	do Edmonton do		17 50		
	S. Beach	do Regina do		32 50		
	W. Scott	do Winnipeg do		47 00		
	P. Lethen	do Indian Head do		12 00		
	A. Cyre	do do		3 00		
	J. Cluff	do do		3 50		
	Indians	do do		24 50		
	J. Bell	do do		50 00		
	Dominion Coal & Transportation Co	Coal for Winnipeg office		120 00		
	D. Horan	do McLeod do		35 70		
	W. Laur	Wood Indian Head do		19 00		
	J. H. Bunnell	do do do		15 00		
	C. Favell	do do do		22 75		
	W. Broley	do do do		6 00		
	G. Arkle	do Regina do		24 00		

W. Harvey	do	Indian Head	do		3 50		
M. Dozie	do	do	do		4 00		
J. Edwards	do	Birtle	do		63 00		
I. G. Baker & Co	Coal	McLeod	do		278 19		
J. A. Kerr	do	Regina	do		773 25		
D. Brabant	Wood	Indian Head	do		3 50		
W. Hall	do	do	do		4 00		
J. N. David	do	Birtle	do		42 50		
J. G. Valleau	do	Indian Head			5 25		
Murray & Brooks	do	do			20 00		
A. Dixon	do	do			19 25		
G. Deaver	do	Carlton	office		67 00		
M. Brown	do	Birtle	do		34 00		
Garrett & Glen	do	Indian Head	do		5 25		
R. Jeffery	do	Regina	do		5 00		
A. N. Taylor	do	Indian Head	do		3 00		
P. Dayman	do	do			8 00		
Hudson Bay Co	20 gallons coal oil, Blackfoot Crossing				23 75		
A. Macdonald	Coal oil for Battleford office				1 25		
J. W. Ashdown	do	Winnipeg	do		2 25		
Hudson Bay Co	do	Carlton	do		7 28		
I. G. Baker & Co	do	McLeod	do		9 50		
						5,746 84	
		Office Expenses.					
Hudson Bay Co	For Sundry supplies, carpets, &c., for Regina, Carlton and Edmonton offices				203 05		
J. A. Kerr	Sundries for Regina office				113 18		
H. McGillivray	do	do			6 85		
Mowat Bros	do	do			27 00		
M. P. Zindord	Furniture	do			592 00		
T. Scott	do	do			34 00		
F. R. Bannhard	Desk	do			35 00		
J. H. Ashdown	1 filter	do			15 00		
T. W. Crapper	Glass and glazing for Regina office				3 05		
Frank Oliver	Sundries		do		2 00		
G. B. Collis	Repairing clock		do		1 00		
Vulcan Iron Co	do	copying press	do		6 10		
Williams & Murphy	Sundries		do		7 00		
C. H. Baine	Crockery		do		2 50		
Colonization Store Co	Sundries		do		29 43		
Upper Canada Furnishing Co	Office chair		do		19 00		
J. McCrae	Table, &c.		do		45 37		
W. G. Pettingell	Soap		do		2 00		
M Hughes	Chairs		do		31 00		
		Carried forward			1,174 53	93,867 76	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,174 53	93,867 76	126,800 62
		Office Expenses—Continued.				
	J. R. Reilly	Furnishings do		61 00		
	T. Scott	Furniture, Winnipeg office		14 50		
	W. Hargrave	Rent of Post Office drawer, Winnipeg		3 00		
	J. Lovell & Son	1 Winnipeg directory, Winnipeg office		2 50		
	J. A. Hargrave	1 desk do		125 00		
	T. Jones	1 cupboard do		13 98		
	Crawford & Robertson	Sundries for Indian Head office		0 50		
	Patterson & Gibson	Desk, Birtle office		18 00		
	J. A. Kerr	Copying press, Edmonton office		20 00		
	Brown & Curry	Sundries do		1 00		
	E. & C. Gurney	Stove, Mr. Martineau's office		15 32		
	G. Rapids Boat Store	Furniture, Mr. Reader's do		24 30		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundries, Battleford do		0 60		
	A. Macdonald	Chairs, Frog Lake do		13 00		
	do	Sundries, Battleford do		4 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	do McLeod do		2 05		
	A. E. Shelton	Furniture, Blackfoot Crossing office		18 75		
	Rogers & Grant	Letter press and sundries, Blackfoot Crossing office		18 00		
	do	do McLeod office		13 00		
	J. L. Wells	Stove, &c., Savanne office		26 20		
					1,569 23	
		Outfit and Repairs.				
	Sibbald & Lindsay	For Buckboard for Agent Begg		65 00		
	A. Doig	Camp stove do Herchmer		6 25		
	Willard Bros	Harness do Begg		20 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth	Outfit and repairs		115 26		
	J. Campbell	Buckboard for Mr. Wadsworth		100 00		
	D. Garson	Jumper for Carlton		8 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundries		163 93		
	S. & H. Borbridge	2 cases for papers for Mr. McColl and Mr. Wadsworth		40 00		
	do	Portmanteau and sundries for Mr. Wadsworth		97 50		

A. E. Paget	*For 1 mare for Commissioner*		125 00		
W. C. McKay	1 waggon for Mr. Reed		125 00		
Mahaffy & Olinkskill	1 buckboard for Mr. Rae		90 00		
A. McDonald	1 pair horses do		365 00		
R. H. Brantnobin	Cushions for buckbord, and whip		9 75		
L. W. Herchmer	Blankets and robe		55 82		
J. McIntyre	Sundries for outfit		9 50		
H. Mitchell	Robe, &c		4 66		
T. P. Welsh	1 pair horses for Mr. Reed		350 00		
P. Prevost	1 horse do		200 00		
A. Mackay	Tent and repairs		45 55		
H. Martineau	do		25 22		
I. G. Baker & Co	Outfit for Mr. Wadsworth		5 65		
Hudson Bay Co.	1 yaul for Mr. Reader		50 00		
H. Read	Outfit and repairs		33 55		
H. Mitchell	1 horse for Mr. Rae		165 00		
W. G. Pettingell	Oil for buckbord		0 60		
A. Macdonald & Co	Sundries, &c		8 00		
E. Dewdney	Articles of outfit		4 00		
A. H. Heney & Co	1 saddle for W. B. Young		35 00		
F. C. Cornish	1 camp bed		2 00		
J. Reader	Sundries for outfit		2 37		
J. A. Kerr	Knives and forks		7 25		
C. V. Garson	1 valise for annuity money		12 00		
F. Le Mere	Shafts for jumper		1 00		
M. Brown	1 sleigh for Commissioner		40 00		
Ross Bros.	2 sleds for Edmonton		10 00		
E. McColl	Sundry articles of outfit		48 31		
Knox & Barber	1 sleigh, &c.		37 00		
Quail & Scott	Repairs to waggon		3 75		
D. Lavally	Blacksmithing for Mr. Rae		6 00		
W. Latour	do for Messrs. Quinn and Rae		23 85		
C. Thompson	do at Carlton		32 88		
W. Byres	do for Mr. Wadsworth		29 50		
O. W. Evans	do for Mr. Reed		19 20		
C. McCusker	do at Regina		94 25		
A. Robinson	do do		14 50		
W. D. Whitney	do for Mr. Pocklington and Mr. Wadsworth		27 37		
J. Collingham	Repairs to harness for Mr. Pocklington		12 00		
D. A. Macdonald	Blacksmithing and repairs		7 65		
E. Brunelle	Repairs to buckboard at Carlton		14 50		
A. McKenzie	Blacksmithing		34 25		
R. Payne	do at McLeod		50 45		
A. H. Heney	Repairs to harness		18 75		
G. Lovell	Blacksmithing		5 00		
Williard Bros	Repairs to harness at Regina		1 00		
	Brought forward		2,878 07	95,436 99	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
		Brought forward		2,878 07	95,436 99	126,800 62
		Outfit and Repairs—Continued,				
	A. Robinson	For Blacksmithing		2 60		
	W. A. Brooks	Repairs to waggon		3 00		
				2,883 67		
		Less—Refunds as follows:—				
		Price of horse sold	$154 32			
		Charges for repairs of buckboard	33 00			
		Amount paid for shoeing horses	2 00			
				189 32		
					2,694 35	
		Miscellaneous.				
	C. Sayers	For Hay for Indian cattle		10 00		
	J. Bellegarde	Ploughing for Indians		10 50		
	W. A. Heubach	do		100 00		
	J. Davis	do		6 30		
	Indians	Hay for cattle		42 00		
	R. Cadman	Ploughing for Indians		18 90		
	G. Wilkie	do		115 00		
	L. Couture	Ploughing, sowing and harvesting		125 00		
	W. Cameron	Ploughing for Indians		150 00		
	Indians	do		16 50		
	do	Cutting hay and sundry other work		484 25		
	do	Sawing lumber		18 00		
	J. Cameron	Ploughing and digging potatoes		142 00		
	Indians	Rifles taken by police		9 00		
	Walters & Baker	Hay for Indian oxen		7 00		
	R. McLaren	Cutting and binding wheat		18 00		
	N. Bawlf	Hay for Wabegon Indians		141 10		
	A. Cambean	Hay for oxen		12 00		
	H. & A. Shelton	Threshing wheat		20 00		
	N. Fee	Hay for Indian cattle, &c.		66 00		
	A. Stewart	do		40 00		

Hudson Bay Co.	*do*		*110 00*		
G. Fisher	*do*		*6 00*		
R. L. Brannan	*do*		1 50		
W. Dubois	Ploughing, harrowing and sowing		1 50		
O. Folster	Hay for cattle		31 50		
J. Lewis	Ploughing and harrowing on Day Star's Reserve		40 00		
J. Walker	Lumber for Three Bull's Reserve		120 48		
T. Heslop	Stabling and feeding cattle		52 00		
P. Cyr	Ploughing land		84 00		
J. Pratt	do		24 00		
A. Campbell	Stabling cows, &c		34 85		
J. La Clair	Seeding land		15 00		
J. Côté	do		15 00		
T. Lees	Stabling cattle		50 00		
T. A. Newman	Supplies for Indians		42 30		
Hudson Bay Co	Use of ox		6 00		
Richardson & Lepper	Rope for oxen		2 75		
G. F. & J. Galt	Cotton to pack seeds		0 63		
I. G. Baker & Co	Sundries		18 92		
N. G. Pettingell & Co	Disinfectant and oil		2 75		
T. Scott	2 boxes for annuity money		12 00		
J. Dawson	Drugs, &c		1 88		
Manitoba Penitentiary	Coffin for Indian		1 63		
J. Daniel	Digging grave for Indian		1 50		
E. Harris	Wild rice		3 00		
J. H. Ashdown	Anchor and chain for Mr. Martineau's boat		22 00		
Knox & Barker	6 pairs sashes and door for Frog Lake buildings		45 50		
Hudson Bay Co	Sundries		16 61		
J. H. Ashdown	Putting up stoves in Winnipeg office		2 10		
A. Macdonald	Subscription to aid in erection of bridge at Battle River		10 00		
P. C. Pambrum	Making nets		150 00		
R. Mackay	Sundries while paying annuities		5 00		
H. Martineau	do do		1 00		
F. P. Welsh	1 revolver for Regina office		8 00		
I. G. Baker & Co	Sundries for grist mill		77 09		
A. M. Morden	Potatoes do		25 80		
S. Sharpe	Beef do		73 68		
N. S. Gladstone	Work on timber do		24 00		
J. Buswere	Logs do		184 54		
H. Taylor	Meals for men		16 00		
F. Ogletree	Paid for registration		1 25		
J. Y. Gilmour & Co	Samples of contract goods		37 49		
J. Boyd	Stabling oxen		4 50		
J. Mulligan	Services of bull		2 00		
International Tent and Awning Co	Union Jacks		60 55		
N. S. Gibbon	Expenses in shipping Mr. Martineau's boat		7 00		
	Carried forward		3,004 85	98,131 34	126,800 62

O:—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,004 85	98,131 34	126,800 62
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	H. S. Simms	Rope, blocks, &c		3 90		
	Macdonald & Sully	Repairs to warehouse		15 00		
	A. J. Osment	Lumber for Indians		83 87		
	C. Kane	do and wood		14 95		
	C. J. Mickle	Taking declarations		4 00		
	Gerrier & Blyth	Samples of leather		15 77		
	H. LeJeune & Co	Varnish, paint, &c		19 45		
	J. McCrae	Expenses in changing site of buildings on Crooked Lake's Reserve		192 00		
	do	Erecting buildings under contract, on Crooked Lakes and Muscowpetung's Reserves		10,778 60		
	do	Building house and fitting same for Chief Piapot		265 00		
	Smith & Ferguson	Cook stove for Chief		103 05		
	Rev. H. Leduc	Attendance of sick Indians at hospital, St. Albert		214 80		
	Menokusicook	1st prize for bread and butter, at Regina Agricultural Exhibition		25 00		
	A. Syre	1st prize for potatoes, at Regina Agricultural Exhibition		15 00		
	N. Horsfall	2nd prize do do		10 00		
	G. Davis	Fixing doors and windows		3 25		
	W. E. Hicks	Scavenger work		15 00		
	J. A. Kerr	Cans for cod oil		12 00		
	J. Clementson	Lard		1 40		
	J. Bear	Feeding cattle		25 00		
	A Macdonald	Sundries		33 50		
	J. A. Kerr	Improved measures and scales		135 00		
	L. W. Herchmer	Paid for delivering telegrams		0 50		
	Mowat Bros	Canvas, &c		3 85		
	J. A. MacCaul	Lumber		12 60		
	T. Rogers	200 trees for grounds at Regina		250 00		
	Penrose & Rocan	Feed for cattle for Treaty No. 3		17 72		
	R. D. McNaughton	Lumber		16 40		
	M. Kearns	Cutting and stacking hay		75 00		
	A. Grogan	Lime		6 25		

J. Foy	For Plastering buildings		24 00		
Crawford & Robertson	1 wood box		10 00		
McLean & Elliott	Drawing bond and contract		10 00		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Rope for stock		8 10		
W. J Mitchell	Disinfectant		2 00		
A. McKenzie	Repairing gun		2 50		
Morrison & McQuinn	Threshing grain		50 10		
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies		33 37		
J. H. Ashdown	Repairs to stove		1 85		
E. McColl	Supplies for Indians during tour		227 05		
T. R. Twigg	Repairs to buildings		14 50		
Sibbald & Lindsay	Inspecting and weighing wheat		5 00		
E. Cook	Claim for improvements on Indian Reserve West ½ front section 15, Township 48		305 00		
T. Barton	Fixing boxes		15 07		
J. L. Johnson & Co	Hasps and staples		3 47		
L. W. Herchmer	Expenses in liquor case		9 05		
T. Lyons, sen.	Taking charge of crazy Indians		15 00		
H. Shorey & Co	Sample mitts		8 40		
J. L'Hirondelle	Compensation for improvements on Michell's Reserve		100 00		
D. O'Connor	Expenses Higgins *vs.* Regina		130 58		
A. M. McMillan	Costs in suit Colbourn *vs.* Regina		3 00		
P. J. Curran	Full settlement of claims on M. Calihoos' Reserve		150 00		
G. McPherson	Paid for carrying mail		39 25		
J. C. Phipps	Advances on boat for Mr. Martineau		40 00		
A. Mandowasing	Balance due do		110 00		
N.-W. Coal & Nav. Co	Storage of flour		145 22		
West Canada Loan and Saving Co	Amount of mortgage with interest on J. Cameron's property, Rolling River Reserve		1,119 64		
J. Cameron	Balance due on claim, Rolling River Reserve		284 51		
G. D. Edwards	Changing electric bells		5 60		
Indians	Services		62 07		
Smart & Gillies	Making double window frames		13 90		
D. J. Waggoner	Stumpage dues at Battleford		146 00		
M. P. Zindord	Set of venetian blinds, Regina office		453 31		
Wood & Sanders	Subscription to McLeod "Gazette"		3 00		
J. Reader	Supplies for Indians		3 37		
W. P. Beaupré	Chopping wheat for pig feed		5 60		
H. Mitchell	Hire of fanning mill		4 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies		163 71		
D. McKenzie	Inspecting yacht		2 00		
T. Yeandle	Putting irons in oxen's horns		0 50		
Winnipeg Post Office	Rent of drawer		3 00		
J. P. Wright	Petty cash		72 11		
E. Dewdney	do		16 25		
F. Ogletree	do		36 10		
	Carried forward		19,329 29	93,131,34	126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		19,329 29	98,131 34	126,800 62
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	Edward Higgins	Payment of amount due $349 16; Less—Amount paid into court 40 00; Balance $309 16 / 109 96		419 12		
	J. C. Nelson	Expenses in connection with Interior Department horses		114 32		
		Carried forward				
	E. Mahon	For Costs in suit, Higgins *vs.* Regina		163 95		
	W. Anderson	Rent of storehouse site		29 75		
	F. Norman	Expenses of Crowfoot's visit to Winnipeg		116 20		
	P. Prevost	Two horses for Bear's Head and Lean Man		155 00		
	E. A. Nash	1 horse for Thunder Child		80 00		
	W. J. M. Pratt	Carrying mail from Totogan to Manitoba House		370 00		
	Indian	Building storehouse		80 00		
	Scott, MacTavish & McCracken	Full payment of claim of the estate of the late N. Oliver, for driving and wintering cattle from October, 1878, to May, 1879		493 19		
	Ross Bros	2 cook stoves and pipes, for Indian Chief		78 00		
	G. Marchand	1 horse for Chief Moosomin		80 00		
	Fishleigh & Dillon	Stencil plate		0 75		
	A. Morrisette	Sample ox collars		5 00		
	Sifton & Sifton	Paid for copy of evidence *re* liquor trials		9 00		
	D. J. Cochrane	Full payment for interest in all lands and improvements on Blood Reserve		3,500 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Expenses in forwarding cattle to English River		30 54		
	Angus McDonald	In full of all expenses on Passpasstayos Reserve		200 00		
	F. F. Tims	Weighing fish		1 75		
	L. W. Mulholland	Stencil plate, &c		1 40		
	R. McKinnon	Taking horse to wintering ranch		2 00		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Repairs to sample harness, &c		31 44		
	Piepot	Making tent		14 00		

J. Bruyère	Keep of lunatic		32 00	
Bate & Co	Sample of groceries		20 76	
F. A. Osberne	Preparing and engrossing quit claim		8 00	
T. P. Wadsworth	Supplies to Indians		7 00	
J. McCrae	Drawing plan of office		6 00	
G. Creggan	Inspecting clothing		23 84	
Hudson Bay Co	Burial expenses of Indians		5 00	
H. Hassard	Services at Moose Mountain		6 00	
C. J Muckle	Attending suit		5 00	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundries		6 50	
Windsor Hotel, Regina	9 weeks board of Mrs. and Miss Applegarth		188 00	
Leeson & Scott	Transport of Mrs. and Miss Applegarth from Troy to Prince Albert		80 00	
J. McCrae	Making six boxes		9 00	
Sundry persons	Freighting		2,534 77	
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		107 08	
Hudson Bay Co	do do		69 10	
Crawford & Robertson	do do		17 79	
Brown & Curry	do do		7 52	
A. Macdonald	do do		36 13	
Norris & Carey	do do		15 15	
T. Howard	do do		15 68	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do		14 10	
I. G. Baker & Co	do do		149 29	
J. Clementson	do do		0 37	
Mowat Bros	do do		0 03	
S. H. Caswell	do do		0 47	
				28,669 28
	Total Expenditure			126,800 62

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

REPORT

RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,

1885.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency,

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Inland Revenue.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1885.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable The Marquess of LANSDOWNE, *Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to transmit Your Excellency the RETURNS AND STATISTICS of Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885, as prepared and laid before me by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN COSTIGAN,

Minister of Inland Revenue.

22nd January, 1886.

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COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

To the Honorable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to submit statements of the Inland Revenues collected by this Department during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885, with the usual information as to the cost of collecting, and statistics respecting the sources whence those revenues were derived.

1. The following summary comparison shows the accrued revenue for the years ended 30th June, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. respectively :— **Comparison of total revenue for five years.**

—	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	$	$	$	$	$
Excise	5,400,904	5,936,142	6,282,796	5,545,391	6,438,688
Public Works	481,066	438,060	510,969	516,349	409,886
Culling Timber	38,397	46,781	49,560	43,609	28,557
Bill Stamps	193,023	158,493	45	.....	.....
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps	38,043	30,746	34,889	36,401	40,504
Total	6,151,433	6,610,222	6,878,259	6,141,750	6,917,635

Details of increase.

2. The above statement exhibits an accrued revenue of $775,885 in excess of that of the previous year.

This increase has arisen upon the following items:—

Excise	$893,297	
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps	4,103	
		$897,400

Less—Decreases:

Public Works	$106,463	
Culling Timber	15,052	
		121,515
		$775,885

The chief increase under the head of Excise occurs in respect of spirits, as will be seen by the next table.

Statement as to excise.

3. The following statement exhibits the details of Excise Revenue accrued during the past year as compared respectively with the four years ended 30th June, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	$	$	$	$	$
Spirits	3,231,482	3,555,490	3,902,867	3,610,496	4,281,027
Malt liquor	6,250	6,125	6,150	6,558	6,344
Malt	316,656	387,597	405,023	413.056	477,184
*Cigars	.....	.....	.....	266,814	318,357
Tobacco	1,777,631	1,903,895	1,886,302	1,169,490	1,270,933
Petroleum	18,749	23,884	25,216	26,566	27,520
Manufactures in bond	30,897	33,609	36,715	39,457	44,090
Seizures	6,058	11,090	5,241	2,183	1,256
Other receipts	13,181	14,458	15,282	10,771	11,977
Total	5,400,904	5,936,142	6,282,796	5,545,391	6,438,688

* For the years 1881, 1882 and 1883, cigars were included in the amount under the head "Tobacco."

Spirits

4. The following Statement shows the transactions in Spirits during the year ended 30th June, 1885, and the four preceding years :—

Fiscal Year.	1. In Warehouse at Commencement of Period.	2. Manufactured during the Year.	3. Taken for Consumption.	4. Exported.	5. Used in Bonded Factories.	6. Otherwise Accounted for.	7. In Warehouse at end of Period.	8. Memorandum of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	$
1880-81	1,719,737	3,048,145	3,214,543	7,879	*175,175	79	1,370,206	3,231,482
1881-82	1,370,206	4,028,847	3,552,818	11,731	190,260	1,667	1,642,577	3,555,490
1882-83	1,642,577	4,281,208	3,848,787	12,322	*215,145	6,408	1,841,123	3,902,867
1883-84	1,841,123	4,207,576	3,608,021	5,731	232,424	1,489	2,201,034	3,610,496
	6,573,643	15,565,776	14,224,169	37,663	813,004	9,643	7,054,940	14,300,335
Annual average of 4 years ended 30th June, 1884	1,643,411	3,891,444	3,556,042	9,416	203,251	2,411	1,763,735	3,575,084
1884-85	2,201,034	3,579,332	4,274,722	7,448	253,429	2,570	1,242,197	4,281,027

* In addition to quantities shown in column 5, in the year 1880-81, 52,440 gallons; in the year 1882-83, 157,223 gallons, and in the year 1884-85, 11,372 gallons of imported spirits were used in bonded factories.

Comparison as to quantity of spirits.

Spirits manufactured. Comparison.

5. The spirits manufactured during the fiscal year were 3,579,332 proof gallons as against a production during the preceding year of 4,207,576 proof gallons.

Materials used in the production of spirits.

6. In their production the following raw material was used:—

	Pounds.
Malt	3,057,549
Corn	48,780,428
Rye	10,176,666
Wheat	1,191,837
Oats	336,228
Total grain	63,542,708
Molasses	3,826
	63,546,534

Spirits taken for consumption.

7. The quantity taken for consumption was, however, in excess of that taken in 1884, being 4,274,722 proof gallons as against 3,608,021.

Reason for increase.

8. This excess of withdrawals was doubtless due to the conviction that the rebellion in the North-West would demand additional taxation, and that spirits and tobaccos being luxuries, would be the first to submit to the impost.

The amount withdrawn from bond in this way, therefore, simply anticipated the revenues of 1885-86.

Used in bonded factories.

9. The quantity of Canadian spirits used in bonded factories in the production of vinegar and methylated spirits was 253,429 gallons.

Decrease of spirits remaining in bond.

10. The excessive withdrawal above referred to left the quantity of spirits in bond at the beginning of the fiscal year 1885-86 abnormally small, viz., 1,242,197 as against an average of 1,763,735 during the four years preceding.

Consumption of excisable goods per capita.

11. Appendices A and B show the consumption of spirits, tobacco and other goods subject to Excise, and of similar goods imported subject to duties of Customs, per head of the population of the whole Dominion, and also in respect of each Province separately.

Not all consumed where duties are paid.

12. It must be remembered, however, that a large proportion of the goods entered for consumption at the chief importing centres, are consumed beyond the limits of the Province in which those duties are paid.

Less per capita consumed than in Europe.

13. It is pleasing to note, however, that after reducing all spirituous and malt liquors, and wines—domestic and foreign—to the basis of alcohol, the allowance per head of the population does not exceed three-quarters of a gallon per annum, barely one-third the quantity per head consumed throughout Europe.

Malt and Malt Liquors.

14. The following statement shows the transactions in Malt during the year 1884-85, and the four years preceding:—

Fiscal Year.	1. In Warehouse at Commencement of Period.	2. Manufactured during the Year.	3. Taken for Consumption.	4. Exported.	5. Otherwise Accounted for.	6. In Warehouse at end of Period.	7. Memorandum of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$
1880–81	12,124,643	67,132,206	30,798,078	22,547,553	175,111	25,736,107	322,906
1881–82	25,736,107	70,507,220	37,910,046	40,055,907	44,878	18,232,496	393,722
1882–83	18,232,496	85,516,222	39,587,285	46,882,486	1,437,458	15,841,489	411,173
1883–84	15,841,489	55,447,616	40,533,102	4,961,383	*373,904	25,420,719	419,615
Total	71,934,735	278,603,264	148,828,511	114,447,329	2,031,351	85,230,811	1,547,416
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1884	17,983,684	69,650,816	37,207,128	28,611,832	507,838	21,307,703	104,904
1884–85	25,420,719	49,517,962	47,005,917	11,868,299	1,150,592	14,913,873	483,528

* Of this quantity, 354,720 lbs. are free and 19,170 lbs. written off by authority.

Comparison of five years.

Malt manufactured.

15. The quantity of malt manufactured during the fiscal year fell off from 55,447,616 lbs. to 49,517,962.

Taken for consumption.

16. The consumption, however, increased from 37,207,128, in 1884, to 47,005,917 in 1885.

Increased export.

17. The export trade also improved, in fact more than doubled, though still less than one-third the volume in the years 1881–82–83.

Revenue from malt and malt liquor.

18. The duties accruing upon malt and malt liquor entered for consumption, including brewers' and maltsters' license fees, amounted to $482,527 as against $419,156 for 1883-84.

Proportion used for brewing and distilling.

19. Of the malt entered for consumption, namely, 47,005,917, about 3,000,000 lbs. were used by distillers, and the remainder in the production of 12,071,752 gallons of malt liquor.

TOBACCO :

Comparison for five years.

20. The following table exhibits the transactions during the fiscal year in tobacco, snuff and cigarettes :—

Fiscal Year.	1. In Warehouse 1st July.	2. Manufactured during the year	3. Taken for Consumption.	4. Exported.	5. Otherwise accounted for.	6. In Warehouse 30th June.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1880–81.....	2,585,200	8,112,872	8,100,003	343,776	37,153	2,217,140
1881–82.....	2,217,140	9,271,254	8,376,972	388,438	5,598	2,717,386
1882–83.....	2,717,386	8,574,394	8,965,001	453,471	10,416	1,862,892
1883–84.....	1,862,892	10,940,469	10,072,681	418,574	74,272	2,237,833
Total.....	9,382,618	36,898,989	35,514,657	1,604,259	127,439	9,035,251
Annual average for four years ended 30th June 1884.....	2,345,723	9,224,747	8,878,664	401,065	31,859	2,258,813
1884–85.....	2,237,833	10,509,217	11,061,514	600,493	* 58,813	1,026,230

* Of this amount, 8,929 lbs. were written off by authority, and 50,183 lbs. were taken for re-working.

21. To the above quantities are to be added the quantity of leaf taken for consumption in a raw state during the same years, which will give the following additional columns:— Leaf taken for consumption.

Fiscal Year.	7. Raw Leaf taken for Consumption.		8. Total Tobacco taken for Consumption.	9. Duty Collected thereon, including License Fees.
	Canadian.	Foreign.		
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$
1880–81	200	1,072	8,101,275	1,567,971
1881–82	.....	229	8,377,201	1,610,185
1882–83	218	196	8,965,415	1,535,076
1883–84	.....	64	10,072,745	1,169,490
Total	418	1,561	35,516,636	5,882,722
Annual average for four years ended 30th June, 1884	104	390	8,879,159	1,470,680
1884–85	.....	75	11,061,589	1,270,933

22. It will be seen by a glance at the foregoing statements that nearly 1,000,000 lbs. more tobacco was entered for consumption during the year 1884-85 than was withdrawn for the same purpose during the preceding year, while that was largely in excess of the three years preceding it. Increase in consumption.

23. The excess as between the fiscal year just closed and the year 1883-84 is, doubtless to be attributed, in some measure, to the same cause which operated in the case of spirits, viz., a desire on the part of holders to lay in a good stock of duty-paid tobacco, in anticipation of an expected increase in the tariff; but the fact that the quantity manufactured for both these years was materially in excess of the three years preceding is a pleasing indication that the new system of supervision has had its anticipated effect, and that there is now (as for some time past has been the case in respect of spirits), very little, if any, practical evasion of the Excise tax. Reasons for.

Canada twist paid duty.

24. The following statement shows the quantity of Canadian roll tobacco which paid duty, and the divisions within which such duty was collected :—

Divisions.	Licenses.		Tobacco paid Duty during year ended 30th June, 1885.	Duty.
	No.	Amount.		
		$	Lbs.	$ cts.
Ottawa	.....	.....	885	17 70
Joliette	248	496	330,635	7,108 71
Montreal	23	46	8,400	214 00
Sorel	1	2	400	10 00
St. Hyacinthe	1	2	66	3 32
Terrebonne	1	2	.....	2 00
Three Rivers	1	2	487	11 75
Total	275	550	340,873	7,367 48
Total of previous year	.....	.....	232,923	5,128 84

Comparison of Canadian leaf for five years.

25. The following is a statement of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last five years :—

Fiscal Year.	Leaf and Twist paid Duty.	Taken for use in Manufactories.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1880-81	378,416	19,061	397,477
1881-82	454,884	37,518	492,402
1882-83	178,432	198,765	377,197
1883-84	232,923	93,881	326,804
1884-85	340,874	154,847	495,720

INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

Canadian. 26. The number of packages of Canadian petroleum inspected during the year is 189,842, and the fees collected thereon $18,352.32.

Imported. 27. The number of packages of imported petroleum inspected by officers of this Department is 31,512 and the fees collected thereon $9,167.95.

MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

Comparison of five years. 28. The revenue derived from goods manufactured in bond during the past five years, has been as follows:—

1880–81	$30,897
1881–82	33,602
1882–83	36,715
1883–84	39,457
1884–85	44,090

These duties have accrued upon vinegar and methylated spirits.

Vinegar and methylated spirits produced. 29. There were manufactured during the year 675,285 standard gallons of vinegar, containining 6 per cent. of acetic acid, and 108,524 gallons of methylated spirits.

Consumed. 30. There were 675,922 gallons of vinegar, and 108,524 gallons methylated spirits entered for consumption.

Materials used. 31. In the production of these articles the following materials were used:—

	Gallons.
Proof spirits	264,804
Beer, wine, &c	54,035
Wood naphtha	11,755

Restrictions desirable. 32. Facts have come before the Department during the year, as well as in previous years, pointing to the necessity of permitting the sale of methylated spirits only under special license.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Decrease in revenue.

33. The revenue from this source shows a decrease of $106,463.

Source of decrease.

34. From the following statement it will be seen that the revenue from canal tolls has decreased $44,864:—

—	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$	Per cent.	Per cent.
Canal Tolls, &c.	356,443	311,579		12·58
Slides and Booms	110,500	63,996		42·08
Hydraulic and other Rents	29,277	29,881	2·00	
Minor Public Works	20,129	4,430		77·99
	516,349	409,886		

Summary of canal revenue.

35. The following statement gives a summary of the canal revenue, showing the increase or decrease on each canal:—

Canals.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	Per cent.	Per cent.
Welland	179,642	152,778		14·95
St. Lawrence	85,247	79,842		6·34
Chambly	21,387	18,249		14·67
Ottawa	60,819	51,962		14·56
Rideau	5,291	3,802		28·14
Burlington Bay	1,662	1,938	16·66	
St. Peter's	2,193	2,786	27·04	
Newcastle District	202	220	8·91	
	356,443	311,577		

Decrease on Welland Canal.

36. It will be observed that the revenue from the Welland has decreased 14·75 per cent.

37. The following statement will show upon what classes of articles the decrease has occurred:— Per cent. of increase or decrease on each kind of freight.

—	1883-83.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	Per cent.	Per cent.
Vessels	15,688	13,282		8·96
Passengers	116	156	34·46	
Produce of Forest	22,504	24,046	6·85	
do Animals	135	86		36·29
do Agriculture	68,137	55,370		18 73
Manufactures and Merchandise	69,585	58,759		15·55
Total Tolls	176,165	151,699		
Fines, Damages, &c.	3,477	1,079		
Total	179,642	152,778		14·30

The largest items of decrease have been: on corn, $10,000; on coal, $8,400; and on wheat, $2,674.

38. The usual statement as to the quantity of grain transhipped at Port Colborne will be given with the report of coal statistics for the period of navigation, which will be published as a supplementary report. Grain transhipped at Port Colborne.

39. On the St. Lawrence Canals the largest item of decrease is $2,800, on iron sent westward. Decrease on St. Lawrence Canals.

40. In addition to the decreases above-mentioned, refunds were made of Welland Canals' tolls to the amount of $11,281.40, and of St. Lawrence Canals' tolls to the amount of $94.79, under the provisions of Orders in Council passed on the 17th June and 4th July last, which reduced, very materially, the tolls on grain shipped to Montreal, or Canadian ports east of Montreal, for the present season, in deference to the expressed opinion of those interested in the trade that such a course would increase the traffic. Refunds made on grain.

On this point I shall reserve comment for the supplementary report containing the statistics for the season of navigation of 1885.

Decrease in revenue on Ottawa and Chambly Canals.

41. The tolls from lumber on the Ottawa and Chambly Canals are less by $7,000 than during the previous year, which is, I think, mainly to be attributed to the shipments by Canada Atlantic Railway.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

Decrease in revenue from Slides and Booms.

Reasons for.

42. The accrued revenue from this source is less than that of the previous year by 42 per cent. Three causes have contributed to this result: 1st. The quantity of timber cut was less than the previous year; 2nd. The quantity of square timber carried by rail was greater; and 3rd. There is an increasing disposition to locate the mills nearer to the timber limits, and to transport the sawed lumber by rail.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.

Hydraulic and other rents.

43. There is only a slight difference in the revenue from this source as compared with the previous year.

Reduction of arrears.

44. Since the close of the fiscal year efforts to reduce arrears have resulted in the collection of some $6,000.

MINOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Minor Public Works.

Reason of decrease.

45. There is a marked decrease in the revenue from this source, arising from the fact that in the previous year $14,390 were received from the sale of the Dundas and Waterloo Road, and that the final payment on account of the sale of Port Whitby Harbor was then made.

CULLING TIMBER.

Culling Timber.

Revenue and expenditure.

46. The fees accrued under this head are only $28,557, while the expenditure was $50,596.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.

W. and M., Gas and Law Stamps.

47. The usual special reports in relation to these services will be submitted with full statistical information.

Increase.

48. The revenue accrued from these services and from law stamps of the Supreme Court is $40,504, as against $36,401 during the previous year.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Supplementary report to follow.

49. A supplementary report in reference to this service has been prepared, containing details of the work done, and the reports of the analysts.

Expenditure.

50. The expenditure under the Act during the year was $14,938.

INSPECTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

Standard samples of grain.

51. By amendment to the Inspection Act provision was made at the last Session of Parliament for the appointment of a Board to select standard samples of grain for the guidance of the inspectors, thus adopting the same course which has prevailed in the case of flour ever since the Act first came into operation. The plan will doubtless tend to a more uniform judgment on the part of the inspectors.

Ontario inspection districts for grain.

52. Orders in Council were passed on the 10th November last, dividing the Province of Ontario into six districts for the inspection of grain, and appointing a Board for the examination of candidates for the position of inspector of grain, and to settle disputes arising from a difference of judgment in inspection. Copies of these Orders, and of one dated the 14th November, providing for the expenses of the Board, are printed herewith as Appendix G.

Returns in relation thereto.

53. The usual statistics in relation to this service will be found in appendices D, E and F.

EXCISE PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

Where held.

54. Examinations were held in August last in Montreal and St. John, N. B., for candidates aspiring to the position of "Special Class Excisemen."

"Special class" excisemen.

55. The number of this class is limited to twenty, by Order in Council, and the object sought by the examination is the selection, from the experienced Excisemen, of those best fitted for the supervision of the largest and most important factories. The examination is therefore of a searching, technical character, and to be successful candidates are required to make 50 per cent. of the value of each subject and 80 per cent. of the total value of all the subjects.

Six candidates presented themselves at the time and places above mentioned, all of whom failed to pass.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

Liquor License Act.

56. Statistics in relation to this Act, for the whole period of its operation, are being prepared and will be laid before you in due course.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd January, 1886.

APPENDIX .

TABLE showing the Annual Consumption per head of the undermentioned Articles paying Excise or Customs Duties in the respective Provinces and in the Dominion, since Confederation.

YEARS.	ONTARIO.					QUEBEC.					NEW BRUNSWICK.					NOVA SCOTIA.					PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					BRITISH COLUMBIA.					DOMINION.				
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls	Galls.	Galls.	Galls	Lbs.	alls.	Galls	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.
1861																																				1·621	1 973	·098	1·815	
1868	1·534	2·156		1 596	·091	1·278	2 319	·308	1·804	·073	1·050	·519	·209	2·661	·480	·909	·450	·193	·143	·480																1·604	2·269	·174	1·738	·193
1869	1·093	2·172	·634	1·569	·836	·801	2·120	·263	1·966	·054	·867	·995	·071	1·734	·443	·742	·825	·075	1·895	·347																1·124	2·290	·115	1·755	·575
1870	1·298	2·072	·055	1·831	1·537	1·247	1·988	·351	2·692	·279	1·074	·634	·100	2·425	·712	·692	·859	·081	2·128	·471																1·434	2 163	·195	2·190	1·103
1871	1·420	3·758	·057	1·626	2 388	1·377	2 065	·354	2·588	·189	1·214	·613	·128	2·536	1·050	·759	1·081	·118	1·830	581																1·578	2·490	·259	2·052	1·591
1872	1·539	3·005	082	2·179	1·690	1·540	2·172	·443	2·879	·501	1·254	·751	·128	2·557	·747	·827	·986	·133	2·473	·564																1·723	2 774	·257	2·481	1·302
1873	1·444	3·522	·094	1·681	2·032	1·641	2·468	·387	2·524	·193	1 358	·837	·151	2·181	·860	·839	·954	·100	1·612	·629																1 682	3 188	·238	1·999	1·387
1874	1·923	3·379	·103	2·079	2·292	1·614	2·273	·478	3·414	·361	1 362	·708	·201	2·472	·968	·928	·916	·133	2·125	·653																1·994	3·012	·288	2·566	1·618
1875	1·256	3·696	·055	1·723	2·244	1·215	2·322	·259	2·307	·318	1·057	·639	·066	1·794	·950	·689	·811	·062	1·639	·755																1·394	3·091	·149	1·915	1·589
1876	1·369	3·383	·065	2·032	2·325	1·262	2·212	·387	2·744	·476	·950	·636	·087	2·405	968	·653	·996	·077	2·226	·815	·849	·932	·098	1 706	·662	·726	1·077	·205	2 582	·185	1·288	3·478	·430	2 936	·598	1·204	2·454	·177	2·316	1·360
1877	1·019	3·109	·028	1·971	1·842	1·128	2·108	·208	2·086	·288	·742	·623	·064	2·609	1·092	659	·791	·064	1·876	·640	·748	875	·045	1·588	·717	·294	·627	·012	2·275	·128	1·089	3·196	·330	2·723	·754	·975	2·322	·096	2·051	1·103
1878	1·002	3·013	·021	1·879		1·126	1·872	·223	1·997		·886	·782	·056	2·461		·492	·828	·050	1·754		·416	·651	·025	1·594		·533	1·468	·053	3·676		1·397	3·422	·454	3 118		960	2·169	·096	1·976	
1879	1·404	3·281	·030	1·907		1·072	1·660	·230	1·939		·756	·646	·059	2·251		·516	·767	·058	1·679		·609	·516	·036	1·6·8		·814	1·851	·072	4 051		1·819	3·349	·519	3·389		1·131	2·209	·104	1·954	
1880	·708	3·478	·020	1·958		·869	1·598	·183	1·738		·590	·486	·025	2·447		·430	·519	·031	1·812		·425	·561	014	1·327		·813	2·479	·053	4·270		1·010	3·187	·410	2·132		·715	2·248	·077	1·936	
1881	·936	3·548	·025	2·008		1·150	1·723	·236	2·118		·753	·456	·044	2·548		·527	·603	·049	1·841		·530	381	·019	1·287		·285	1 156	·010	1·311		1·038	2·699	·417	2·886		·922	2·293	·099	2 035	
1882	1·011	4·250	029	2·068		1·248	2·004	·276	2·279		·883	·649	·049	2·517		·539	·690	·062	1·870		·425	·269	·013	1 066		767	2·150	072	2·460		1·330	3·211	·667	3·491		1 009	2 747	·120	2 150	
1883	1·075	4·508	·037	2·183		1·380	1·967	·304	2·474		·932	·790	·058	2·627		·579	·629	·063	1·842		·410	·174	·030	1·107		·840	2·818	094	2·638		1·526	4·080	·803	4·464		1·090	2·882	·135	2·280	
1884	·987	4·519	·030	2·265		1·271	2·069	·265	3·324		·815	·895	·056	1·491		·573	·782	·061	1·811		·337	·209	·009	1 228		·677	2·208	043	2·341		1 459	4 863	·869	3·896		·998	2·924	·117	2·476	
1885	1·334	3·990	·028	2·171		1·211	1·952	·243	3·767		·753	859	·044	2·130		·536	·772	·054	1·985		·412	·296	·009	1·318		597	1·603	043	2 048		1·750	5·192	·980	2 947		1·126	2·639	·109	2·623	
Average	1·176	3·202	042	1·827		1·175	1·941	·284	2·349		910	·690	·084	2·202		·660	·750	·070	1·712		·516	·048	·031	1·986		·624	1·743	·065	2·765		1·370	3·667	587	3·198		1·267	2·538	·153	2·121	

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Revenue per head derived annually since Confederation from the undermentioned Articles paying Excise or Custom Duties in the respective Provinces and in the Dominion.

YEARS.	ONTARIO.					QUEBEC.					NEW BRUNSWICK.					NOVA SCOTIA.					PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					BRITISH COLUMBIA.					DOMINION.				
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1861																																							
1868	1·109	·114	.....	·163	·006	1·001	·111	·094	·218	·008	·870	·030	·068	157	·039	·894	·033	·015	·112	·048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·028	·097	·043	·176	·014
1869	·841	·110	·014	·169	·061	·666	·082	·074	·217	·007	·786	·049	·027	·216	068	·706	·057	·030	·200	·045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·761	·092	·037	·193	·041
1870	·997	·101	·019	·209	·105	1·016	·078	·029	·326	·020	·957	·038	·035	·287	·057	·652	055	·034	·244	·043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·962	·085	·049	·259	·061
1871	1·090	122	·021	·265	·130	1·127	·082	·106	·431	·015	1·079	039	·048	·405	·071	·766	·066	050	·290	·045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·059	·095	·056	·336	·077
1872	1·183	·135	·030	·368	·110	1·259	·101	·134	·510	·035	1·128	047	050	·416	·058	·765	·057	·054	·386	·046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·160	·108	·070	·422	·076
1873	1·115	·155	·033	·286	·135	1·258	·107	·122	·471	·019	1·233	·055	·057	·347	·084	·780	060	042	·251	·075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·135	·120	·086	·350	·084
1874	1·507	·154	·042	·351	·154	1·349	·097	·162	·615	·032	1·255	·053	·075	404	·101	·887	·059	·056	·337	·079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·363	·119	·086	·442	·102
1875	1·150	·140	·033	·379	·150	1·200	·110	·134	·529	·029	1·158	·047	·044	·389	·104	·788	·057	·044	·333	·083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·127	·114	·069	·428	·098
1876	1·258	·.32	·031	·443	·153	1·269	·081	153	·62?	·039	1·055	·046	·043	·406	·111	·746	·0·9	·038	·455	·095	·976	·046	·052	·344	·115	·776	·037	·108	·694	·033	1·545	·254	·184	1 003	·138	1·181	·098	·075	·513	·105
1877	·927	·142	·021	·425	·126	1·101	092	110	·462	·023	·812	039	043	·540	·104	·750	·072	044	·384	·066	·851	·052	·033	·319	·100	·294	·036	·014	·557	·021	1·289	·230	·283	·887	·109	·949	·109	·057	·446	·084
1878	·912	·202	·012	·410	.....	1·100	·119	112	·450	.....	·955	·074	·033	·537	.....	·552	·079	·036	·365	.....	·469	·047	·002	·319	.....	·534	·096	·039	·914	.....	1·647	·231	·325	1·057	.....	·927	·147	·052	·439	.....
1879	1·283	·186	·019	·424	.....	1 068	·079	·118	·472	.....	·830	·051	·039	·493	.....	·587	·063	·039	·351	.....	·687	·029	·027	·325	.....	·905	·106	·051	1·043	.....	2·163	·338	·351	1·147	.....	1·095	·125	·057	·449	.....
1880	·720	·121	·016	·422	.....	·950	052	·124	·304	.....	·690	·028	·022	·509	.....	·532	·0 6	·032	·370	.....	·525	·021	·015	268	.....	·864	·087	·046	·989	.....	1·331	·198	·281	·928	.....	·772	·081	·055	·428	.....
1881	·961	·120	·021	·437	.....	1·246	·059	·165	·463	.....	·880	·028	·039	·539		·646	·039	·047	·380	.....	·673	·017	·018	·260	.....	·400	·041	·008	275	.....	1·342	·151	·287	·833	.....	·990	·081	·073	·443	.....
1882	1·030	·145	·026	·460	.....	1·355	·069	·197	·534	.....	1·034	·039	·044	·543	.....	·665	·038	·055	·385	.....	·547	·012	012	·215	.....	·810	·086	·139	·564	.....	1·691	·182	·443	1 017	.....	1 084	098	·092	·485	.....
1883	1·121	·151	·031	·444	.....	1·513	·065	·206	·542	.....	1·087	·051	·045	·504	.....	·717	041	·056	·343	.....	·537	·010	·025	·201	.....	·958	·143	·112	·508	.....	1·918	023	·486	1·160	.....	1 186	·103	·097	·473	.....
1884	1·008	·150	·025	·324	.....	1·381	·067	·177	·490	.....	949	·049	·046	·257	.....	716	·014	·052	·236	.....	·445	·013	·008	·149	.....	·715	·125	·039	·347	.....	1·828	·299	·537	·861	.....	1 074	·104	·082	·365	.....
1885	1·350	·166	·023	·322	.....	1·317	·082	·157	·569	.....	·890	·049	·031	·312	.....	·667	038	·043	·265	.....	·546	·018	·008	·163	.....	·631	·087	·036	·306	.....	2 182	·283	·583	·836	.....	1·198	·113	·074	·393	.....
Average	1·081	·141	·023	·327	.....	1·176	·085	·135	·457	.....	·980	·045	·043	·403	.....	·712	·052	·066	·315	.....	·625	·026	·020	·256	.....	·688	·084	·059	·518	.....	1 693	·219	·376	·973	.....	1·058	·104	·066	·394	.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Illicit Stills seized during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885, with names of Owners, Schedule Value, &c.

Seizure No.	Date.	Division.	Owners.	Schedule Value.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	
2	Oct. 18, 1884	Cape Breton...	Isabel Kennedy.....	22 00	
3	do ..	do ...	Rory Cameron.....	10 00	
29	May 19, 1885	Hamilton.....	T. & F. Young.....	3 00	T. Young discharged, and F. Young sentenced by Magistrate to fine of $100.00, and one month's imprisonment.
473	Sep 20, 1884	Montreal.....	Unknown.....	25 00	
36	June 29, 1885	Picton	Alex. Morrison.... } Dan. Ross..... }	160 30	Morrison fined $150.00.
37	do ...	do	Duncan Sutherland..	39 40	Fined $100.00.
144	Dec. 20, 1884	Quebec.	Damase Corriveau...	8 00	
145	do ...	do	Alibe Marceau.....	4 00	
80	do ..	Stratford.....	On the premises of John Reihl.....	25 00	Still had been maliciously placed on Mr. Reihl's premises, and without his knowledge or consent. No action taken.
1	Dec. 9, 1884.	St. John, N.B.	Isaac Porter ..... } George Betts.. .... } James Doherty..... }	....	Still head made of tin, and had not been in use for some time.
134	Feb. 26, 1885	Toronto.....	A. & H. McFee and H. Smith Fairall... }	61 50	Sentenced to one month's imprison ment, and fine of $100.00 each.
139	Mar. 10, 1885	do	S. Maxwell	25 45	Sentenced to three month's imprisonment and $100.00 fine.
140	do 12, 1885	do	Wm. Cherry	40 50	Sentenced to one months' imprisonment and $100.00 fine.
9	July 31, 1884	Winnipeg.....	John Wilson.....	50 00	
10	Feb. 27, 1885	do	Owner not found.....	213 00	
11	Mar. 25, 1885	do	J. T. Wilson.....	107 50	Sentenced to pay fine of $100.00, or go to gaol for two months.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

BOARDS of Examiners appointed in accordance with the Inspection Act of 1874, 37 Vic., Cap. 45, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Article.	Names of Board of Examiners.	Address.
Simcoe and Algoma.	Counties of Simcoe and Algoma.	Leather, &c.	Wm. H. Cross	Barrie.
			G. J. Millar	Orillia.
			Thos. Foley	Collingwood.
			L. A. Hall.....	Penetanguishene.
			Robt. Laidlaw	Barrie.
do ...	do ...	Grain	Thos. Marks.....	Port Arthur.
			A. Squires	do
			C. P. Clavet.	do
			D. F. Burk.	do
			W. G. Smith	do

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX E.

LIST of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce who are empowered to act under the Inspection Act of 1874, 37 Vic., cap. 45, and amending Acts, made up to the 30th June, 1885; also showing the District for which they are appointed, and the Territory comprised in each District.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council establishing the District.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
Ontario.						
Brant and Haldimand....	Counties of Brant and Haldimand	Sept. 27, 1873	Leather and raw hides.	Wm. G. Culbard.....	Inspector	Paris.
Bruce and Grey.....	do Bruce and Grey.....	do ...	Fish and fish oils	Neil McAuley	do	Southampton.
do	do do	do ...	do	John Campbell	Dep. Inspector	Kincardine.
do	do do	do ...	do	Geo. S. Miller	do ...	Owen Sound.
Carleton and Russell	do Carleton and Russell	do ...	.....	.....	.....	
Essex, Kent and Lambton	do Essex, Kent and Lambton...	do ...	Leather and raw hides.	Richd. Linton	Inspector	Chatham.
do do ...	do do ...	do ...	do ...	Jos. W. Barringer....	Dep. Inspector	Windsor.
Frontenac, Leeds and Addington	do Frontenac Leeds and Addington	do ...	.....	.....	.....	
Grenville, Dundas and Stormont.....	do Grenville, Dundas and Stormont	do ...	.....	.....	.....	
Glengarry and Prescott.	do Glengarry and Prescott.....	do ...	Leather and raw hides.	.....	.....	
Hamilton	City of Hamilton	Aug. 29, 1873	do ...	James Brown	Inspector.....	Hamilton.
Kingston	do Kingston	do ...	do ...	Peter McKim	do	Kingston.
Lanark and Renfrew.....	Counties of Lanark and Renfrew	Sept. 27, 1873	Beef and pork.....	Wm. Gardner	do	Dalhousie.
Lennox and Prince Edward	do Lennox and Prince Edward	do ...	.....	.....	.....	
Lincoln and Welland	do Lincoln and Welland	do ...	Leather and raw hides.	Michael Cairns	Inspector.....	St. Catharines.
London.....	City of London.....	Aug. 29, 1873	do ...	Simpson Thompson .	do	London.
Middlesex and Elgin	Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.....	Sept. 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	
Northumberland and Hastings	do Northumberland and Hastings	do ...	Leather and raw hides.	John Hodge	Inspector	Belleville.
Ontario and Durham.....	do Ontario and Durham	do ...	Flour and meal	Wm. Bletcher	do	Port Hope.
do	do do	do ...	Wheat and other grain.	do	do	do
Oxford and Norfolk	do Oxford and Norfolk.....	do ...	.....	.....	.....	
Ottawa.....	City of Ottawa	Aug. 29, 1873	Leather and raw hides.	Francis McCullough.	Inspector.....	Ottawa.
Perth and Huron	Counties of Perth and Huron.....	Sept. 27, 1873	do ...	John Myers.....	do	Stratford.

Peterborough and Victoria	do	Peterborough and Victoria	do	...	...	...
Toronto	City of Toronto and Counties of York and Peel		April 26, 1875	Flour and meal	Wm. Greey	Inspector — Toronto.
do	do	do	do	Wheat and other grain	Joseph Harris	do — do
do	do	do	do	Leather and raw hides	Joseph Armstrong	do — do
do	do	do	do	do	Thomas Murray	Dep. Inspector — do
Simcoe and Algoma	Counties of Simcoe and Algoma		Sept. 27, 1873	Fish and fish oils	Pat. Doherty	Inspector — Collingwood.
do	do	do	...	Leather and raw hides	Richd. Powell	do — Barrie.
Wellington and Waterloo	do	Wellington and Waterloo	Sept. 27, 1873	...	...	...
Wentworth and Halton	do	Wentworth and Halton	do	...	...	...
Quebec.						
Drummond and Arthabaska	do	Drummond and Arthabaska	Sept. 13, 1877	...	...	...
Gaspé and Bonaventure	do	Gaspé, Bonaventure and the Magdalen Islands	Oct. 19, 1877	...	...	...
Montreal	City of Montreal		Aug. 29, 1873	Flour and meal	Louis A. Boyer	Inspector — Montreal.
do	do	do	do	do	J. C. Gingras	Dep. Inspector — do
do	do	do	do	Wheat and other grain	Thos. Bickerstaff	Inspector — do
do	do	do	do	Beef and pork	James Doheney	do — do
do	do	do	do	Ashes	Dyde & Major	do — do
do	do	do	do	Fish and fish oils	...	do — do
do	do	do	do	Leather and raw hides	Thos. Hawkins	do — do
do	do	do	do	do	Antoine Masson	Dep. Inspector — do
do	do	do	do	do	D. Sykes	do — do
Ottawa, County of	County of Ottawa, including City of Hull		Feb. 5, 1884	...	...	...
Quebec	City of Quebec		Aug. 29, 1873	Flour and meal	Benjamin Rousseau	Inspector — Quebec.
do	do	do	do	do	Phileas Rousseau	Dep. Inspector — do
do	do	do	do	Beef and pork	David Nolan	Inspector — do
do	do	Counties of Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Saguenay and Chicoutimi, for the purposes of inspection of fish and fish oils	April 29, 1878	Fish and fish oils	Hilaire Grenier	do — do
do	do	do	do	do	Louis Côté	Dep. Inspector — do
do	do	do	do	do	E. Grenier	do — do
do	do	do	do	do	W. Sutherland	do — do
do	do	do	do	do	J. Mathieu	do — do
do	do	do	do	do	J. Roe	do — do
do	do	do	do	Leather and raw hides	Aldéric Fortin	Inspector — do
do	do	do	do	do	Joseph Légaré	Dep. Inspector — do
do	do	do	do	Butter	Pierre Patoine	Inspector — do
Temiscouata and Kamouraska	Counties of Temiscouata and Kamouraska		April 1, 1875	...	...	...

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—*Continued.*

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council establishing the District.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
New Brunswick.						
Carleton	That portion of the County of St. John, including Town of Carleton, lying to the west of the river	March 18, 1876	Fish and fish oils	S. L. Brittain	Inspector	Carleton.
Gloucester	County of Gloucester	Oct. 12, 1875	do	Peter Haché	do	Caraquette.
do	do do	do ...	do	P. L. Commeau	Dep. Inspector	Petit Roche.
Northumberland	do Northumberland	April 26, 1880				
Restigouche	do Restigouche	May 23, 1882	Fish and fish oils		Inspector	
St. John	That portion of the City and County of St. John lying to the east of the river to constitute the Division of St. John	March 18, 1873	Leather and raw hides.		Inspector	
do	do do	do ...	do	Chas. Clerke	Dep. Inspector	St. John.
do	do do	do ...	do	Geo. Murdock	do	do
York	County of York	Dec. 27, 1883	do	Israel Atherton	Inspector	Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.						
Annapolis	do Annapolis	June 25, 1877	Fish and fish oils	Israel Letteny	do	Granville.
Antigonish	do Antigonish	Oct. 16, 1873	do	John Corbett	do	Harbor au Bouche.
do	do do	do ...	do	John J. Brow	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do do	do ...	do	John Corbett	do ...	do
do	do do	do ...	do	James Kenny	do ...	do
Argyle	Township of Argyle for fish and fish oils only	April 25, 1879				
Barrington	Township of Barrington	April 20, 1876				
Cape Breton	County of Cape Breton	July 8, 1874	Fish and fish oils.	George Scott	Inspector	Main-a-dieu.
do	do	do ...	do	Wm. Bates	Dep. Inspector	Scatarie.
do	do	do ...	do	Patrick Bates	do ...	Mira Bay.
do	do	do ...	do	Paul Buckley	do ...	do
do	do	do ...	do	Benjamin Boon	do ...	Main-a-dieu.
do	do	do ...	do	John Burke	do ...	North Sydney.
do	do	do ...	do	James Campbell	do ...	Main-a-dieu.
do	do	do ...	do	Patrick Campbell	do ...	do
do	do	do ...	do	Benjamin Cann	do ...	Gabarouse.

do	do	do	do	John Dillon	do	...	Mira Bay.
do	do	do	do	Francis Dowd	do	...	Big Loraine.
do	do	do	do	Edward Dickson	do	...	Mira Bay.
do	do	do	do	Wm. Grant	do	...	Gabarouse.
do	do	do	do	Jas. Hart	do	...	Main-a-dieu
do	do	do	do	Edward Jewers	do	...	Big Loraine.
do	do	do	do	Timothy Kain	do	...	Little Loraine.
do	do	do	do	Edward Mullins	do	...	Mira Bay.
do	do	do	do	Malcolm Munro	do	...	Louisburg.
do	do	do	do	Alexander McLean	do	...	Catalone.
do	do	do	do	John McLean	do	...	W. Pt. Louisburg
do	do	do	do	Thos. Peach	do	...	Big Loraine.
do	do	do	do	Wm. Peters	do	...	Mira Bay.
do	do	do	do	Wm. W. Peters	do	...	Cow Bay.
do	do	do	do	Patrick Phalen	do	...	Big Glace Bay.
do	do	do	do	Richard Shaw	do	...	Main-a-dieu
do	do	do	do	David Townsend	do	...	Louisburg.
do	do	do	do	John Townsend	do	...	do
do	do	do	do	William Tuttey	do	...	Big Loraine.
do	do	do	do	John Verner	do	..	Main-a-dieu.
do	do	do	do	Thomas Wadden	do	...	Mira Bay.
do	do	do	do	James Young	do	...	North Sydney.
Colchester	County of Colchester	April 9, 1879	do	John B. Fleming	Inspector		Folly Village.
do	do	do	do	R. Tupper Creelman	Dep. Inspector		Port à Pique.
do	do	do	do	W. F. Layton	do	...	Folly Village.
do	do	do	do	A. Woodberry Moore	do	...	Economy.
do	do	do	do	W. A. McLaughlan	do	...	do
do	do	do	do	Samuel McLaughlan	do	...	do
Guysborough	County of Guysborough	Oct. 16, 1873	do	Wm. G. Scott	Inspector		Guysborough.
do	do	do	do	David Andres	Dep. Inspector		Steep Creek.
do	do	do	do	Stephen Belfontaine	do	...	Port Felix.
do	do	do	do	Geo. Bouchout	do	...	do
do	do	do	do	Patrick Cashin	do	...	Cole Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Francis Cook	do	...	Isaac Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Joseph Cullen	do	...	Canso.
do	do	do	do	Joseph David	do	...	Port Felix.
do	do	do	do	Patrick Dunfey	do	...	Canso.
do	do	do	do	J. H. Feltmate	do	...	White Head.
do	do	do	do	Joseph Fougere	do	...	Lang's River.
do	do	do	do	Ira L. Giffin	do	...	Isaac Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Gasper Grover	do	...	Cole Harbor.
do	do	do	do	John W. Hadley	do	...	Guysborough.
do	do	do	do	Andrew Haley	do	...	White Head.
do	do	do	do	Louis Hudson	do	...	Isaac Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Evan Hurt	do	..	Canso.
do	do	do	do	Redmond Keating, jr	do	...	Port Mulgrave.
do	do	do	do	John Miller	do	...	New Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Simeon Minnot	do	...	Lang's River.
do	do	do	do	F. Morris	do	...	Canso.

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—*Continued.*

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council establishing the District.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
Nova Scotia—Continued.						
Guysborough	County of Guysborough	Oct. 16, 1873	Fish and fish oils	James McKay.	Dep. Inspector	Port Mulgrave.
do	do	do	do	James Nickerson..	do	New Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Richard Phalen	do	Canso.
do	do	do	do	William Pincell	do	Port Mulgrave.
do	do	do	do	Charles Richard	do	Charlois Cove.
do	do	do	do	James Roberts	do	Canso,
do	do	do	do	John Roberts	do	do
do	do	do	do	James Sangster	do	New Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Geo. Tanner	do	Cole Harbor.
Guysborough, St. Mary's	Township of St Mary's	March 18, 1875	do	Alex Rudolph	Inspector	Liscomb.
do do	do	do	do	W. H. Rudolph	Dep. Inspector	Liscomb Harbor.
Halifax	City and County of.	Oct. 16, 1873	Leather and raw hides.	George Worth	Inspector	Halifax.
do	do	do	Fish and fish oils	E. Ryan	do	do
do	do	do	do	Enos Baker.	Dep. Inspector	Jeddore.
do	do	do	do	Abraham Bayers	do	Port Pemick.
do	do	do	do	Michael Beck	do	East Dover.
do	do	do	do	Frederick Boutilier.	do	Indian Harbor.
do	do	do	do	G. P. Boutillier	do	French Village.
do	do	do	do	Arch. Brackett	do	Herriag Cove.
do	do	do	do	John Brennan	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	John Brooks	do	Ferguson's Cove
do	do	do	do	Angus Cameron	do	Beaver Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Jason Chapman	do	Ship Harbor.
do	do	do	do	James W. Christian.	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	Patrick Christian	do	do
do	do	do	do	James A. Coolen	do	do
do	do	do	do	James H. Coolen	do	do
do	do	do	do	William Coolen	do	Blind Bay.
do	do	do	do	William E. Coolen	do	do
do	do	do	do	Thos. Cooper.	do	Jeddore.
do	do	do	do	Robert Connors	do	Dover.
do	do	do	do	James Cornelius	do	Boutillier's Cove

do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	*Isaac Croucher*	do	...	*French Village.*
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Archibald Darrah.....	do	...	Herring Cove
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	David Dauphiné	do	...	Hubbard's Cove.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	P. D. Dauphiné.....	do	..	do
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Peter Dougherty.....	do	...	Upper Prospect.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Thomas Doyle.....	do	...	Halifax.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	James Fader.....	do	...	West Dover.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Jeremiah Fillis	do	...	Chezzetcook.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Henry Flaherty.....	do	...	Ketch Harbor.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	George Fleming	do	...	do
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Peter Fleming.....	do	...	do
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	James Fortune.....	do	...	Halifax.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Charles Fulker	do	...	Devil's Island.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Wm Fraser	do	...	Seaforth L. Ward
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Sydney H. Garrison..	do	...	Peggy's Cove.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	James M. Gates.....	do	...	Seaforth.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Ed. Hayes.....	do	...	Halifax.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	John Hayes.....	do	...	Herring Cove.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	John Hearn	do	...	Upper Prospect.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	James Henley	do	...	Tangler.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	George Hertling.....	do	...	Bay of Islands.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Charles Holland	do	...	Duncan's Cove.
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	Ephraim Hubley.....	do	...	St. Margaret's Bay.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Fred. Hubley	do	...	Indian Harbor.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Isaac Hubley	do	...	French Village.
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	James Hubley	do	...	St. Margaret's Bay.
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	Peter Jollimore.....	do	...	Halifax.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	John Julian	do	...	Chezzetcook.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Martin Julian.....	do	...	do
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Geo. Kaiser	do	...	Porter's Lake.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Maurice Kavanagh...	do	...	Halifax.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	John Lapierre	do	...	Chezzetcook.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	George Leslie.....	do	...	Spry Bay.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Simon Mackay	do	...	Ketch Harbor.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Charles Martin	do	...	Sambro.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	George Maryatt.....	do	...	Pennant.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Francis Mason.....	do	...	St. Margaret's Bay.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Michael Mihan.....	do	...	Upper Prospect.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Isaac Melvin	do	...	Halifax.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Joseph Merlin	do	...	Upper Prospect.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Peter Mitchell	do	...	Ship Harbor.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	John Mongovan.....	do	...	Lawrence Town.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	William Monk.....	do	...	Ship Harbor.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	G. E. Morash	do	...	South E. Passage

LIST of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—*Continued.*

District	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council establishing the District.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
Nova Scotia—Continued.						
Halifax	City and County of	Oct. 16, 1873	Fish and fish oils	Joseph Mulcahy	Dep. Inspector	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Thomas Mulcahy	do	do
do	do	do	do	Martin Murphy	do	do
do	do	do	do	Wm. McCarthy	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	Charles McLean	do	Taylor's Head.
do	do	do	do	Wm. McLelan	do	Hubbard's Cove.
do	do	do	do	Thomas Noonan	do	Ferguson's Cove
do	do	do	do	Martin O'Neil	do	Portuguese Cove
do	do	do	do	John Power	do	do
do	do	do	do	Mark Power	do	Herring Cove.
do	do	do	do	Michael Power	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	James Publicover	do	Ecum Secum.
do	do	do	do	Henry Quan	do	Portuguese Cove
do	do	do	do	David Hedmond	do	Shad Bay.
do	do	do	do	William Roast	do	Chezzetcook.
do	do	do	do	James Rodgers	do	Sambro.
do	do	do	do	Dennis Ryan	do	Lower Prospect
do	do	do	do	Wm. H. Ryan	do	do
do	do	do	do	E. L. Saul	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	John E. Shadford	do	Hubbard's Cove.
do	do	do	do	Nath. Smith	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Amos Slauenwhite	do	Musquodoboit.
do	do	do	do	Jas. F. Slauenwhite	do	Turn's Bay.
do	do	do	do	Jas. W. Slauenwhite	do	do
do	do	do	do	John P. Slauenwhite	do	do
do	do	do	do	J. W. Smeltzer	do	French Village.
do	do	do	do	David Thompson	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	James Troop	do	Dover.
do	do	do	do	Alex. Turple	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Jeremiah Twohig	do	Pennant.
do	do	do	do	Patrick Twohig	do	do
Inverness			do	A. B. Skinner	Inspector	Port Hastings.

do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*do*	.....	*Alex. Johnson*.....	*Dep. Inspector*	*Canso.*
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	John Langley	do ...	do
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	Donald McKinnon ...	do ...	Port Hawkesb'ry
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	John McNeil.....	do ...	Morgan.
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	Hugh McPherson.....	do ...	Broad Cove.
Isle Madame	.....	That portion of the County of Richmond lying to the south of the Lennox Channel.	.....	May	10, 1880	do	.....	E. E. Binet.....	Inspector	Arichat.
do	.....	do	do ...	do	...	do	.....	P. C. Bosdet.....	Dep. Inspector	West Arichat.
do	.....	do	do ...	do	...	do	.....	P. S. Fougère.....	do ...	Petit de Gras.
do	.....	do	do ...	do	...	do	.....	Philip Gruchy.....	do ..	D'Escousse.
do	.....	do	do ...	do	...	do	.....	W. Levesconte, jun.	do ...	do
do	.....	do	do ...	do	...	do	.....	M. McDonald	do ...	Arichat
do	.....	do	do ...	do	..	do	.....	M. J. Murphy.....	do ...	Petit de Gras.
do	.....	do	do ...	do	...	do	.....	William Phalan	do ...	Arichat
do	.....	do	do ...	do	...	do	.....	W J. Robertson	do ...	Grandigue.
do	.....	do	do ...	do	...	do	.....	Thomas Upton	do ...	Arichat.
Lunenburg	.....	County of Lunenburg	.....	Oct.	16, 1873	do	.....	Geo. Dares	Inspector	Lunenburg.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Daniel Baker	Dep. Inspector	Big Tancook Island.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Ezekiel Boutillier....	do ...	Blandford.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	James A. Boutillier.	do ...	Aspotogan.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Peter Boutillier.	do ...	S. W. Cove.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Reuben Bushen	do ...	W. Dublin.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Joseph Cleveland....	do ...	Oolman's Cove.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	George Coolin.....	do ...	Fox Point.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Joseph Coolin	do ...	do
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	George Eizenhauer .	do ...	Cherry Hill.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	William Fleet	do ...	Blandford.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Elkaniah Heckman...	do ...	Petite Rivière.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	A. Heisler	do ...	Lunenburg.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	James Hiltz	do ...	Martin's Point.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Martin Larkins	do ...	
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	Joshua Levey..	do ...	Little Tancook.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	N. Levey.....	do ...	do
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	Joshua Mason	do ...	Tancook.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	David Moland	do ...	Lunenburg.
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	David Morash	do ...	E. Chester.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	R Mossman	do ...	Lower Kingsb'ry
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Joseph Pearl.....	do ...	Tancook.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	J. W. Pearl.....	do ...	do
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	David Publicover....	do ...	Blandford.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Casper Schwartz.....	do ...	Lunenburg.
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	William Sperry.	do ...	West Dublin.
do	.....	do	.....	do	...	do	.....	Edward Strum	do ...	Mahone Bay.
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	Enos Teal	do ...	Broad Cove.
do	.....	do	.....	do	..	do	.....	John Teal.....	do ...	do

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—*Concluded.*

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council establishing the District.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
Nova Scotia—Concluded.						
Lunenburg	County of Lunenburg	Oct. 16, 1873	Fish and fish oils	Wm. Thomas.	Dep. Inspector	Tancook.
do	do	do	do	George Verge	do	Lunenburg.
do	do	do	do	James Wilson.	do	Zwicker Island.
do	do	do	do	George Young	do	Mill Cove.
do	do	do	do	Wm Young	do	Big Tancook.
do	do	do	do	John Zinc	do	Blandford.
Pictou	County of Pictou	do	Leather	John Sutherland	Inspector	Pictou.
do	do	do	Hides	Charles Wilson	do	do
Queen's	County of Queen's	Feb. 28, 1881	Fish and fish oils	Colin Campbell	do	Liverpool.
Richmond	County of Richmond, exclusive of territory set apart as the District of Isle Madame	Oct. 16, 1873	do	Maurice J. Kavanagh	do	St. Peters, C.B.
do	do do	do	do	Thos. J. Brymer	Dep Inspector	L'Ardoise.
do	do do	do	do	Geo. Burke	do	do
do	do do	do	do	E. Malcolm	do	Cariboo Cove.
do	do do	do	do	John McDonald	do	St. Peter's.
do	do do	do	do	Alex. McKillop	do	L'Archevêque.
do	do do	do	do	Alex. Murchison	do	L'Ardoise.
do	do do	do	do	Hector Murchison	do	Grand River.
do	do do	do	do	John Walker	do	River Inhabitant.
Shelburne	Township of Shelburne	April 20, 1876	do			
Victoria	County of Victoria	Oct. 16, 1873	do	J. A. Matheson	Inspector.	South Bay, Ingonish.
do	do	do	do	George Fader	Dep. Inspector	Englishtown.
do	do	do	do	John McNeil	do	Ingonish.
do	do	do	do	Hugh McQueen	do	North Shore.
do	do	do	do	Isaac Roper	do	Ingonish.
Yarmouth	County of Yarmouth		do	Robert Brown	Inspector.	Yarmouth.
do	do		do	Jesse Churchill	Dep. Inspector	Short Beach.
do	do		do	Louis LeBlanc	do	Tusket Wedge.
do	do		do	Wm. T. Lent	do	Tusket.
do	do		do	S. L. Oliver	do	Pubnico.
do	do		do	Geo. Tilburn	do	Maitland.

Windsor	*Township of Windsor, in County of Hants*	*April 3, 1884*	*Leather and raw hides.*	*J. B. Worthylake*	*Inspector*	*Windsor.*
Prince Edward Island.						
Charlottetown	Province of Prince Edward Island.	June 2, 1880	do	Nathan Davies	do	Charlottetown.
Manitoba.						
Winnipeg		May 25, 1883				

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing Quantities of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce June, 1885, and the Fees accrued thereon, as returned to

FLOUR.

District.	Sup. Extra.	Extra Superfine.	Fancy Superfine.	Spring Extra.	
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Bags.
Quebec	9,923	11,432	2,855	19,150	.....
Montreal	112,204	22,577	11,966	15,118	.....
Toronto	187	2,390	1,000	125	750
Total	122,314	36,399	15,821	34,393	750

GRAIN.

District.	Wheat.									Corn.
	Winter.					Spring.				
	No. 1 W.	No 2 W.	No. 3 W.	No. 2 R.	Rejected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Rejected.	No. 2.
	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	Centals.	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	Centals.	C'tals
Montreal	.....	.....	.....	65000	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	44000
Toronto	163920	144622	23880	240	7080	64920	151727	49960	26920	.....
Ontario and Durham	300	6900	.....	.....	.....	2100	10200	.....	.....	.....
Total	164220	151522	23880	65240	7080	67020	161927	54960	26920	44000

BEEF AND

District.	Beef.		
	Mess.	Prime Mess.	Rejected.
Quebec	60	164	12
Montreal	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	164	12

ASHES.

District.	Pot.	
	First Sort.	Second Sort.
Montreal	4,690	519

Inspected under provisions of 37 Vic., Cap. 45, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th Department of Inland Revenue by the respective Inspectors.

Superfine.	Fine.	Fine Middlings.	Pollards.	Strong Bakers.	Sour.	Rejected.	Fees.
Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	
							$ cts.
14,680	8,162	2,403	1,219	505	.....	1,900	1,797 89
14,945	9,424	3,191	1,459	70	8,907	5,501	4,109 92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	91 30
29,625	17,587	5,594	2,678	575	8,907	7,776	5,999 11

Oats.			Peas.			Rye.		Barley.				Fees.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.	
C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	Centals.	Centals.	$ cts.
.....	11400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 95
2400	480	240	1080	75400	960	9360	720	175019	430392	811824	4080	2,902 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	12720	107320	103440	480	245 80
2400	11880	240	1080	76900	960	9360	720	187739	537712	915264	4560	3,302 80

PORK.

Pork.						Fees.
Mess.	Prime Mess.	Thin Mess.	Prime.	Cargo.	Rejected.	
						$ cts.
2.843	241	.....	269	9	180	934 75
2,793	.....	15	.....	.....	47	1,104 90
5,636	241	15	269	9	227	2,039 65

	Pearl.		Fees.
Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	
			$ cts.
74	556	27	3,714 26

STATEMENT showing Quantities of certain Staple

FISH.

Districts.	Salmon.				Sea Trout.		Lake Trout	Mackerel.		Herring.		
	Tierces.	½ Tierces	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Boxes.
Quebec	47	5	957	28	63	13	.....	31	1	8,883	116	.....
Montreal	1	.....	87	13	.....	150	19	175	10	768	302	.....
Halifax	.....	.....	2,478	9	53	33	.....	20,715	662	20,680	441	.....
Carleton (St. John)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	884	102	6,779	8,240	.....
Annapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	24	686	160	.....
Antigonish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	8	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,161	100	3,209	100	.....
Inverness	.....	.....	21	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	2,801	49	1,247	828	119
Isle Madame	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,607	1,371	3,311	2,822	719
Colchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,529	15	6,435	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,955	6	2,297	552	.....
St. Mary's (Guysboro')	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	3	696	136	6
Victoria	... ..	.....	68	1	.....	.....	.....	824	13	1,031	3	.....
Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,309	. .....	3,258	208	.....
Grey and Bruce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,630	.....	.....	.....	2,520	.....
Simcoe and Algoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,387	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Total	48	5	3,621	51	116	196	3,036	56,398	2,364	59,280	16,477	844

FISH

District.	Whale Oil.						Seal Oil.						
	No. 1 Pale.		No. 2 Straw.		No. 3 Brown.		No. 1 Streaky Pale.	No. 2 Pale.		No. 3 Straw.		No. 4 Brown.	No. 5 Dark Brown.
	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.
Quebec	.....	.....	29	2	7	2	1	237	4	919	116	49	7	11
Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	1	1	33	.....	7	....	14	130	3	67	2	38	4	.....
Carleton (St. John)	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle Madame	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	62	2	14	2	15	367	7	986	118	87	11	11

Articles of Canadian Produce Inspected, &c.—*Continued.*

Newfoundland Herring.		Smoked Herring.			Gaspereaux.		Shad.		Hake.	Codfish.		Whitefish.	Other Fish.		Fees.
Brls.	½ Brls.	Boxes.	½ Boxes.	¼ Boxes.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brl.	
															$ cts.
.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	16,118	68	.....	227	108	1,435 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2,148	51	.....	.....	....	206 04
.....	.....	1,175	515	6,650	1,890	41	.....	.....	.....	1,737	1	.....	19	.....	3,750 23
417	753	.....	.....	.....	4,172	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,424 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 15
4,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	631 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	.....	.....	32	.....	185 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	727 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,983 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	658 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	46 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	147 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	651 60
.....	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	269 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616	...	9	185 94
4,995	1,463	1,315	515	6,650	8,447	56	475	116	1	20,895	120	942	278	117	12,432 52

OIL.

Porpoise Oil.	Cod Oil.						Herring Oil.			Hake Oil.			Pollock Oil.			Dog-Fish Oil.		Other Fish Oil.			Fees.
No. 2 Straw.	A.			B.			A.		B.	A.		B.	A.		B.	A.		B.			
Tierces.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Brls.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.		
																					$ cts.
48	...	1,081	130	...	8	4	2	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	35	38	24		535 90
.....	...	20	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....		4 40
.....	...	1,762	184	...	47	7	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15	1	.....	.....		453 95
.....	...	.....	16	...	...	...	.....	56	8	3	225	8	14	23	16	.....	.....	.....	.....		62 45
.....	20	.....	.....	6	...	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1 30
.....	...	34	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		5 10
.....	...	261	1	...	28	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		58 10
.....	...	.....	177	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		26 55
48	20	3,158	508	6	85	12	3	56	8	3	225	8	14	23	16	19	36	38	24		1,147 75

LEATHER AND RAWHIDES.

District.	Leather.			Hides.			Calf Skins.			Fees.
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
										$ cts.
Quebec	156,345	17,370	3,750	9,785	5,674	465	.....	.....	.....	2,827 25
Montreal	102,643	15[illegible],715	[illegible]34,856	45,473	6,212	8,049	.....	.....	.....	9,265 53
Toronto	.....	.....	.....	38,097	26,434	5,585	12,423	6,173	126	4,442 40
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	19,602	7,688	491	5,095	3,396	.....	1,632 67
London	.....	.....	.....	5,114	1,479	6	2,287	.....	.....	444 30
Kingston	.....	.....	.....	6,195	626	851	.....	.....	.....	383 25
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	8,258	3,875	1,129	.....	.....	.....	662 25
Hastings and Northumberland	.....	.....	.....	5,424	1,187	254	.....	.....	.....	343 10
Brant and Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	4,634	925	342	4,578	1,499	1	602 78
Essex, Kent and Lambton	.....	.....	.....	4,315	1,461	92	684	278	22	281 04
Lincoln and Welland	.....	.....	.....	4,186	340	88	1,606	105	3	298 78
Perth and Huron	.....	.....	.....	736	338	54	47	6	.....	107 81
St. John, N.B	.....	.....	.....	9,261	1,021	169	.....	.....	.....	422 55
Fredericton	.....	.....	.....	3,331	66	.....	73	.....	.....	174 05
Halifax	.....	.....	.....	9,212	1,869	604	980	269	2	625 51
Charlottetown	.....	.....	.....	4,402	314	21	.....	.....	.....	211 95
Simcoe and Algoma	.....	.....	.....	234	443	133	185	269	31	63 30
Total	258,988	169,085	38,606	178,258	59,952	18,333	27,958	11,995	185	22,788 52

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX G.

(A.)—EXTRACT *from the Minutes of the Treasury Board, held on the 7th of November, 1885, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th November, 1885.*

INLAND REVENUE.

That under the authority of the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 45, and Acts amending the same, all Orders in Council heretofore passed establishing Inspection Divisions, and appointing Inspectors for the inspection of wheat and other grain within the Province of Ontario, excepting only those establishing the Division of and appointing the Inspector for Port Arthur, be rescinded, and the following Divisions be established in lieu thereof, viz. :—

Ottawa Division.—Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying east of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.

Kingston.—Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying west of the said Kingston and Pembroke Railway and east of the eastern boundaries of the Counties of Ontario, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Toronto.—Beginning at the western boundary of the Kingston Division, thence westerly along the north shore of Lake Ontario to Burlington, thence northerly along the route of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway to Georgetown, thence westerly to Guelph, along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence north-westerly by the westermost route of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Kincardine, excepting thereout all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension, which shall be deemed to be within the Inspection Division of Stratford.

Stratford.—Comprising all that territory lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway between Guelph and Sarnia, and west of the western boundary of the Toronto Division as hereinbefore cited, also all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension between Stratford and Wiarton.

London.—All that territory lying south of the said line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and west of the line of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.

Hamilton.—All that territory lying south of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway (not hereinbefore incorporated in the Division of Toronto) and east of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.

In cases in which lines of railway are designated as the common boundary or boundaries of any two Inpection Divisions, wheat and grain may be inspected at any stations upon such dividing lines by the Inspector of either of the Divisions of which said lines form the boundary.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

(B.)—EXTRACT *from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 7th November, 1885 approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th November, 1885.*

INLAND REVENUE.

That the undermentioned parties, viz :—

George A. Chapman, Chairman,
W. B. Matthews, jr.,
Leonard A. Tilley,
H. N. Baird,
Thos. Flynn,

be appointed as a Board of Examiners and Arbitrators for the following purposes (three of them to form a quorum) :—

1st. To examine the fitness of Candidates to become Inspectors of Wheat and other Grains, in the Divisions of Toronto, London, Stratford, Hamilton, Kingston and Ottawa, as defined by Order in Council bearing date herewith.

2nd. To determine all cases of difference between Inspectors as to the true quality or grade of any grain inspected by one of them and re-inspected by another.

The said Board shall be empowered, under the 8th sub-section of section 8 of the Act 48-49 Vic., Cap. 66, to determine all differences between any two Inspectors of grain within the Dominion of Canada.

Provided that in cases wherein the Inspector for the Toronto Division is a party, the other Inspector with whom the difference arises, may call upon the President of any of the Boards of Trade for the cities hereinbefore, cited, to nominate two members of such Board, engaged in or having a knowledge of grain and not being interested parties, and upon such parties presenting themselves at the usual place of meeting of the said Board of Arbitrators, such nominees shall, with the Chairman and such two other members of the Board, hereinbefore established, as the Chairman may elect, constitute a legal Board for the determination of the matters in dispute.

In the absence of the Chairman, the Board shall select an Acting Chairman, and he shall have all the powers of the Chairman, as herein stated.

That, under authority of section 19 of the Inspection Act of 1874, the Board so appointed shall be empowered to collect from each Candidate coming before them for examination, before such examination is held, a fee not to exceed twenty dollars ($20), to be distributed in such way as the said Board may direct.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

(C.)—EXTRACT *from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 10th November, 1885, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th November, 1885.*

INLAND REVENUE.

The Board has the honor to recommend, under the authority of the 12th section of the Inspection Act of 1874, the establishment of the following Regulations for the guidance of the Board of Arbitrators recently appointed, to facilitate the adjustment of differences between Inspectors of Grain.

1st. The tariff for re-inspection shall be based upon the value of the grain re-inspected, as follows, viz :—

For each award under $250			$ 6 00
"	"	from $250 to $500	10 00
"	"	" $500 to $1,000	12 00
"	"	" $1,000 to $1,500	18 00
"	"	" $1,500 to $2,500	25 00
"	"	upwards of $2,500	50 00

It is deemed that these rates are sufficient to effectually prevent too frequent appeal, while they are not so high as to become a burden to the trade.

2nd. For matters not involving pecuniary considerations, fees may be charged in proportion to the time and trouble involved, to be determined by the said Board, subject to an appeal to the Minister of Inland Revenue, if objected to; and on cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Minister, the fees of the Examiners may be increased, as may seem to him just and reasonable.

3rd. The actual travelling expenses incurred by members of the Board or Inspectors, or experts employed by the Board, to be a charge additional to the fees hereinbefore established.

4th. The said Board may appoint a Secretary to attend to the correspondence and routine business of the Board, and said Secretary shall, upon receiving the award of the Arbitrators, notify the parties who may have a matter under arbitration of the amount of the fees, and on receipt of same the award shall be delivered to them.

5th. Such fees shall be paid to the Secretary for the benefit of the members sitting as arbitrators, and in addition the Secretary shall be entitled to $1 for each case submitted, if the values of the grain re-inspected be less than $50, and $2 if over such value.

6th. The Minister may increase or diminish the amount so payable to the Secretary if it be found that it is inadequate or excessive.

This will depend altogether on the extent to which the facilities hereinbefore provided are availed of by the public.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

FINANCIAL RETURNS, 1884-85.

DR. *No. 1.—GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1884-85.* CR.

Memo. of Refunds deducted below.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Authorized Abatements.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.	SERVICE.	Revenue of previous years not collected 1st July, 1884.	Revenue Accrued, 1884-85.	Total.
$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
36,509 33	6,486,783 79	643 28	38,763 84	6,526,190 91	Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 3.	87,502 92	6,438,687 99	6,526,190 91
15,304 84	313,563 18	.....	2,326 97	315,870 15	Canals, per Statement No. 5	4,290 92	311,579 23	315,870 15
1,077 84	65,507 22	.....	64,301 16	129,808 38	Slides and Booms, per Statement No. 7....	65,813 02	63,995 36	129,808 38
.....	25,606 36	2,554 17	137,844 12	166,004 65	Hydraulic and other Rents, per Statements Nos. 5 and 8.....	136,123 45	29,881 20	166,004 65
.....	3,617 66	7 50	18,663 54	22,288 70	Minor Public Works, per Statements Nos. 5 and 9	17,858 93	4,429 77	22,288 70
.....	31,732 37	.....	43,860 95	75,593 32	Culling Timber, per Statement No. 10.....	47,036 09	28,557 23	75,593 32
.....	39,560 12	.....	4,205 56	43,765 68	Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps, per Statements Nos. 18, 19 (A), 19 (B) and 20	3,261 45	40,504 23	43,765 68
.....	.....	.....	45 04	45 04	Bill Stamps, as per Statements Nos. 11 and 12	45 01	.....	45 04
					Less.			
.....	6,966,350 70	.....	.....	7,279,566 83			6,917,635 01	7,279,566 83
52,892 01	52,892 01	.....	.....	52,892 01	Refunds, as per Statement No. 16.....	.....	52,892 01	52,892 01
	6,913,458 69	3,204 95	310,011 18	7,226,674 82	.....Totals.....	361,931 82	6,864,743 00	7,226,674 82

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

DR. No. 2.—GENERAL EXPENDITURE

Amounts due to Collectors, 1st July, 1884.	Expenditure authorized by Department.					Refunds	Amounts due by Collectors, 30th June, 1885	Total.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Seizures.	Cullers' Fees.	Cullers' Annuities			
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
49 08	227,678 82	80,697 34	295 45	.....	.....	75 00	350 33	309,146 02
.....	30,728 17	5,670 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,398 20
.....	17,650 00	2,694 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,344 93
.....	14,699 88	6,255 27	.....	24,575 17	5,016 68	.....	123 98	50,670 98
.....	.....	.....	882 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	882 60
.....	2,433 30	16,773 29	.....	.....	.....	0 03	.....	19,206 62
.....	42,462 50	7,052 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 66	49,531 58
.....	48,546 07	17,288 74	133 90	.....	.....	82 00	204 26	66,254 97
.....	11,378 18	9,528 39	.....	.....	.....	6 63	212 88	21,126 08
49 08	395,576 92	145,960 41	1,311 95	24,575 17	5,016 68	163 66	908 11	573,561 98

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

ACCOUNT, 1884-85. CR.

SERVICE.	Amounts due by Collectors, 1st July, 1884.	Amounts disbursed by the Receiver-General on requisition of the Department.	Amounts deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Amounts due to Collectors, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 4	501 48	304,184 69	4,410 77	49 08	309,146 02
Canals, per Statement No. 6	0 01	35,823 90	556 39	17 90	36,398 20
Slides and Booms, per Statement No. 7½	.....	19,999 40	345 53	.....	20,344 93
Culling Timber, per Statement No. 10½	75 00	50,317 54	278 44	.....	50,670 98
Seizures distributed, per Appendix B	.....	882 60	.....	.....	882 60
Sundry Minor Expenditures, per Statement No. 11½	.....	19,190 58	16 04	.....	19,206 62
Departmental Expenditure, per Statement No. 17	418 01	48,429 07	684 50	.....	49,531 58
Weights and Measures, per Statements Nos. 21 (A) and 21 (B)	878 26	64,501 54	875 17	.....	66,254 97
Gas Inspection, per Statement No. 22	1,469 51	19,459 25	197 32	.....	21,126 08
..... Totals	3,342 27	562,788 57	7,364 16	66 98	573,561 98

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

EXCISE, 1884–85.

No. 3.—Collection Divisions, in account with Revenue.

DR. (*For details, see Appendix A.*) CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Amounts Accrued During the Year, including License Fees.									Total Duties Accrued.	Total Debits.	Divisions.	Abatement Authorized.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total Credits.
	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Seizures.	Other Receipts.							
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	18,914 41	50 00	386 00	1,063 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00	20,573 97	20,573 97	...Algoma	.....	20,500 08	73 89	20,573 97
1,765 99	107,655 76	150 00	3,911 95	10,369 86	2,859 60	159 00	.....	.....	200 00	125,306 17	127,072 16	...Belleville	.....	126,780 77	291 39	127,072 16
153 30	26,352 37	150 00	3,373 98	17,375 70	18,587 10	118 40	110 96	.....	131 95	66,200 46	66,353 76	...Brantford	.....	66,070 23	283 53	66,353 76
523 39	11,685 76	150 00	8,231 47	116 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	20,224 05	20,747 44	...Cobourg	.....	20,317 21	430 23	20,747 44
.....	11,120 11	.....	.....	45 06	208 77	.....	.....	.....	60 00	11,433 94	11,433 94	...Cornwall	.....	11,433 94	.....	11,433 94
1,806 27	112,433 68	650 00	36,990 84	3,482 88	8,082 00	84 30	.....	.....	344 32	162,102 22	163,908 49	...Guelph	.....	163,716 83	191 66	163,908 49
1,477 36	88,825 38	150 00	21,406 76	167,878 26	20,307 98	658 30	9,786 01	.....	44 00	310,156 69	311,634 05	...Hamilton	.....	310,379 61	1,254 44	311,634 05
97 50	78,894 97	150 00	3,740 15	47,940 18	3,555 16	747 70	1,719 87	.....	14 20	580 00	137,342 23	137,439 73	...Kingston	.....	137,273 06	166 67	137,439 73
1,268 20	113,450 87	350 00	48,846 05	48,493 98	36,836 49	14,096 63	.....	.....	57 80	350 00	262,481 82	263,750 02	...London	.....	263,221 11	528 91	263,750 02
.....	131,566 40	150 00	3,595 07	27,289 44	1,129 50	1,591 10	.....	.....	.....	80 00	165,401 51	165,401 51	...Ottawa	.....	165,401 51	.....	165,401 51
.....	9 224 71	150 00	2,213 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	11,627 84	11,627 84	...Owen Sound	.....	11,627 84	.....	11,627 84
540 06	42,848 98	50 00	1,065 01	2,203 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	46,287 73	46 827 79	...Perth	.....	46,791 77	36 02	46,827 79
25 68	29,314 14	100 00	4,770 67	1,441 56	914 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	36,721 07	36,746 75	...Peterborough	.....	36,440 47	306 28	36,746 75
6,718 44	106,260 61	100 00	28,297 83	8,292 24	2,074 50	405 30	300 00	27 50	285 00	146,042 98	152,761 42	...Prescott	.....	146,944 61	5,816 81	152,761 42
12 90	20,286 28	150 00	10,714 60	4,993 26	4,301 55	.....	.....	45 75	100 00	40,591 44	40,604 34	...St. Catharines	.....	40,604 34	.....	40,604 34
457 77	41,398 89	400 00	11,531 76	2,912 64	5,538 27	413 01	.....	.....	290 00	62,494 57	62,952 34	...Stratford	.....	62,709 19	243 15	62,952 34
34,931 73	1,066,377 30	1,255 88	136,958 85	133,354 37	27,783 83	2,906 00	14,434 04	431 13	3,000 00	1,386,501 40	1,421,433 13	...Toronto	.....	1,416,575 12	4,858 01	1,421,433 13
14,458 93	624,269 01	75 00	7,903 53	13,312 37	3,206 34	517 75	.....	.....	752 50	650,036 50	664,495 43	...Windsor	.....	664,020 57	474 86	664,495 43
64,237 52	2,640,879 63	4,230 88	333,937 65	490,565 92	135,385 79	21,707 49	26,350 88	654 58	7,813 77	3,661,526 59	3,725,764 11	.....*Ontario*.....	.....	3,710,808 26	14,955 85	3,725,764 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...Beauharnois	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,658 98	50 00	.....	.....	61 80	.....	.....	.....	40 00	10,810 78	10,810 78	...Iberville	.....	10,397 01	413 77	10,810 78
322 80	11,745 70	50 00	.....	10,193 83	.....	.....	.....	18 90	40 00	22,048 43	22,371 23	...Joliette	.....	22,095 27	275 96	22,371 23
10,971 25	836,771 30	450 00	95,220 91	408,071 05	145,388 78	4,594 70	13,197 81	129 05	1,683 38	1,505,506 98	1,516,478 23	...Montreal	.....	1,508,252 61	8,225 62	1,516,478 23
758 04	305,770 29	50 00	5,551 40	93,609 11	.....	553 40	4,541 64	38 37	610 00	415,724 21	416,482 25	...Quebec	.....	412,686 86	3,795 39	416,482 25
393 30	51,082 87	100 00	5,612 32	5,270 28	6,956 12	.....	.....	.....	40 00	69,061 59	69,454 89	...Sherbrooke	.....	69,454 89	.....	69,454 89
192 30	40,126 30	50 00	246 75	120 04	3,756 71	.....	.....	23 40	40 00	44,363 20	44,555 50	...St. Hyacinthe	.....	44,394 30	161 20	44,555 50
225 30	15,309 11	.....	.....	10 00	2,268 45	.....	.....	5 50	40 00	17,633 06	17,858 36	...Sorel	.....	17,767 09	91 27	17,858 36
.....	.....	50 00	1,394 38	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,446 38	1,446 38	...Terrebonne	.....	1,446 38	.....	1,446 38
555 69	35,433 72	50 00	.....	916 43	6,556 37	.....	.....	24 40	60 06	43,040 92	43,596 61	...Three Rivers	.....	42,526 41	1,070 20	43,596 61
13,418 68	1,306,898 27	850 00	108,025 76	523,192 74	164,988 23	5,148 10	17,739 45	239 62	2,553 38	2,129,635 55	2,143,054 23	.....*Quebec*.....	.....	2,129,020 82	14,033 41	2,143,054 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	350 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 76	350 76	...Cape Breton	.....	350 76	.....	350 76
1,526 43	74,602 84	200 00	9,280 65	99,587 28	.....	.....	.....	208 55	460 00	184,339 32	185,865 75	...Halifax	643 28	184,654 62	567 85	185,865 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,852 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	8,872 28	8,872 28	...Pictou	.....	8,872 28	.....	8,872 28
5,860 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,860 50	...Suspense Account	.....	.....	5,860 50	5,860 50
7,386 93	74,602 84	200 00	9,280 65	108,790 32	.....	.....	.....	208 55	480 00	193,562 36	200,949 29	.....*Nova Scotia*.....	643 28	193,877 66	6,428 35	200,949 29
220 56	.....	.....	.....	2,895 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	2,915 42	3,135 98	...Chatham	.....	3,135 98	.....	3,135 98
1,192 78	123,525 59	100 00	8,325 68	79,139 16	5,910 30	.....	.....	153 00	570 00	217,723 73	218,916 51	...St. John	.....	218,804 85	111 66	218,916 51
1,413 34	123,525 59	100 00	8,325 68	82,034 58	5,910 30	.....	.....	153 00	590 00	220,639 15	222,052 49	.....*New Brunswick*.....	.....	221,940 83	111 66	222,052 49
89 04	3,115 95	50 00	683 21	18,917 76	.....	663 50	.....	.....	30 00	23,460 42	23,549 46	...Charlottetown—*P. E. Island*	.....	23,324 46	225 00	23,549 46
956 61	98,874 22	283 00	7,857 20	39,605 40	281 10	1 20	.....	.....	320 00	147,222 12	148,178 73	...Winnipeg—*Manitoba*	.....	147,826 67	352 06	148,178 73
0 80	33,130 09	629 88	9,074 02	7,826 28	11,791 53	.....	.....	.....	190 00	62,641 80	62,642 60	...Victoria—*British Columbia*	.....	59,985 09	2,657 51	62,642 60
1,046 45	135,120 26	962 88	17,614 43	66,349 44	12,072 63	664 70	.....	.....	540 00	233,324 34	234,370 79		.....	231,136 22	3,234 57	234,370 79
87,502 92	4,281,026 59	6,343 76	477,184 17	1,270,933 00	318,356 95	27,520 29	44,090 33	1,255 75	11,977 15	6,438,687 99	6,526,190 91	.....Totals.....	643 28	6,486,783 79	38,763 84	6,526,190 91
.....	29,700 94	.....	4,888 94	1,736 21	.....	.....	60 73	82 51	40 00	36,509 33	.....	Less Refunds as per Statement 16.				
.....	4,251,325 65	6,343 76	472,295 23	1,269,196 79	318,356 95	27,520 29	44,029 60	1,173 24	11,937 15	6,402,178 66	.....	.....Net Revenue.....	.....			

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885. E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

EXCISE.

No. 4.—Collection Divisions

DR. *(For Details, see*

Balances due by Collectors 1st July, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Balances due to Collectors 30th June, 1885.	Total.	—	Balances due to Collectors 1st July, 1884.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
.....	743 38	13 96	.....	757 34	.....Algoma.....	.....
43 58	4,754 46	85 28	.....	4,883 72	.... Belleville.....	.....
.....	7,631 08	130 93	.....	7,762 01	.....Brantford	.....
.....	2,010 12	37 96	.....	2,048 08	.....Cobourg	.....
.....	686 04	13 96	.....	700 00	.. ...Cornwall	.....
.....	12,812 28	237 88	.....	13,050 16	.....Guelph.....	.....
.....	15,115 63	282 80	.....	15,398 43	.....Hamilton	.....
.....	6,890 23	121 60	.....	7,011 83	.....Kingston	.....
.....	13,775 16	255 41	.....	14,030 57	.....London	.....
.....	4,461 16	82 80	.....	4,543 96	.....Ottawa	.....
.....	1,983 55	33 16	.....	2,016 71	.....Owen Sound	.....
.....	2,596 76	48 00	.....	2,644 76	.....Perth	.....
.....	1,769 09	16 98	.....	1,786 07	.....Peterborough	.....
.....	8,772 04	157 16	.....	8,929 20	.....Prescott	.....
.....	8,051 20	135 76	.....	8,186 96	.....Stratford	.....
.....	4,983 68	91 34	.....	5,075 02	.....St. Catharines.....	.....
.....	24,944 72	476 29	.....	25,421 01	.....Toronto	.....
.....	12,402 61	229 16	49 08	12,680 85	..... Windsor	49 08
.....	8,696 96	139 96	.....	8,836 92	.....District Inspectors.....	.....
43 98	143,080 15	2,590 39	49 08	145,763 60	....*Ontario*	49 08
.....	486 36	5 64	.....	492 00	.....Beauharnois	.....
.....	1,010 95	12 04	.....	1,022 99	. ....Iberville	.....
.....	2,699 01	21 92	.....	2,720 93	.....Joliette	.....
.....	32,659 37	620 04	.....	33,279 41	.....Montreal	.....
.. ..	10,330 48	193 81	.....	10,524 29	.....Quebec.....	.....
.....	1,751 88	23 64	.....	1,775 52	.....Sherbrooke	.....
.....	1,139 86	5 97	.....	1,145 83	..... Sorel.....	.....
.....	1,133 06	15 00	.....	1,148 06	.....St. Hyacinthe.....	.....
.....	640 13	12 00	.....	652 13	..... Terrebonne.....	.....
.....	1,623 04	28 04	.....	1,651 08	.....Three Rivers	.....
.....	294 00	6 00	.....	300 00	.....Magdalen Islands.....	.....
.....	5,156 40	48 00	.....	5,204 40	.....District Inspectors.....	.....
.....	58,924 54	992 10	.....	59,916 64	.....*Quebec*	.....
.....	824 72	15 00	.....	839 72	.....Cape Breton.....	.....
.....	8,070 13	133 02	.....	8,203 15	.....Halifax.....	.....
.....	1,759 08	23 94	.....	1,783 02	.....Pictou	.....
.....	3,481 47	43 96	.....	3,525 43	..... District Inspector.....	.....
.....	14,135 40	215 92	.....	14,351 32	.....*Nova Scotia*.....	.....
.....	1,083 55	19 96	.....	1,103 51	.....Chatham	.....
.....	7,410 88	138 72	.....	7,549 60	.....St. John.....	.....
.....	2,384 71	40 04	.....	2,424 75	.....District Inspector..... ...	.....
.....	10,879 14	198 72	.....	11,077 86	....*New Brunswick*...	.....
100 00	2,392 51	39 23	.....	2,531 74	.....*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*	.....

1884-85.

in Account with Expenditure.

Appendix B.) CR.

Expenditure Authorized by the Department.						Refund.	Balances due by Collectors 30th June, 1885.	Total.
Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.			
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
700 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	7 34	.....	.....	757 34
4,293 32	.....	.....	.....	231 85	314 57	.....	43 98	4,883 72
6,649 45	.....	.....	206 73	282 25	623 58	.....	.....	7,762 01
1,900 00	.....	.....	40 00	27 00	81 08	.....	.....	2,048 08
700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 00
11,898 33	27 30	.....	7 50	659 00	458 03	.....	.....	13,050 16
14,136 19	.....	470 96	293 82	247 96	250 00	.....	.....	15,398 43
6,079 96	6 90	.....	150 00	40 51	734 46	.....	.....	7,011 83
12,774 98	.....	5 00	157 89	257 40	835 30	.....	.....	14,030 57
4,138 03	.....	61 50	.....	61 75	282 68	.....	.....	4,543 96
1,660 00	16 50	.....	72 00	218 85	49 36	.....	.....	2,016 71
2,400 00	.....	.....	100 00	20 20	124 56	.....	.....	2,644 76
1,549 92	.....	.....	130 00	4 95	101 20	.....	.....	1,786 07
7,917 17	6 84	337 50	172 00	39 35	456 34	.....	.....	8,929 20
6,785 06	.....	.....	133 01	774 15	494 74	.....	.....	8,186 96
4,566 60	4 75	180 00	.....	175 25	148 42	.....	.....	5,075 02
23,932 58	112 47	.....	.....	768 18	607 78	.....	.....	25,421 01
11,959 88	.....	.....	22 50	99 25	550 14	.....	.....	12,680 85
7,000 00	.....	.....	99 96	1,504 05	232 91	.....	.....	8,836 92
131,041 47	174 76	1,054 96	1,634 91	5,411 95	6,352 49	.....	43 98	145,763 60
450 00	.....	.....	25 08	.....	16 92	.....	.....	492 00
970 00	.....	.....	40 00	3 90	9 09	.....	.....	1,022 99
1,749 92	16 60	.....	140 00	445 30	369 11	.....	.....	2,720 93
31,196 20	17 41	657 50	.....	70 60	1,337 70	.....	.....	33,279 41
9,797 55	22 16	.....	.....	373 55	331 03	.....	.....	10,524 29
1,369 41	.....	.....	60 00	123 60	222 51	.....	.....	1,775 52
980 39	0 60	.....	60 00	4 50	100 34	.....	.....	1,145 83
750 00	.....	100 00	118 00	85 70	94 36	.....	.....	1,148 06
600 00	.....	.....	24 00	.....	28 13	.....	.....	652 13
1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	175 35	75 73	.....	.....	1,651 08
300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
4,599 96	.....	.....	.....	568 55	35 89	.....	.....	5,204 40
54,163 43	56 77	757 50	467 08	1,851 05	2,620 81	.....	.....	59,916 64
750 00	.....	.....	32 50	15 00	35 87	.....	6 35	839 72
6,754 62	9 15	24 00	80 00	97 01	1,238 37	.....	.....	8,203 15
1,383 31	.....	.....	.....	31 50	368 21	.....	.....	1,783 02
2,200 00	3 50	.....	.....	1,099 24	222 69	.....	.....	3,525 43
11,087 93	12 65	24 00	112 50	1,242 75	1,865 14	.....	6 35	14,351 32
1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	7 76	95 75	.....	.....	1,103 51
7,050 00	36 52	.....	30 00	19 72	413 36	.....	.....	7,549 60
2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	410 45	14 30	.....	.....	2,424 75
10,050 00	36 52	.....	30 00	437 93	523 41	.....	.....	11,077 86
2,006 07	.....	.....	.....	35 00	390 67	.....	100 00	2,531 74

EXCISE,

No. 4.—Collection Divisions in Account

DR. (*For Details, see*

Balances due by Collectors 1st July, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Balances due by Collectors 30th June, 1885.	Total.	—	Balances due to Collectors 1st July, 1884.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
282 50	14,727 77	186 20	.....	15,196 47	.....*Manitoba*	.....
.....	375 65	7 65	.....	383 30	.....*North-West Territories* .	.....
75 00	5,577 11	84 56	.....	5,736 67	.....*British Columbia*	.....
.....	35,077 22	96 00	.....	35,173 22	.....General Contingencies.	.....
.....	511 77	.....	.....	511 77	.....Legal Expenses	.....
.....	6,039 96	.....	.....	6,039 96	.....Queen's Printer.....	.....
.....	1,762 65	.....	.....	1,762 65	.....Stationery Office.....	.....
.....	4,351 69	.....	.....	4,351 69	.....Preventive Service.....	.....
.....	4,393 43	.....	.....	4,393 43	..... Commission to Customs Officers.....	.....
.....	330 50	.....	.....	330 50	.....Commission on sale of Stamps for Canada Twist	.....
.....	1,625 20	.....	.....	1,625 20	.....Duty Pay to Officers in charge of most important establishments....	.....
501 48	304,184 69	4,410 77	49 08	309,146 02	.....*Grand Totals*	49 08

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

1884-85—*Concluded.*
with Expenditure—*Concluded.*
Appendix B.) CR.

EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Refund.	Balances due by Collectors 30th June, 1885.	Total.
Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.			
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
9,913 30	11 75	647 50	134 30	588 65	3,700 97	.....	200 00	15,196 47
383 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383 30
4,233 32	3 00	799 82	.....	240 35	385 18	75 00	.....	5,736 67
4,800 00	.....	.....	60 00	2,427 65	27,885 57	.....	.....	35,173 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511 77	.....	.....	511 77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,039 96	.....	.....	6,039 96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762 65	.....	.....	1,762 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,351 69	.....	.....	4,351 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,393 43	.....	.....	4,393 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 50	.....	.....	330 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,625 20	.....	.....	1,625 20
227,678 82	295 45	3,283 78	2,438 79	12,235 33	62,739 44	75 00	350 33	309,146 02

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

CANALS,

No. 5.—Collection of Canal Tolls

DR. (*For Details, see*

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Canal Revenue.				Total Canal Revenue accrued.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenue from Public Works. *Vide* Statements 8 and 9.	Total.
	Tolls.	Wharfage and Storage.	Fines and Damages.	Other Receipts.			
$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
2,223 08	91,151 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 18	93,460 81
282 43	57,146 27	.....	426 61	.....	.....	452 65	58,307 96
37 35	750 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	620 04	1,407 60
.....	503 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503 25
9 79	1,360 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	1,390 52
.....	718 20	.....	652 11	.....	.....	6,311 06	7,681 37
.....	69 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 59
2,552 65	151,699 80	.....	1,078 72	.....	.....	7,489 93	162,821 10
34 89	1,993 99	83 55	175 00	69 65	.....	1,249 00	3,606 08
494 32	20,156 48	.....	815 00	.....	.....	790 00	22,255 80
78 31	607 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	670 00	1,356 24
10 22	2,194 38	74 40	.....	1,134 96	.....	.....	3,413 96
.....	23,729 88	6,225 28	113 50	7,944 50	.....	13,153 00	51,166 16
311 78	14,523 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,835 48
929 52	63,206 36	6,383 23	1,103 50	9,149 11	.....	15,862 00	96,633 72
234 18	5,407 62	6 50	.....	.....	.....	20 00	5,668 50
0 01	12,260 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,260 78
70 16	573 38	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	644 54
304 35	18,241 97	6 50	1 00	.....	.....	20 00	18,573 82
.....	32,840 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,840 69
.....	16,486 52	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	16,501 52
39 20	685 52	.....	.....	32 00	.....	36 00	792 72
187 29	1,902 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,089 71
226 49	51,915 15	.....	.....	47 00	.....	36 00	52,224 64
.....	2,090 14	102 28	.....	152 00	.....	1,085 25	3,429 67
37 42	1,118 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 50	1,535 98
.....	307 75	2 00	.....	30 00	.....	11 40	351 15
37 42	3,515 95	104 28	.....	182 00	.....	1,477 15	5,316 80

1884-85.

in Account with Revenue.

Appendix A.) CR.

Collection Divisions.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver-General.		Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
	On account of Canal Revenue.	On account of Hyd. Rents and other P. Works.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Welland Canal.				
Port Colborne	93,159 73	86 18	214 90	93,460 81
Port Dalhousie	57,855 31	452 65	.....	58,307 96
Dunnville	729 71	620 04	57 85	1,407 60
Port Maitland	444 89	.....	58 36	503 25
Port Robinson	1,191 24	20 00	179 28	1,390 52
St. Catharines	1,370 31	6,311 06	.....	7,681 37
Chippawa	63 01	.....	6 58	69 59
Totals	154,814 20	7,489 93	516 97	162,821 10
St. Lawrence Canals.				
Beauharnois	2,357 08	1,249 00	.....	3,606 08
Cornwall	20,910 13	790 00	555 67	22,255 80
Cardinal	551 67	375 00	429 57	1,356 24
Lachine	3,309 16	.....	104 80	3,413 96
Montreal	38,013 16	13,153 00	.....	51,166 16
Kingston	14,283 05	.....	552 43	14,835 48
Totals	79,424 25	15,567 00	1,642 47	96,633 72
Chambly Canal.				
Chambly	5,648 50	20 00	.....	5,668 50
St. John's	12,260 78	.....	.....	12,260 78
St. Ours	582 84	.....	61 70	644 54
Totals	18,492 12	20 00	61 70	18,573 82
Ottawa Canals.				
Ottawa	32,840 69	.....	.....	32,840 69
Grenville	16,501 52	.....	.....	16,501 52
Carillon	620 38	36 00	136 34	792 72
St. Anne's Lock	2,022 69	.....	67 02	2,089 71
Totals	51,985 28	36 00	203 36	52,224 64
Rideau Canal.				
Ottawa	2,344 42	1,085 25	.....	3,429 67
Kingston Mills	1,110 00	380 50	45 48	1,535 98
Smith's Falls	339 75	11 40	.....	351 15
Totals	3,794 17	1,477 15	45 48	5,316 80

CANALS,

No. 5.—Collection of Canal Tolls

DR. (*For details, see*

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Canal Revenue.				Total Canal Revenue accrued.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenue from Public Works. *Vide* Statements 8 and 9.	Total.
	Tolls.	Wharfage and Storage.	Fines and Damages.	Other Receipts.			
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
105 13	1,938 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 00	2,173 38
13 00	220 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233 35
122 36	2,786 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,908 42
100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00
150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
4,540 92	293,523 89	6,494 01	2,183 22	9,378 11	311,579 23	25,015 08	341,135 23
					15,304 84	.....	.....
					296,274 39	.....	.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

1884-85—*Concluded.*

in Account with Revenue—*Concluded.*

Appendix A.) DR.

Collection Divisions.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver-General.		Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
	On account of Canal Revenue.	On account of Hyd. Rents and other P. Works.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Burlington Bay Canal	2,043 38	130 00		2,173 38
Newcastle District Works	188 75		44 60	233 35
St. Peter's Canal	2,801 03		107 39	2,908 42
Sundries.				
E. R. Benjamin			100 00	100 00
Estate late J. S. Clark			150 00	150 00
Total			250 00	250 00
Grand Total	313,543 18	24,720 08	3,871 97	341,135 23
Less Refunds per Statement 16				
Net Revenue				

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

CANALS,

No. 6.—Collectors of Canal Tolls

DR. (*For Details, see*

Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deduction from Salaries for Superannuation.	Balances due to Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1885.	Total.	COLLECTION DIVISIONS.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Welland Canal.*
	3,342 40	59 08		3,401 48	Port Colborne
	2,000 44	36 00		2,036 44	Port Dalhousie
	756 25	15 00		771 25	Dunnville
	614 96	10 04		625 00	Port Maitland
	714 56	14 40		728 96	Port Robinson
	203 84	4 04		207 88	St. Catharines
	99 00			99 00	Chippawa
	7,731 45	138 56		7,870 01	Totals
					St. Lawrence Canals.
	1,435 49	16 96		1,452 45	Beauharnois
	1,174 59	21 92		1,196 51	Cornwall
	8,006 42	135 11		8,141 53	Montreal
	2,064 17	33 00		2,097 17	Lachine
	1,194 54	19 96		1,214 50	Cardinal
	1,160 14	22 04		1,182 18	Kingston
	15,035 35	248 99		15,284 34	Totals
					Chambly Canal.
0 01	1,503 72	26 28		1,530 01	Chambly
	1,348 59	22 36		1,370 95	St. John's
	606 13	9 00		615 13	St. Ours
0 01	3,458 44	57 64		3,516 09	Totals
					Ottawa Canals.
	923 28	16 04		939 32	Grenville
	698 61	12 00	17 90	728 51	Carillon
	1,438 91			1,438 91	St. Anne's Lock
	3,060 80	28 04	17 90	3,106 74	Totals
					Rideau Canal.
	2,547 49	40 04		2,587 53	Ottawa
	347 39	3 72		351 11	Kingston Mills
	235 32	2 48		237 80	Smith's Falls
	3,130 20	46 24		3,176 44	Totals
	2 85			2 85	*Newcastle District Works.*
	635 04	4 96		640 00	*Burlington Bay Canal.*
	4 50			4 50	*St. Peter's Canal.*
	1,978 99	31 96		2,010 95	Inspector of Canals
	170 47			170 47	Stationery Office
	466 36			466 36	Queen's Printer
	149 45			149 45	General
0 01	35,823 90	556 39	17 90	36,398 20	Grand Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

1884–85.

in account with Expenditure.

Appendix B.) CR.

Expenditure Authorized by the Department.					Total.
Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
3,100 00	.....	276 00	.....	25 48	3,401 48
1,800 00	.....	16 00	127 60	92 84	2,036 44
750 00	.....	.....	.....	21 25	771 25
500 00	.....	125 00	.....	.....	625 00
720 00	.....	.....	.....	8 96	728 96
200 00	.....	.....	.....	7 88	207 88
.....	50 00	25 00	.....	24 00	99 00
7,070 00	50 00	442 00	127 60	180 41	7,870 01
1,216 00	.....	.....	113 00	123 45	1,452 45
1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	96 51	1,196 51
6,754 17	.....	525 00	.....	862 36	8,141 53
1,650 00	.....	360 00	26 40	60 77	2,097 17
1,150 00	.....	50 00	.....	14 50	1,214 50
1,100 00	.....	37 50	.....	44 68	1,182 18
12,970 17	.....	972 50	139 40	1,202 27	15,284 34
1,500 00	.....	.....	10 50	19 51	1,530 01
1,300 00	.....	.....	.....	70 95	1,370 95
600 00	.....	.....	.....	15 13	615 13
3,400 00	.....	.....	10 50	105 59	3,516 09
800 00	.....	50 00	.....	89 32	939 32
600 00	.....	75 00	.....	53 51	728 51
1,388 00	.....	.....	.....	50 91	1,438 91
2,788 00	.....	125 00	.....	193 74	3,106 74
2,000 00	.....	289 89	17 03	280 61	2,587 53
300 00	.....	.....	19 00	32 11	351 11
200 00	.....	.....	20 20	17 60	237 80
2,500 00	.....	289 89	56 23	330 32	3,176 44
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 85	2 85
400 00	240 00	.....	.....	.....	640 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	4 50
1,600 00	.....	.....	366 95	44 00	2,010 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	170 47	170 47
.....	.....	.....	.....	466 36	466 36
.....	.....	.....	.....	149 45	149 45
30,728 17	290 00	1,829 39	700 68	2,849 96	36,398 20

E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

No. 7.—SLIDES AND BOOMS' REVENUE, 1884–85.

(For Details see Appendix A.)

DR. CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Dues since Accrued.	Interest on Dues of former Years.	Total.	——	Amounts Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Ottawa.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
38,638 41	55,893 03	1,277 69	95,809 13	John Poupore, Ottawa	53,766 91	42,042 22	95,809 13
8,931 42	1,697 00		10,628 42	H. J. Chaloner, Quebec, on account of John Poupore	6,612 17	4,016 25	10,628 42
				St. Maurice.			
10,116 44	5,127 64		15,244 08	A. Dubord	5,128 14	10,115 94	15,244 08
				Fenelon Falls.			
2,276 21			2,276 21	John Ingram		2,276 21	2,276 21
				Saguenay.			
5,850 54			5,850 54	D. Boulanger		5,850 54	5,850 54
65,813 02	62,717 67	1,277 69	129,808 38	Totals	65,507 22	64,301 16	129,808 38

Revenue accrued	$63,995 36
LESS—Refunds, per Statement 16	1,077 84
Net Revenue	$62,917 52

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

DR. CR.

No. 7½.—SLIDES AND BOOMS EXPENDITURE, 1884-85.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.		Authorized Expenditures.			Total.
				Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Contingencies.	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Ottawa.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
13,771 81	247 36	14,019 17	.... John Poupore, Ottawa	12,550 00	111 00	1,358 17	14,019 17
4,997 79	93 77	5,091 56	.....H. J. Chaloner, Quebec	4,750 00	.....	341 56	5,091 56
			St. Maurice.				
997 46	4 40	1,001 86	.....A. Dubord, Three Rivers	350 00	587 11	64 75	1,001 86
40 13	.....	40 13	.....Queen's Printer	.....	.....	40 13	40 13
147 78	.....	147 78	.....Stationery Office	.....	.....	147 78	147 78
44 43	.....	44 43	.....General	.....	.....	44 43	44 43
19,999 40	345 53	20,344 93	.....Totals	17,650 00	698 11	1,996 82	20,344 93

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.

No. 8.—Summary Statement of Lessees' Accounts.

Dr. *(For Details see Appendix C.)* Cr.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Accrued during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Name of Work.	Abatements Authorized.	Paid into hands of Collectors *Vide* Statement No. 5.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver-General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
51,146 01	2,810 26	53,956 27	.....Chaudiere Falls and Ottawa River.....	.....	672 00	.....	53,284 27	53,956 27
5,237 70	1,003 70	6,241 40	.....Rideau Canal and River.....	.....	796 15	.....	5,445 25	6,241 40
6,745 00	916 00	7,661 00	.....Williamsburg Canal.	.....	670 00	.....	6,991 00	7,661 00
822 50	840 00	1,662 50	.....Cornwall do	.....	790 00	.....	872 50	1,662 50
1,687 50	2,195 00	3,882 50	.....Beauharnois do	.....	1,249 00	756 00	1,877 50	3,882 50
14,154 50	14,465 00	28,619 50	.....Lachine do	.....	13,127 00	75 00	15,417 50	28,619 50
96 84	130 00	226 84	.....Chambly do	100 00	20 00	.....	106 84	226 84
25,229 38	6,870 95	32,100 33	.....Welland do	2,454 17	7,138 21	400 00	22,107 95	32,100 33
419 00	391 00	810 00	.....Sundry accounts	.....	156 00	52 00	602 00	810 00
			Land Sales.					
18,464 55	.....	18,464 55	.....Principal accounts	.....	.....	.....	18,464 55	18,464 55
11,870 47	259 29	12,129 76	.....Interest.....	.....	.....	.....	12,129 76	12,129 76
135,873 45	29,881 20	165,754 65	.....Totals.....	2,554 17	24,618 36	1,283 00	137,299 12	165,754 65

E. MIALL,
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Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 5th October, 1885.

DR. No. 9.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1884-85. CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Accrued during Year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Work.	Abatement.	Paid into hands of Collectors, *vide* Statement No. 5.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Harbours.*	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	28 68	28 68	.....Port Colborne.....	.....	28 68	.....	.....	28 68
.....	3 00	3 00	.....Port Dalhousie.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	3 00
			Bridges.					
74 10	3,026 01	3,100 11	.....Union Suspension Bridge.....	.....	.....	3,034 94	65 17	3,100 11
1,907 20	640 08	2,547 28	.....Dunnville.....	.....	320 04	.....	2,227 24	2,547 28
			Ferries.					
1,736 79	.....	1,736 79	.....Hull (old Lessee).....	.....	.....	.....	1,736 79	1,736 79
250 00	250 00	500 00	..... do (new do).....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
30 00	30 00	60 00	.....Rockcliffe and Gatineau.....	.....	45 00	.....	15 00	60 00
100 00	100 00	200 00	.....Prescott and Ogdensburg.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	200 00
690 00	230 00	920 00	.....New Edinburgh and Gatineau.....	.....	.....	.....	920 00	920 00
40 00	.....	40 00	..... Restigouche.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00
90 00	1 00	91 00	.....Thurso and Clarence.....	.....	.....	1 00	90 00	91 00
.....	50 00	50 00	.....Fort Erie and Buffalo.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	50 00
.....	10 00	10 00	.....Papineauville and Brown's Wharf.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	10 00
.....	50 00	50 00	.....Victoria and Black Rock.....	.....	.....	25 00	25 00	50 00

DR. No. 9.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1884-85—*Concluded* CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Accrued during Year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Work.	Abatement.	Paid into hands of Collectors, *vide* Statement No. 5.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Ferries*—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	1 00	1 00	.....Pembroke and Allumette Island.....	....	....	....	1 00	1 00
....	10 00	10 00	.....St. Basil Ferry.	....	....	....	10 00	10 00
7 50	.....	7 50	.....Montebello and St. Thomas d'Alfred.....	7 50	....	....	....	7 50
			Sundries.					
8,000 00	....	8,000 00	.....Dundas and Waterloo Road.	....	....	....	8,000 00	8,000 00
4,933 34	....	4,933 34	..... Old Post Office Building, Montreal.....	....	....	....	4,933 34	4,933 34
17,858 93	4,429 77	22,288 70	....Totals.....	7 50	396 72	3,220 94	18,663 54	22,288 70

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 10.—CULLERS' REVENUE, 1884-85.

(*For Details, see Appendix A.*)

Dr. Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Amounts accrued for Measuring and Culling Timber during Year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	—	Cr. Deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1,725 97	1,606 70	3,332 67	Montreal and Sorel	1,035 08	2,297 59	3,332 67
45,310 12	26,950 53	72,260 65	Quebec	30,697 29	41,563 36	72,260 65
47,036 09	28,557 23	75,593 32	Total	31,732 37	43,860 95	75,593 32

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 10½.—CULLERS' EXPENDITURE, 1884-85.

DR. *(For Details, see Appendix B.)* CR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1885.	Received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.	—	Authorized Expenditure.					Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
					Annuities.	Salaries.	Special Expenditure.	Other Contingencies.	Culler's Fees.		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	41,588 52	253 00	41,841 52	.....Quebec	.....	13,199 88	.....	5,624 19	22,968 47	48 98	41,841 52
75 00	3,284 92	25 44	3,385 36	.....Montreal and Sorel	.....	1,500 00	14 00	189 66	1,606 70	75 00	3,385 36
.....	5,016 68	.....	5,016 68	.....Superannuated Cullers.....	5,016 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,016 68
.....	94 72	.....	94 72	.....Queen's Printer.....	.....	.....	.....	94 72	.....	.....	94 72
.....	116 61	.....	116 61	.....Stationery Office.....	.....	.....	.....	116 61	.....	.....	116 61
.....	216 09	.....	216 09	.....General	.....	.....	.....	216 09	.....	.....	216 09
75 00	50,317 54	278 44	50,670 98	.....Total.....	5,016 68	14,699 88	14 00	6,241 27	24,575 17	123 98	50,670 98

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

DR. **No. 11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Revenue accrued.** CR.

—	Post Office Department, Ottawa.	Col. J. F. McLeod, Fort McLeod.	Total.	—	Post Office Department, Ottawa.	Col. J. F. McLeod, Fort McLeod.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To amount of Bill Stamps remaining in hands of Distributors, 1st July, 1884.	1,372 77	160 00	1,532 77	By amount of Bill Stamps in hands of Distributors, 30th June, 1885.	1,372 77	160 00	1,532 77
	1,372 77	160 00	1,532 77	.....Totals.....	1,372 77	160 00	1,532 77

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 11½.—SUNDRY MINOR EXPENDITURES.

DR. *(For Details, see Appendix B.)* CR.

Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.	—	Refund.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Queen's Printer.	Stationery Office.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1,065 22	16 04	1,081 26	.....Minor Public Works.....	.....	800 00	257 04	14 58	9 64	1,081 26
859 63	.....	859 63	.....Inspection of Staples	.....	.....	723 92	135 71	.....	859 63
14,938 05	.....	14,938 05	.....Adulteration of Food.....	0 03	1,633 30	13,223 48	74 63	6 61	14,938 05
2,327 65	.....	2,327 65	.....Liquor License Account.....	.....	.....	2,207 90	119 75	.....	2,327 65
19,190 55	16 04	19,206 59	.....Totals.....	0 03	2,433 30	16,412 34	344 67	16 25	19,206 59

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INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

BILL STAMPS, 1884-85.

DR. **No. 12.—BILL STAMPS Distributors in account with Inland Revenue Department.** CR.

BALANCES, 1ST JULY, 1884.		Total.		BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1885.		Total.
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.			Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1,372 77	.....	1,372 77	.....Post Office Department.....	1,372 77	.....	1,372 77
			Collectors of Inland Revenue as under :			
.....	11 54	11 54	.....Belleville, ex-Collector E. R. Benjamin	.....	11 54	11 54
.....	33 50	33 50	.....Three Rivers, ex-Collector B. Lassalle.....	.....	33 50	33 50
160 00	.....	160 00	.....Col. J. F. McLeod, Fort McLeod.....	160 00	.....	160 00
1,532 77	45 04	1,577 81	.....Total	1,532 77	45 04	1,577 81

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INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several Articles subject
1883, 1884 and 1885, with

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO EXCISE.	1883.			
	QUANTITIES.			Duty.
	Ex-Manufactory	Ex-Warehouse.	Total.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	$ cts.
Spirits	756,612	3,092,175	3,848,787 and 157,653	3,900,241 70 import'd spirits
Malt Liquor, the duty having been paid on the Malt	12,757,444	.....	12,757,444	.....
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Malt	5,895,283	33,692,002	39,587,285	395,872 85
Cigars	697,206	233,856	931,062	351,225 69
Tobacco, from Foreign leaf	927,661	7,486,435	8,414,096	1,482,653 32
do Canadian leaf	190,461	26,540	217,001	11,816 81
Snuff	155,688	.....	155,688	24,574 35
Canada Twist	178,213	.....	178,213	6,481 73
Raw Leaf Tobacco, Foreign	.....	195	195	53 48
do Canadian	.....	218	218	8 72
	1,452,023	7,513,388	8,965,411	1,525,588 41
Inspection Fees on Petroleum	.....	.....	.....	25,216 09
Manufactures in Bond	.....	.....	.....	35,515 32
Licenses, Spirits	.....	.....	.....	2,625 00
do Malt Lquor	.....	.....	.....	6,150 00
do Malt	.....	.....	.....	9,150 00
do Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	9,487 50
do Manufactures in Bond	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
Totals	.....	.....	.....	6,262,272 56

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

te Excise Duty taken for Consumption during the Years ended the 30th June, the Duty collected thereon.

1884.				1881.			
Quantities.			Duty.	Quantities.			Duty.
Ex-Manufactory.	Ex-Warehouse.	Total.		Ex-Manufactory.	Ex-Warehouse.	Total.	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	$ cts.
607,529	3,000,492	3,608,021	3,608,246 27	386,710	3,888,012	4,274,722 and 11,394 import'd spirits	4,278,651 59
13,098,700	.....	13,098,700	358 48	12,071,752	.....	12,071,752	418 76
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
6,230,946	34,302,156	40,533,102	405,331 02	5,158,581	41,847,336	47,005,917	470,059 17
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
62,993,460	23,069,530	86,062,990	258,189 08	55,453,878	23,416,000	78,869,878	309,244 45
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
2,010,597	7,490.468	9,501,065	1,140,783 82	1,403,883	8,908,178	10,312,061	1,238,329 44
89,233½	4,819	94,052½	1,881 05	124,397	33,861	158,258	3,165 18
244,640	.....	244,640	19,732 00	250,320	.....	250,320	20,176 00
232,923	.....	232,923	4,720 84	340,874	.....	340,874	6,817 48
.....	64	64	14 52	.....	75	75	19 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,577,393½	7,495,351	10,072,744½	1,167,132 23	2,119,474	8,942,114	11,061,588	1,268,508 60
.....	.....	.....	26,566 28	.....	.....	.....	27,520 29
.....	.....	.....	38,956 54	.....	.....	.....	43,315 33
.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....	.....	.....	2,375 00
.....	.....	.....	6,200 00	.....	.....	.....	5,925 00
.....	.....	.....	7,725 00	.....	.....	.....	7,125 00
.....	.....	.....	8,625 00	.....	.....	.....	9,112 50
.....	.....	.....	2,358 00	.....	.....	.....	2,425 00
.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	775 00
.....	.....	.....	5,532,437 90	.....	.....	.....	6,425,455 09

E. MIALL.
Commissioner.

No. 14.—STATEMENT of Amounts deposited monthly to the credit of the Hon. the Receiver-General, on account of Inland Revenue, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

—	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North-West.	British Columbia.	Total.
JULY :—	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Excise and Seizures	240,343 13	167,519 62	16,415 71	13,109 08	2,913 89	11,301 78	996 90	452,600 11
Canals	29,312 38	17,484 70	.....	228 03	.....	.....	.....	47,025 11
Hydraulic and other Rents	1,010 43	4,560 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,570 93
Minor Public Works	541 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541 52
Slides and Booms	346 06	3,049 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,396 04
Cullers	.....	1,292 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292 37
Weights and Measures	2,252 58	1,124 05	72 32	12 35	.....	17 89	.....	3,479 19
Gas Inspection	116 25	15 00	11 00	35 50	.....	.....	.....	177 75
Other Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	273,922 35	195,046 22	16,499 03	13,384 96	2,913 89	11,319 67	996 90	514,083 02
AUGUST :—								
Excise and Seizures	197,770 16	157,934 17	19,415 92	13,398 43	1,310 16	11,411 34	6,493 41	407,733 59
Canals	34,711 78	19,914 52	.....	468 30	.....	.....	.....	55,094 60
Hydraulic and other Rents	305 00	878 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,183 00
Minor Public Works	471 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471 46
Slides and Booms	152 25	650 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802 46
Cullers	.....	1,182 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,182 83
Weights and Measures	1,120 50	679 33	152 59	146 78	85 65	23 26	.....	2,208 11
Gas Inspection	151 25	221 75	12 25	33 75	.....	.....	.....	419 00
Other Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	234,682 40	181,460 81	19,580 76	14,047 26	1,395 81	11,434 60	6,493 41	469,095 05
SEPTEMBER :—								
Excise and Seizures	213,191 96	172,778 50	21,210 69	14,720 46	1,410 86	12,043 55	6,605 18	441,961 20
Canals	29,545 90	16,945 60	.....	434 08	.....	.....	.....	46,925 58
Hydraulic and other Rents	835 00	455 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290 00
Minor Public Works	286 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 59
Slides and Booms	303 56	268 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571 57

Cullers		6,597 29						6,597 29
Weights and Measures	1,318 16	622 52	131 85	117 27	27 90	55 05	4 60	2,277 35
Gas Inspection	208 00	128 50	16 75	14 00		12 75		380 00
Other Revenues	91 30							91 30
Totals	245,780 47	197,795 42	21,359 29	15,285 81	1,438 76	12,111 35	6,609 78	500,380 88
October :—								
Excise and Seizures	232,381 85	195,000 53	20,766 12	17,045 20	1,775 93	13,143 66	4,481 57	484,594 86
Canals	26,582 37	16,904 31		158 09				43,644 77
Hydraulic and other Rents	1,098 65	1,728 00						2,826 65
Minor Public Works	335 13							335 13
Slides and Booms	104 20	3,145 67						3,249 87
Cullers		3,828 48						3,828 48
Weights and Measures	2,318 58	1,357 71	167 02	177 69	42 95	15 40	6 50	4,085 85
Gas Inspection	266 00	233 00	14 25	42 50		5 50	123 75	685 00
Other Revenues	433 55							433 55
Totals	263,520 33	222,197 70	20,947 39	17,423 48	1,818,88	13,164 56	4,611 82	543,684 16
November :—								
Excise and Seizures	257,777 59	186,500 61	20,405 84	20,234 63	1,765 53	12,845 65	4,644 87	504,174 72
Canals	20,983 29	8,798 69	819 54					30,601 52
Hydraulic and other Rents	2 40	324 00						326 40
Minor Public Works	231 12							231 12
Slides and Booms	493 07	2,658 73						3,151 80
Cullers		4,073 63						4,073 63
Weights and Measures	1,633 91	529 57	87 65	92 17	41 60	28 90	30 23	2,444 03
Gas Inspection	336 25	220 00	66 00				74 25	696 50
Other Revenues	79 36							79 36
Totals	281,536 99	203,105 23	21,379 03	20,326 80	1,807 13	12,874 55	4,749 35	545,779 08
December :—								
Excise and Seizures	266,213 08	192,649 24	19,052 31	20,904 18	2,505 88	11,490 71	5,021 58	517,836 98
Canals	1,919 48	1,141 79		154 81				3,216 08
Hydraulic and other Rents	2,520 00	146 00						2,666 00
Minor Public Works	320 62							320 62
Slides and Booms	9,769 23	1,727 42						11,496 65
Cullers		9,646 65						9,646 65
Weights and Measures	1,393 44	404 88	85 06	59 02	24 07	40 50	26 15	2,033 12
Gas Inspection	274 75	146 50	21 75	27 00	0 75	1 25	22 50	494 50
Other Revenues	84 89							84 89
Totals	282,495 49	205,862 48	19,159 12	21,145 01	2,530 70	11,532 46	5,070 23	547,795 49

No. 14.—Statement of Amounts deposited monthly to the credit of the Hon. the Receiver-General—*Concluded.*

——	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North-West.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
JANUARY :—								
Excise and Seizures	226,544 37	137,098 37	15,237 89	12,244 55	1,427 10	11,769 60	3,711 09	408,032 97
Canals	593 42	49 00		165 20				807 62
Hydraulic and other Rents	1,646 83	5,401 50						7,048 33
Minor Public Works	217 46							217 46
Slides and Booms	2,040 60							2,040 60
Cullers		2,190 62						2,190 62
Weights and Measures	1,929 50	608 24	74 61	36 50	10 20	27 45	50 85	2,737 35
Gas Inspection	349 75	155 25	20 00	80 75	16 75	12 75	7 00	642 25
Other Revenues	241 97							241 97
Totals	233,563 90	145,502 98	15,332 50	12,527 00	1,454 05	11,809 80	3,768 94	423,959 17
FEBRUARY :—								
Excise and Seizures	178,527 45	139,600 40	11,012 35	10,095 75	1,431 09	10,061 81	3,808 35	354,537 20
Canals		12 25		6 78				19 03
Hydraulic and other Rents	810 30	244 00						1,054 30
Minor Public Works	227 24	5 00						232 24
Slides and Booms								
Cullers		463 45						463 45
Weights and Measures	558 50	442 87	97 11	17 25	17 80	141 95	38 80	1,314 28
Gas Inspection	211 75	159 50	52 50		20 50	13 00		457 25
Other Revenues	164 26							164 26
Totals	180,499 50	140,927 47	11,161 96	10,119 78	1,469 39	10,216 76	3,847 15	358,242 01
MARCH :—								
Excise and Seizures	222,364 87	137,538 95	16,023 41	10,954 56	1,731 78	10,431 72	4,161 18	403,206 47
Canals		17 89						17 89
Hydraulic and other Rents	727 50	60 00						787 50
Minor Public Works	185 64							185 64
Slides and Booms	2,576 55							2,576 55
Cullers		55 01						55 01
Weights and Measures	1,325 62	662 74	78 94	45 09	10 72	31 80	22 10	2,177 01
Gas Inspection	197 15	110 50	24 50	26 75		16 00	8 75	383 65
Other Revenues	187 68							187 68
Totals	227,565 01	138,445 09	16,126 85	11,026 40	1,742 50	10,479 52	4,192 03	409,577 40

APRIL:—								
Excise and Seizures	297,773 29	171,925 36	21,603 11	16,667 35	1,664 09	10,399 14	6,191 02	526,223 36
Canals	800 00	24 00						824 00
Hydraulic and other Rents	237 00	1,016 00						1,253 00
Minor Public Works	130 03	5 00						135 03
Slides and Booms	806 06							806 06
Cullers		30 51						30 51
Weights and Measures	1,924 88	1,220 99	95 40	64 04	11 77	38 10	17 20	3,372 38
Gas Inspection	272 75	243 75	22 50	44 00	2 00	43 50	2 50	631 00
Other Revenues	269 95							269 95
Totals	302,213 96	174,465 61	21,721 01	16,775 39	1,677 86	10,480 74	6,210 72	533,545 29
MAY:—								
Excise and Seizures	1,135,601 39	292,578 82	30,383 25	22,484 47	2,400 57	25,837 95	5,578 90	1,514,865 35
Canals	18,978 40	11,478 25						30,456 65
Hydraulic and other Rents	809 75	476 00						1,285 75
Minor Public Works	228 23							228 23
Slides and Booms	19,511 38							19,511 38
Cullers		676 41						676 41
Weights and Measures	1,125 34	625 97	42 84	31 28	14 31	203 13	77 70	2,120 57
Gas Inspection	258 25	153 50	58 75	13 00	11 50	10 50	4 75	505 25
Other Revenues	10 00							10 00
Totals	1,176,517 74	305,988 95	30,484 84	22,528 75	2,426 38	26,051 58	5,661 35	1,569,659 59
JUNE:—								
Excise and Seizures	242,319 12	177,896 25	10,414 23	22,019 00	2,987 58	7,089 76	8,291 04	471,016 98
Canals	33,158 33	21,385 80		366 20				54,910 33
Hydraulic and other Rents	314 50							314 50
Minor Public Works	432 62							432 62
Slides and Booms	17,663 95	240 29						17,904 24
Cullers		1,695 12						1,695 12
Weights and Measures	1,626 30	988 95	275 58	222 58	37 89	4 45	76 20	3,231 95
Gas Inspection	207 25	367 50	11 00	29 00	21 50		1 50	637 75
Other Revenues	416 07							416 07
Totals	296,138 14	202,573 91	10,700 81	22,636 78	3,046 97	7,094 21	8,368 74	550,559 56
Grand Totals	3,998,436 28	2,313,371 87	224,452 59	197,227 42	23,722 32	148,569 80	60,580 42	6,966,360 70

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

EXCISE

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE Monthly

From what Source.		July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	1883-84	273,717 85	315,408 07	325,697 63	362,620 92	430,198 58
	1884-85	268,302 41	249,600 84	300,477 70	329,611 26	359,486 82
Increase in 1884-85						
Decrease in 1884-85		5,415 44	65,807 23	25,219 93	33,009 66	70,711 76
Malt Liquor	1883-84	4,650 00	450 00	600 00	408 48	150 00
	1884-85	4,750 00	375 20	458 00	384 28	180 40
Increase in 1884-85		100 00				30 40
Decrease in 1884-85			74 80	142 00	24 20	
Malt	1883-84	23,560 10	24,022 42	30,653 12	46,246 74	40,579 69
	1884-85	24,578 11	22,888 54	33,886 42	40,328 84	40,999 25
Increase in 1884-85		1,018 01		3,233 30		419 56
Decrease in 1884-85			1,133 88		5,917 90	
*Tobacco	1883-84	128,516 35	130,371 27	136,932 72	153,202 72	127,484 24
	1884-85	106,643 77	92,386 26	104,978 79	109,232 84	100,053 75
Increase in 1884-85						
Decrease in 1884-85		21,872 58	37,985 01	31,953 93	43,969 88	27,430 49
Petroleum	1883-84	1,208 82	2,157 96	3,220 23	3,853 36	3,732 16
	1884-85	1,525 03	2,461 78	3,049 70	4,453 57	3,449 56
Increase in 1884-85		316 21	303 82		600 21	
Decrease in 1884-85				170 53		282 60
Manufacturers in Bond	1883-84	3,390 09	3,580 94	3,415 62	3,431 88	2,883 31
	1884-85	3,917 59	3,938 19	3,806 33	3,910 41	3,543 48
Increase in 1884-85		527 50	357 25	390 71	478 53	660 17
Decrease in 1884-85						
Seizures	1883-84	477 66	461 75	27 20	87 25	51 40
	1884-85	69 90	126 55	25 00	3 35	32 53
Increase in 1884-85						
Decrease in 1884-85		407 76	335 20	2 20	83 90	18 87
Other Receipts	1883-84	4,070 30	1,786 24	977 00	669 00	636 40
	1884-85	5,894 36	795 44	470 12	565 26	512 52
Increase in 1884-85		1,824 06				
Decrease in 1884-85			990 80	506 88	103 74	123 88
†Cigars 1884-85		30,807 38	21,247 82	24,292 66	23,009 51	20,517 83
Total Increase in 1884-85		6,897 38				
Total Decrease in 1884-85			84,418 03	30,078 80	59,021 03	76,939 64

* The figures for 1883-84 include also the revenue from Cigars.
† This is put separate from Tobacco for the sake of comparison in 1885-86.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

REVENUE.

Statement, 1883–84 and 1884–85.

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
345,089 84	296,787 26	268,146 41	222,446 99	232,354 66	280,217 65	257,810 41	3,610,496 27
366,887 01	231,585 20	250,579 29	243,118 85	241,933 38	1,140,973 65	298,470 18	4,281,026 59
21,797 17	.....	.....	20,671 86	9,578 72	860,756 00	40,659 77	670,530 32
.....	65,202 06	17,567 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	6,558 48
3 20	54 48	29 40	25 00	77 40	3 20	3 20	6,343 76
.....	.....	29 40	25 00	77 40	3 20	.....	.....
46 80	95 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 80	214 72
34,533 36	40,935 16	36,699 97	37,850 96	39,992 19	32,609 93	25,372 38	413,056 02
37,466 68	31,014 71	32,105 05	37,169 46	130,781 93	32,856 52	13,108 66	477,184 17
2,933 32	.....	.....	.....	90,789 74	246 59	.....	64,128 15
.....	9,920 45	4,594 92	681 50	.....	.....	12,263 72	.....
102,221 67	87,554 40	90,598 57	102,307 93	118,266 49	141,035 13	117,812 02	1,436,303 51
81,591 98	74,294 56	71,175 57	89,644 48	100,289 92	248,072 76	92,563 32	1,270,933 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,037 63	.....	.....
20,629 69	13,259 84	19,423 00	12,663 45	17,976 57	.....	25,243 70	165,370 51
2,016 69	1,702 31	2,215 50	1,732 10	2,044 20	1,333 92	1,349 03	26,566 28
2,866 65	1,886 95	2,170 05	1,781 60	1,408 45	1,085 05	1,381 90	27,520 29
849 96	184 64	.....	49 50	.....	.....	32 87	954 01
.....	.....	45 45	.....	635 75	248 87	.....	.....
2,256 88	2,690 79	2,850 68	3,387 89	3,847 09	3,999 26	3,722 20	39,456 54
3,501 10	2,351 22	2,698 50	4,005 90	3,741 62	4,737 87	3,938 12	44,090 33
1,244 22	.....	.....	618 01	.....	738 61	215 92	4,633 79
.....	339 48	152 18	.....	105 47	.....	.....	.....
74 61	429 30	200 00	187 75	40 00	32 90	113 13	2,182 95
82 61	55 28	300 65	103 68	136 80	235 65	83 75	1,255 75
8 00	.....	100 65	.....	96 80	202 75	.....	.....
.....	374 02	.....	84 07	.....	.....	29 38	927 20
151 79	422 36	440 12	419 15	366 34	484 72	347 16	10,770 58
439 90	763 56	418 96	749 94	418 96	445 76	502 37	11,977 15
288 11	341 20	.....	330 79	52 62	.....	155 21	1,206 57
.....	.....	21 16	.....	.....	38 96	.....	.....
18,922 29	16,342 74	16,439 66	30,499 05	34,160 99	41,503 50	40,613 52	318,356 95
25,366 58	.....	.....	38,765 19	116,038 48	1,010,200 45	44,013 69	893,297 36
.....	72,322 79	25,234 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total Revenue in 1883–84	5,545,390 63
do 1884–85	6,438,687 99

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No 16.—REFUNDS, 1884-85.

EXCISE.

Articles.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
		1884.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	T. J. Lyons	Aug 21...	Prescott	Refunded under 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 230	619 18	
	Gooderham & Worts	Sept 9...	Toronto	do do do 126, s.s. 4	11,414 32	
	F. H. Walker	do 9...	Windsor	do do do do	9,811 16	
	A. Whitney	do 9...	Prescott	do do do do	4,905 69	
	J. E. Seagram	do 9...	Guelph	do do do do	1,056 3[illegible]	
	H. Corby	do 9...	Belleville	do do do do	311 50	
	T. J. Lyons	Dec. 5...	Prescott	do do do 230	1,542 84	
		1885.				
	W. G. Gooderham	April 13...	Toronto	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	39 94	29,700 94
		1884.				
Malt	L. H. Clarke	July 11...	Guelph	Refunded under 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	51 63	
	C. Gowen	Sept. 18...	Victoria	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 172	122 72	
	D. G. Keith	do 18...	Halifax	do do do	306 79	
	C. G. Oland	do 19...	do	do do do	310 44	
	Carter Bros	Nov. 3...	Victoria	do do do	8 28	
	Thos. Davis	do 5...	Toronto	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	621 99	
	F. Fisher	do 27...	Guelph	do do do	50 00	
	C. G. Oland	do 28...	Halifax	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 172	204 42	
	D. G. Keith	do 28...	do	do do do	160 98	
	Thos. Davis	Dec. 2...	Toronto	do do do 171	108 00	
	The Davis B. & M. Co	do 16...	do	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	478 17	
	Geo. Severn	do 29...	do	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 172	68 16	
		1885.				
	Thos. Cairns	Feb. 2...	Winnipeg	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	14 50	
	D. G. Keith	do 4...	Halifax	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 172	197 45	
	C. G. Oland	do 5...	do	do do do	196 02	

	Thos. Davis	do 11	Toronto	do do do 171	54 00	
	Carter Bros	do 16	Victoria	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 172	18 23	
	C. G. Oland	Mar. 12	Halifax	do do do	141 47	
	D. G Keith	do 12	do	do do do	63 18	
	J. C. Morrow	do 23	Guelph	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	290 25	
	E. L. Fellows	April 1	Belleville	do do do	309 81	
	W. G. Gooderham	do 7	Toronto	do do do	31 70	
	J. W. Armytage	do 13	Guelph	do do do	97 70	
	D. G. Keith	do 29	Halifax	do do do	131 83	
	The Carling B. & M. Co	May 1	Loudon	do do do	730 07	
	Thos. Allen	do 1	Toronto	do do do	33 33	
	C. G. Oland	April 29	Halifax	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 172	87 82	
						4,888 94
		1884.				
Tobacco	John E. Tuckett	July 18	Hamilton	Refunded under 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	21 28	
	J. Lemesurier	do 18	Quebec	do do do	12 85	
	B. Houde & Co	do 18	do	do do do	41 52	
	E. Fréchette et frère	do 18	do	do do do	9 48	
	B. Houde & Co	Aug. 4	do	do 41 Vic, Cap 7, Sec. 74	3 22	
	A. A. Boutell	do 4	Windsor	do do do	2 80	
	do	do 4	do	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	19 97	
	do	do 6	do	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	16 80	
	J. E. Tuckett	do 6	Hamilton	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	13 43	
	D. Ritchie	do 9	Montreal	do do do	17 12	
	J. Lemesurier	do 14	Quebec	do do do	15 07	
	B. Houde & Co	do 14	do	do do do	49 36	
	D. Ritchie	do 15	Montreal	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	22 21	
	J. E. Tuckett	Sept. 5	Hamilton	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	15 00	
	B. Houde & Co	do 6	Quebec	do do do	47 76	
	J. Lemesurier	do 6	do	do do do	20 41	
	D. Ritchie	do 8	Montreal	do do do	12 45	
	A. A. Boutell	do 10	Windsor	do do do	10 97	
	D. Ritchie	do 29	Montreal	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	14 63	
	A. A. Boutell	Oct. 6	Windsor	do do do	3 50	
	do	do 6	do	do 46 Vic., Cap 15, Sec. 249	20 20	
	D. Ritchie	do 6	Montreal	do do do	15 47	
	John E. Tuckett	do 7	Hamilton	do do do	25 84	
	J. Lemesurier	do 13	Quebec	do do do	18 25	
	E. Fréchette et frère	do 13	do	do do do	16 92	
	B. Houde & Co	do 13	do	do do do	46 80	
	J. Lemesurier	do 18	do	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	4 83	
	J. N. Duguay	Nov. 5	Sorel	do do do	75 00	
	A. A. Boutell	do 5	Windsor	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	17 35	
	D. Ritchie	do 8	Montreal	do do do	26 78	
	J. E. Tuckett	do 8	Hamilton	do do do	25 57	
	B. Houde & Co	do 13	Quebec	do do do	51 84	

EXCISE—*Concluded.*

Articles.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
		1884.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Tobacco—*Continued*	J. Lemesurier	Nov. 18...	Quebec	Refunded under 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	17 54	
	B. Houde & Co	do 14...	do	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	4 90	
	Thos. Grant	do 27...	Halifax	do do do	10 57	
	A. A. Boutell	Dec. 5...	Windsor	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	18 21	
	J. Lemesurier	do 10...	Quebec	do do do	13 42	
	B. Houde & Co	do 10...	do	do do do	37 32	
	A. A. Boutell	do 10...	Windsor	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec 74	19 71	
	J. E. Tuckett	do 15...	Hamilton	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	2 50	
	Geo. LeRoy	do 17...	Sherbrooke	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	43 75	
	D. Ritchie	do 26...	Montreal	do 46 Vic, Cap. 15, Sec. 249	7 15	
		1885.				
	The Adams Tobacco Co.	Jan. 2...	do	do do do do	65 20	
	A. A. Boutell	do 5...	Windsor	do do do do	14 04	
	J. E. Tuckett	do 8...	Hamilton	do do do do	7 51	
	J. Lemesurier	Jan. 13...	Quebec	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	19 25	
	B. Houde & Co	do 13...	do	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	31 68	
	J. Lemesurier	do 14...	do	do do do do	10 82	
	D. Ritchie	do 16...	Montreal	do do do do	7 08	
	A. A. Boutell	do 29...	Windsor	do 41 Vic, Cap. 7, Sec. 74	1 52	
	J. E. Tuckett	Feb. 5...	Hamilton	do 46 Vic, Cap. 15, Sec. 249	20 97	
	D. Ritchie	do 5...	Montreal	do do do do	5 36	
	A. A. Boutell	do 5...	Windsor	do do do do	5 60	
	J. Lemesurier	do 7...	Quebec	do do do do	11 06	
	B. Houde & Co	do 7...	do	do do do do	30 72	
	E. Fréchette et frère	do 7...	do	do do do do	17 52	
	P. Robillard	do 19...	Joliette	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	2 43	
	A. A. Boutell	Mar. 4...	Windsor	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	4 49	
	J. Lemesurier	do 9...	Quebec	do do do	12 13	

	B. Houde & Co	*do*	*9...*	*Montreal*	*do*	*do*	*do*	*36 00*	
	D. Ritchie	*do*	*9...*	*Montreal*	*do*	*do*	*do*	*9 18*	
	John E. Tuckett	do	9...	Hamilton	do	do	do	21 00	
	B. Houde & Co	do	13...	Quebec	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74		11 32	
	The F. C. C. M. Association	April	4...	Toronto	do	do	do	25 00	
	J. E. Tuckett	do	8...	Hamilton	do	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249		17 71	
	A. A. Boutell	do	8...	Windsor	do	do	do	11 67	
	B. Houde & Co	do	15...	Quebec	do	do	do	35 54	
	J. Lemesurier	do	15...	do	do	do	do	10 79	
	D. Ritchie	do	18...	Montreal	do	do	do	8 25	
	A. A. Boutell	May	4...	Windsor	do	do	do	12 55	
	D. Ritchie	do	15...	Montreal	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74		12 25	
	J. Lemesurier	do	15...	Quebec	do	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249		13 21	
	B. Houde & Co	do	15...	do	do	do	do	43 20	
	D. Ritchie	do	15...	Montreal	do	do	do	16 07	
	J. E. Tuckett	do	15...	Hamilton	do	do	do	23 58	
	Tassé, Wood & Co	do	19...	Montreal	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74		37 50	
	Louis Fortier	do	29...	Ottawa	do	do	do	75 00	
	A. A. Boutell	June	5...	Windsor	do	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249		12 57	
	J. Lemesurier	do	15...	Quebec	do	do	do	21 62	
	B. Houde & Co	do	15...	do	do	do	do	51 60	
	D. Ritchie	do	18...	Montreal	do	do	do	17 84	
	J. E. Tuckett	do	22...	Hamilton	do	do	do	5 81	
	D. Ritchie	do	26...	Montreal	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74		8 05	
	A. A. Boutell	do	30...	Windsor	do	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249		18 11	
	J. E. Tuckett	do	30...	Hamilton	do	do	do	20 67	
									1,736 21
			1884.						
Bonded Manufactures	C. Birmingham	July	16...	Kingston	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74			60 73
Sundry Licenses	A. W. Howe	do	29...	St. John	do	do	do	10 00	
	R. Carr	Aug.	29...	Victoria	do	do	do	10 00	
	Geo. Robertson	Dec.	17...	St. John	do	do	do	20 00	
									40 00
			1885.						
Seizures	Freeman Bros.	May	18...	Toronto	do	do	do	5 00	
	James Burns	June	30...	do	do	do	do	77 51	
									82 51
						Total Excise Revenue Refunded			36,509 33

CANAL TOLLS, &c.

Name of Canal.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Office.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
		1884.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Welland	Montreal Transportation Co	July 12...	Port Colborne...	Refunded under 41 Vic, Cap. 7, Sec. 74	457 90	
	Kingston and Montreal Transportation Co	do 17...	do ...	do do	191 10	
	Montreal Transportation Co	do 22...	do ...	do do	1,230 10	
	A. H. Malcolmson	do 25...	do ...	do do	49 10	
	R. O. Mackay	Aug. 4...	do ...	do do	49 50	
	Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co	do 4...	do ...	do do	411 60	
	Sylvester Bros. & Hickman	do 7...	do ...	do do	48 00	
	Montreal Transportation Co	do 13...	do ...	do do	1,169 80	
	J. M. Purtill	do 15...	do ...	do do	47 40	
	A. W. O'Gilvie & Co	do 21...	do ...	do do	56 20	
	Geo. Foley	do 21...	do ...	do do	51 00	
	James H. Scott	do 29...	do ...	do do	173 60	
	Montreal Transportation Co	Sept. 2 ..	do ...	do do	851 50	
	James Norris	do 2...	St. Catharines...	do do	7 60	
	Crane & Baird	do 2...	Port Colborne ...	do do	61 60	
	James H. Scott	do 2...	do ...	do do	69 10	
	Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co	do 3...	do ...	do do	487 00	
	do	do 8...	do ...	do do	550 00	
	Montreal Transportation Co	do 9...	do ...	do do	1,345 70	
	J. H. Scott	do 11...	do ...	do do	69 30	
	Montreal Transportation Co	do 22...	do ...	do do	363 60	
	Spencer Phipps	do 24...	do ...	do do	138 00	
	A. E. D. Mackay	do 26...	do ...	do do	51 00	

	John Kerman	*Oct.*	*6...*	*do*	*...*	*do*	*do*		*166 70*	
	A. Muir & Bros	*do*	*6...*	*do*	*...*	*do*	*do*		*153 80*	
	Montreal Transportation Co	do	6...	do	...	do	do		665 40	
	Sylvester Bros. & Hickman	do	7...	do	...	do	do		97 30	
	Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co	do	11...	do	...	do	do		140 50	
	A. H. Malcolmson	Oct.	11...	do	...	do	do		132 00	
	Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co.	do	13...	do	...	do	do		60 00	
	Montreal Transportation Co.	do	16...	do	...	do	do		384 70	
	J. H. Scott	do	20...	do	...	do	do		70 50	
	Geo. Foley	do	28...	do	...	do	do		47 50	
	Montreal Transportation Co.	do	28...	do	...	do	do		407 00	
	do	do	30...	do	...	do	do		59 10	
	Jas. H. Scott	Nov.	10...	do	...	do	do		70 50	
	Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co.	do	3...	do	...	do	do		223 70	
	A. D. Thompson & Co	do	8...	do	...	do	do		213 50	
	Montreal Transportation Co.	do	19...	do	...	do	do		144 70	
	Sylvester Bros. & Hickman	do	19...	do	...	do	do		97 90	
	Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co.	do	21...	do	...	do	do		42 80	
	J. B. Fairgrieve	Dec.	29...	do	...	do	do		268 90	
										11,396 20
St. Lawrence	A. H. Malcolmson	July	11...	Kingston		do	do		7 80	
	Vital Paradis	do	11...	Montreal		do	do		23 15	
	Montreal Transportation Co.	do	12...	Kingston		do	do		25 87	
	Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co.	do	17...	do		do	do		19 80	
	Montreal Transportation Co.	do	22...	do		do	do		33 75	
	Str. "F. B. Maxwell"	do	30...	Montreal		do	do		20 00	
	Geo. Foley	Sept.	2...	do		do	do		12 15	
	do	do	2...	do		do	do		18 60	
	Gerrard Paukett	do	13...	Cardinal		do	do		18 60	
	Ogdensburg Coal and Towing Co.	do	18...	Cornwall		do	do		85 49	
	Hugh H. Young	Oct.	24...	do		do	do		15 37	
	W. B. Hamilton	Nov.	11...	Montreal		do	do		23 67	
	D. Murphy & Co	do	5...	do		do	do		7 04	
	P. Laplante	do	21...	Lachine		do	do		5 96	
										317 25

No. 16.—REFUNDS, 1884-85—*Continued.*

CANAL TOLLS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Canal.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Office.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
		1884.			$ cts.	$ cts
Ottawa	John Bryson	July 21...	Carillon	Refunded under 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	18 90	
	Hamilton Bros	do 21...	do	do do	138 24	
	D. Murphy & Co.	do 29...	Ottawa	do do	15 67	
	Flatt & Bradley	Aug. 4...	Carillon	do do	10 50	
	Thos. Mackin	do 6...	do	do do	5 67	
	R. J. Lusk	Aug. 15...	Grenville	do do	6 19	
	P. Laplante	Nov. 21...	Ste. Anne's	do do	3 30	
	R. H. Klock & Co.	do 25...	Carillon	do do	50 40	
		1885.				
	G. B. Hall & Co.	Feb. 12...	do	do do	3,126 00	
	Wm. Cosgrove	March 17...	do	do do	2 52	
	Perley & Pattee	June 15...	do	do do	52 50	
						3,429 89
		1885.				
Newcastle District Works	H. Calcutt	Feb. 2...	Peterborough	do do		161 50
				Total Canal Tolls refunded		15,304 84

Slides	Upper Ottawa Improvement Co.	1884. July 15.				1,077 84
				Grand Total Refunds		52,892 01

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 17.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE, 1884-85.

DR. *(For Details, see Appendix B.)* CR.

Due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1884.	Disbursed by the Receiver-General.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Total.	—	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	Minister of Inland Revenue	7,000 00	.....	.....	7,000 00
.....	34,778 00	684 50	35,462 50	Departmental officers	35,462 50	.....	.....	35,462 50
.....	641 31	.....	641 31	Subscription to newspapers	.....	641 31	.....	641 31
16 66	524 58	.....	541 24	Extra Clerks	.....	524 58	16 66	541 24
.....	1,053 23	.....	1,053 23	Telegraph companies	.....	1,053 23	.....	1,053 23
.....	996 61	.....	996 61	Stationery Office	.....	996 61	.....	996 61
.....	1,091 96	.....	1,091 96	Queen's Printer	.....	1,091 96	.....	1,091 96
401 35	2,157 32	.....	2,558 67	Sundry persons	.....	2,558 67	.....	2,558 67
.....	186 06	.....	186 06	Postage	.....	186 06	.....	186 06
418 01	48,429 07	684 50	49,531 58	Totals	42,462 50	7,052 42	16 66	49,531 58

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND LAW STAMPS.

DR. No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Revenue accrued. CR.

—	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Law Stamps, Supreme Court.	Total.	—	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Law Stamps, Supreme Court.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To amount of Stamps destroyed or returned by Distributors.....	1 70	6 00	.....	7 70	By amount of Stamps in hands of Distributors on 1st July 1884.....	37,698 86	22,816 00	143 35	60,658 21
To Commission allowed	.....	.....	116 98	116 98	By Stamps issued by the Inland Revenue Department during the year.....	27,047 35	6,247 80	2,246 00	35,541 15
To amount of Stamps remaining in hands of Distributors, 30th June 1885.....	33,107 95	22,767 65	48 85	55,924 45					
To balance, being the revenue accrued during 1884-85.....	31,636 56	6,290 15	2,223 52	40,150 23					
Totals.	64,746 21	29,063 80	2,389 35	96,199 36	Totals.....	60,746 21	29,063 80	2,389 35	96,199 36

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October 1885.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1884-85.

DR. No. 19 (A)—INSPECTORS in account with Revenue. CR.

BALANCES, 1ST JULY, 1884.		Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Seizures and Penalties.	Total.	DIVISIONS.	Stamps returned or destroyed	Deposited to credit of Receiver General.	BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1885.		Total.
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.							Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,421 70	26 90	330 00	115 00	2,893 60	Belleville		1,194 78	1,638 95	59 87	2,893 60
3,397 99	1,419 65	4,495 00	30 00	9,342 64	Hamilton		5,799 78	2,150 51	1,392 35	9,342 64
1,412 06	114 98	1,262 50		2,789 54	Kingston	0 20	1,517 24	1,220 84	51 26	2,789 54
431 58	166 72	2,536 00		3,134 30	London		2,061 32	793 16	279 82	3,134 30
2,088 31				2,088 31	Orillia		1,013 66	909 65	165 00	2,088 31
1,461 08	156 78	1,575 00	5 00	3,197 86	Ottawa	1 50	1,961 32	1,210 66	24 38	3,197 86
2,773 78	127 34	2,639 35		5,540 47	Toronto		2,333 36	2,944 81	262 30	5,540 47
1,361 12		3,243 00	15 00	4,619 12	Windsor		2,645 85	1,973 27		4,619 12
15,347 62	2,012 37	16,080 85	165 00	33,605 84	*Ontario*	1 70	18,527 31	12,841 85	2,234 98	33,605 84
7,243 64	712 05	3,150 00	15 00	11,120 69	Montreal		6,101 06	4,123 71	895 92	11,120 69
2,745 67		1,896 00	135 00	4,776 67	Quebec		1,554 12	3,222 55		4,776 67
1,358 82	46 15	677 00		2,081 97	Sherbrooke		530 99	1,389 48	161 50	2,081 97
2,553 29	147 85	1,360 00		4,061 14	Three Rivers		1,081 65	2,970 81	8 68	4,061 14
13,901 42	906 05	7,083 00	150 00	22,040 47	*Quebec*		9,267 82	11,706 55	1,066 10	22,040 47
1,243 90	22 40			1,266 30	Fredericton		168 45	1,083 16	14 69	1,266 30
876 59		226 00		1,102 59	King's		462 64	637 60	2 35	1,102 59
677 75	19 92	901 00		1,598 67	St John		729 88	868 79		1,598 67
2,798 24	42 32	1,127 00		3,967 56	*New Brunswick*		1,360 97	2,589 55	17 04	3,967 56
650 81		100 00	4 00	754 81	Cape Breton		181 19	573 62		754 81
888 52	12 35	416 00	25 00	1,341 87	Halifax		309 34	981 50	51 03	1,341 87

865 46	.....	.....	.....	865 46	.....Pictou	.....	268 45	597 01	.....	865 46
194 43	.....	530 00	5 00	729 43	.....Yarmouth	.....	263 04	466 39	.....	729 43
2,599 22	12 35	1,046 00	34 00	3,691 57	.....*Nova Scotia*	.....	1,922 02	2,618 52	51 03	3,691 57
318 76	.....	183 00	.....	501 76	.....*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*	.....	324 86	176 90	.....	501 76
1,844 18	17 89	270 00	5 00	2,137 07	.....*Winnipeg, Manitoba*	.....	606 65	1,399 47	130 95	2,137 07
.....	.....	583 00	.....	583 00	.....*Alberta, N.W.T.*	.....	21 23	561 77	.....	583 00
889 42	.....	674 50	.....	1,563 92	.....*Victoria, B.C.*	.....	350 33	1,213 34	0 25	1,563 92
37,698 26	2,990 98	27,047 35	354 00	68,091 19	.....Grand Totals	1 70	31,481 19	33,107 95	3,500 35	68,091 19

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1884-85.

No. 19 (B).—Deputy Inspectors of the Old Divisions in account with Revenue.

DR. CR.

Balances, 1st July, 1884. — Cash on hand.	Total.	Divisions.	Balances, 30th June, 1885. — Cash on hand.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
87 10	87 10	Essex	87 10	87 10
87 10	87 10	*Ontario*	87 10	87 10
5 62	5 62	Hull	5 62	5 62
5 62	5 62	*Quebec*	5 62	5 62
92 72	92 72	Totals	92 72	92 72

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

GAS INSPECTION AND LAW STAMPS, 1884-85.

DR. No. 20.—STAMP Distributors in account with Inland Revenue Department. CR.

BALANCES, 1ST JULY, 1884.		Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Total.	DISTRICTS.	Stamps returned or destroyed.	Commission allowed to Distributors of Law Stamps.	Deposited to credit of Receiver-General.	BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1885.		Total.
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.							Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
450 50	....	50 00	500 50	.....Belleville	....	....	83 75	416 75	....	500 50
465 00	....	....	465 00	.....Cobourg	....	....	24 00	441 00	....	465 00
2,097 00	30 50	187 50	2,315 00	..... Hamilton	....	....	485 75	1,788 50	40 75	2,315 00
1,065 25	....	100 00	1,165 25	.....Kingston.....	6 00	....	161 75	997 50	....	1,165 25
658 25	36 25	362 50	1,057 00	.....London.....	....	....	569 00	422 50	65 50	1,057 00
655 25	....	....	655 25	.....Ottawa	....	....	165 75	489 50	....	655 25
138 25	....	....	138 25	.....Peterboro'..	....	....	24 00	114 25	....	138 25
473 00	....	....	473 00	.....Port Hope.....	....	....	24 00	449 00	....	473 00
2,589 25	49 50	1,381 80	4,020 55	.....Toronto.....	....	....	1,306 40	2,580 65	133 50	4,020 55
8,591 75	116 25	2,081 80	10,789 80	..... *Ontario*	6 00	....	2,844 40	7,699 65	239 75	10,789 80
4,699 00	....	1,000 00	5,699 00	.....Montreal.....	....	....	1,859 50	3,839 50	....	5,699 00
1,294 50	15 00	250 00	1,559 50	.....Quebec	....	....	256 75	1,302 75	....	1,559 50
380 50	....	....	380 50	.....Three Rivers.....	....	....	38 50	342 00	....	380 50
6,374 00	15 00	1,250 00	7,639 00	..... *Quebec*.....	....	....	2,154 75	5,484 25	....	7,639 00
972 25	....	....	972 25	....Chatham.....	....	....	13 50	958 75	....	972 25
1,128 00	7 00	125 00	1,260 00	.....Fredericton	....	....	97 75	1,158 00	4 25	1,260 00
2,066 50	4 00	100 00	2,170 50	.....St. John.....	....	....	220 00	1,938 00	12 50	2,170 50
4,166 75	11 00	225 00	4,402 75	..... *New Brunswick*	....	....	331 25	4,054 75	16 75	4,402 75

GAS INSPECTION AND LAW STAMPS—*Concluded.*

DR. No. 20.—STAMP Distributors in account with Inland Revenue Department—*Concluded.* CR

BALANCES, 1ST JULY, 1884.		Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Total.	DISTRICTS.	Stamps returned or destroyed.	Commission allowed to Distributors of Law Stamps.	Deposited to credit of Receiver General.	BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1885.		Total.
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.							Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,442 50	35 50	249 50	2,727 50	Halifax			346 25	2,291 75	89 50	2,727 50
468 25			468 25	Pictou				468 25		468 25
2,910 75	35 50	249 50	3,195 75	*Nova Scotia*			346 25	2,760 00	89 50	3,195 75
772 75		175 00	947 75	*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*			73 00	874 75		947 75
		1,191 50	1,191 50	*Winnipeg, Man.*			115 25	1,064 25	12 00	1,191 50
		1,075 00	1,075 00	*Victoria, B.C*			245 00	830 00		1,075 00
22,816 00	177 75	6,247 80	29,241 55	Grand Total, Gas Stamps	6 00		6,109 90	22,767 65	358 00	29,241 55
143 35		2,246 00	2,389 35	Law Stamps		116 98	1,969 03	48 85	254 49	2,389 35

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 21 (A)—INSPECTION Divisions in account with Expenditure.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR. CR.

Balances due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.	Divisions.	Refunds	Expenditure authorized by the Department.						Amounts due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
						Salaries.	Seizures Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
....	2,772 09	32 68	2,804 77	...Belleville	.....	1,863 83	131 30	....	50 00	559 34	200 30	.....	2,804 77
50 00	5,129 07	80 72	5,259 79	...Hamilton.....	50 00	4,400 00	1 00	....	146 68	422 27	239 84	.....	5,259 79
.....	2,685 78	32 60	2,718 38	...Kingston	.....	2,000 00	.....	....	50 00	529 59	138 79	.....	2,718 38
60 00	3,341 70	44 28	3,445 98	...London	2 00	2,400 00	....	....	.....	834 65	209 33	.....	3,445 98
.....	2,360 76	33 92	2,394 68	...Orillia	.....	1,700 00	....	....	120 00	518 57	45 11	11 00	2,394 68
.....	3,826 51	42 85	3,869 36	...Ottawa.....	....	2,698 43	....	....	225 00	761 35	184 58	.....	3,869 36
25 00	3,401 28	59 96	3,486 24	...Toronto	25 00	3,000 00	....	....	....	433 50	27 74	.....	3,486 24
.....	3,375 38	31 96	3,407 34	...Windsor	....	1,600 00	0 25	....	.....	1,583 39	223 70	.....	3,407 34
....	91 75	....	91 75	...District Inspector	....	....	....	....	....	91 75	....	....	91 75
135 00	26,984 32	358 97	27,478 29	.....*Ontario*	77 00	19,662 26	132 55	....	591 68	5,734 41	1,269 39	11 00	27,478 29
....	5,520 27	87 44	5,607 71	...Montreal	....	4,741 65	1 35	... .	....	547 41	317 30	.....	5,607 71
....	5,444 43	60 00	5,504 43	...Quebec	....	4,487 72	....	....	42 00	823 40	151 31	....	5,504 43
....	2,565 46	35 40	2,600 86	...Sherbrooke	....	2,049 96	....	....	150 00	357 15	43 75	.....	2,600 86
....	2,434 42	30 90	2,465 32	...Three Rivers	....	1,916 63	....	....	20 00	467 25	61 44	....	2,465 32
....	15,964 58	213 74	16,178 32	.....*Quebec*	....	13,195 96	1 35	....	212 00	2,195 21	573 80	....	16,178 32
....	1,505 03	28 04	1,533 07	...Fredericton.....	....	1,400 00	....	....	....	79 68	53 39	....	1,533 07
....	1,570 97	22 36	1,593 33	...King's.....	....	1,300 00	....	....	....	276 10	17 23	....	1,593 33
....	1,860 89	36 00	1,896 89	...St. John	....	1,800 00	....	....	....	74 06	22 83	....	1,896 89
....	21 19	....	21 19	...District Inspector	....	....	....	....	....	21 19	....	....	21 19
....	4,958 08	86 40	5,044 48	.....*New Brunswick* ...	....	4,500 00	....	....	....	451 03	93 45	....	5,044 48

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1884-85—*Concluded.*

No. 21 (A)—INSPECTION Divisions in account with Expenditure—*Concluded.*

DR. (*For Details, see Appendix B.*) CR.

Balances due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.	DIVISIONS.	Refunds	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Amounts due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
						Salaries.	Seizures Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	1,140 08	16 04	1,156 12	...Cape Breton.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....	47 50	198 15	110 47	.....	1,156 12
.....	1,474 12	24 00	1,498 12	...Halifax	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	225 00	15 78	57 34	.....	1,498 12
.....	951 28	16 04	967 32	...Pictou	.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....	121 21	46 11	.....	967 32
.....	1,079 78	16 04	1,095 82	...Yarmouth..	.....	800 00	.....	.....	50 00	207 96	37 86	.....	1,095 82
.....	7 15	.....	7 15	...District Inspector.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 15	.....	.....	7 15
.....	4,652 41	72 12	4,724 53	.....*Nova Scotia*.....	.....	3,600 00	.....	.....	322 50	550 25	251 78	.....	4,724 53
.....	1,256 19	19 96	1,276 15	.....*Charlot'own, P.E.I*	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	56 44	157 40	62 31	.....	1,276 15
.....	2,798 07	37 35	2,835 42	.....*Winnipeg, Man*....	.....	2,254 56	.....	100 00	128 00	230 40	122 46	.....	2,835 42
.....	1,376 28	18 59	1,394 87	.....*Victoria, B.C*.....	.....	933 29	.....	.....	180 00	152 32	129 26	.....	1,394 87
300 00	938 46	16 04	1,254 50	.....*Alberta, N.W.T*...	.....	800 00	.....	.....	108 00	279 85	66 65	.....	1,254 50
250 00	5,030 05	52 00	5,332 05	...General Contingencies	5 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	.....	867 05	1,860 00	.....	5,332 05
.....	426 50	.....	426 50	...Queen's Printer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 50	.....	426 50
.....	116 60	.....	116 60	...Stationery Office.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 60	.....	116 60
685 00	64,501 54	875 17	66,061 71	.....Grand Totals	82 00	48,546 07	133 90	100 00	1,598 62	10,617 92	4,972 20	11 00	66,061 71

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1884-85.

No. 21 (B)—INSPECTION Divisions in Account with Expenditure

DR. (Old Divisions.) CR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1884.	Total.	DIVISIONS.	Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
39 56	39 56	Essex	39 56	39 56
33 53	33 53	Waterloo	33 53	33 53
73 09	73 09	*Ontario*	73 09	73 09
0 33	0 33	Drummond	0 33	0 33
41 45	41 45	Laval	41 45	41 45
26 88	26 88	Montmorency	26 88	26 88
27 51	27 51	Richelieu	27 51	27 51
96 17	96 17	*Quebec*	96 17	96 17
24 00	24 00	Lunenburg, Nova Scotia	24 00	24 00
193 26	193 26	Grand Totals	193 26	193 26

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

GAS INSPECTION, 1884-85.

No. 22.—INSPECTION Districts in Account with Expenditure.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR. CR.

Balances due by Sundry Persons, 1st July, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.	DISTRICTS.	Refunds.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					Amounts due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
						Salaries.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	252 25	3 00	255 25	...Belleville	.....	150 00	.....	50 00	.....	55 25	.....	255 25
.....	204 02	2 48	206 50	...Cobourg	.....	125 00	.....	60 00	16 50	5 00	.....	206 50
.....	1,149 18	14 98	1,164 16	...Hamilton	.....	925 00	.....	110 00	51 35	77 81	.....	1,164 16
.....	693 05	7 96	701 01	...Kingston	.....	400 00	.....	125 50	115 26	60 25	.....	701 01
.....	173 04	1 96	175 01	...Lindsay	.....	100 00	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	175 00
.....	1,301 65	18 91	1,320 56	...London	.....	949 96	.....	154 35	204 20	12 05	.....	1,320 56
.....	932 16	13 96	946 12	...Ottawa	.....	700 00	.....	125 00	.....	121 12	.....	946 12
.....	184 13	3 00	187 13	...Peterborough	.....	150 00	.....	18 33	8 80	10 00	.....	187 13
.....	228 87	2 48	231 35	...Port Hope	.....	125 00	.....	75 00	16 85	14 50	.....	231 35
.....	1,187 75	24 00	1,211 75	...Toronto	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	11 75	.....	1,211 75
.....	30 00	.....	30 00	...District Inspectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	30 00
.....	6,336 10	92 73	6,428 83	.....*Ontario*	.....	4,824 96	.....	793 18	442 96	367 73	.....	6,428 83
200 00	1,907 62	28 04	2,135 66	...Montreal	.....	1,400 00	730 00	.....	.....	5 66	.....	2,135 66
6 63	1,737 12	19 96	1,763 71	...Quebec	6 63	1,150 00	231 17	42 00	62 75	271 16	.....	1,763 71
.....	206 27	2 48	208 75	...Three Rivers	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	8 75	.....	208 75
206 63	3,851 01	50 48	4,103 12	.....*Quebec*	6 63	2,750 00	961 17	42 00	62 75	285 57	.....	4,108 12
.....	217 00	3 00	220 00	...Chatham	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	70 00	.....	220 00
.....	81 66	.....	81 66	...Fredericton	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 78	37 88	.....	81 66
.....	264 41	3 00	267 41	...Moncton	.....	150 00	.....	30 00	48 41	38 96	.....	267 41
.....	1,160 80	.....	1,160 80	...St. John	.....	999 96	.....	.....	123 34	37 50	.....	1,160 80
.....	12 48	.....	12 48	...District Inspector	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 48	.....	.....	12 48
.....	1,736 35	6 00	1,742 35	.....*New Brunswick*	.....	1,299 96	.....	30 00	228 05	184 34	.....	1,742 35

..... 12 88	1,959 74 11 36	25 96	1,985 70 24 24	...Halifax ....Pictou	....	1,300 00	....	296 63	321 73 11 36	67 34	..... 12 88	1,985 70 24 24
12 88	1,971 10	25 96	2,009 94	....*Nova Scotia*	.. ..	1,300 00	....	296 63	333 09	67 34	12 88	2,009 94
....	321 84	2 48	324 32	.....*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*.....	.....	200 00	....	56 44	22 00	45 88	....	324 32
....	391 63	4 04	395 67	.....*Winnipeg, Man*.....	.....	220 00	.....	108 00	....	67 67	....	395 67
....	362 38	3 63	366 01	... .*Victoria, B.C.*.....	.....	183 26	....	180 00	....	2 75	....	366 01
1,250 00	4,233 16 185 59 70 09	12 00	5,495 16 185 59 70 09	...General Expenses ....Queen's Printer ....Stationery Office.....	....	600 00	....	....	....	4,695 16 185 59 70 09	200 60	5,495 16 185 59 70 09
1,469 51	19,459 25	197 32	21,126 08	.....Grand Totals.....	6 63	11,378 18	961 17	1,506 25	1,088 85	5,972 12	212 88	21,126 08

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 23.—STATEMENT showing the Amount voted and the Expenditure Authorized for each Service, for 1884-85.

Expenditure made by the Department.	Over-Expended.	Under-Expended.	Service.	Vote.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
7,000 00	.....	.....	.....Minister's Salary.....	7,000 00
35,462 50	.....	50 00	.....Departmental Salaries.....	35,512 50
6,651 07	.....	1,348 93	..... do Contingencies	8,000 00
227,678 82	318 82	.....	.....Excise Salaries.....	227,360 00
69,920 37	.....	3,579 63	..... do Contingencies	73,500 00
1,625 20	.....	374 80	.....Duty Pay to Officers in large Distilleries and Factories.....	2,000 00
4,393 43	893 43	.....	.....Commission to Customs Officers	3,500 00
4,351 69	.....	648 31	.....Preventive Service.....	5,000 00
330 50	.....	169 50	.....Commission on Sale of Stamps for Canada Twist Tobacco.....	500 00
50,595 98	.....	21,204 02	.....Culling Timber.....	71,800 00
65,376 71	1,626 71	.....	.....Inspection of Weights and Measures.	63,750 00
859 63	.....	2,140 37	.....Inspection of Staples	3,000 00
14,948 08	.....	51 92	.....Adulteration of Food.....	15,000 00
1,081 26	.....	3,918 74	.....Minor Revenues.....	5,000 00
36,380 29	.....	639 71	.....Canal Salaries and Contingencies .	37,020 00
20,344 93	.....	990 07	.....Slides and Booms Expenditure.....	21,335 00
19,656 57	1,706 57	.....	.....Inspection of Gas	17,950 00
2,327 65	.....	4,528 90	.....*Liquor License Act	6,856 55
.....	.....	60,000 00	.....* do do	60,000 00
568,984 68	4,545 53	39,044 90	.....Total.....	603,484 05

* These balances have been brought forward by O. C., under authority of 41 Vic., chap 7, sec. 36.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 24.—STATEMENT showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Wood Naphtha, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Receipts		10,044 67
Expenditure	11,950 15	
Balance to debit—stock on hand		1,905 48
Total	11,950 15	11,950 15

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICS.

APPENDIX A—SPIRITS.

No. 1.—RETURN of Manufactures

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	Grain used for Distillation.	Molasses used for Distillation.	Licenses.	
			No.	Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.		$
Belleville	1,309,664		1	250
Guelph	3,250,800		1	250
Perth	233,130		2	500
Prescott	7,203,314		1	250
Toronto	28,835,700		1	250
Windsor	22,709,800		1	250
Montreal	300	3,826	1	½ year 125
Totals	63,542,708	3,826	8	1,875
Rectifier's License, Brantford			1	250
do do Toronto			1	250
Total			10	2,375

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Proof Spirits manufactured at $1.00 and $1.02 per gallon.		Duty collected Ex-Manufactory.		Duty accruing on Spirits Warehoused.		Total Duty collected Ex-Manufactory including License Fees.
Gallons.	$ cts.	Gallons.	$ cts.	Gallons.	$ cts.	$ cts.
69,825·73	69,825 73	5,372·07	5,372 07	64,453·66	64,453 66	5,622 07
176,026·14	176,026 14	20,878·30	20,878 30	155,147·84	155,147 84	21,128 30
11,038·51	11,259 25	3,169·71	3,233 09	7,868·80	8,026 16	3,733 09
406,950·04	406,950 04	52,605·04	52,605 04	354,345·00	354,345 00	52,855 04
1,600,802·88	1,600,802 88	210,982·91	210,982 91	1,389,819·97	1,389,819 97	211,232 91
1,314,627·06	1,314,627 06	93,640·19	93,640 19	1,220,986·87	1,220,986 87	93,890 19
61·81	61 81	61·81	61 81	.....	.....	186 81
3,579,332·17	3,579,552 91	386,710·03	386,773 41	3,192,622·14	3,192,779 50	388,648 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389,148 41

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—SPIRITS.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Spirits manufactured

PROVINCES.	GRAIN, &c., USED FOR DISTILLATION.						Total Grain, &c., used for Distillation.
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Molasses.	
1884.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	3,477,458	56,176,681	13,945,854	52,941	1,398,878	.....	75,051,812
Quebec	10,826	16,000	16,612	.....	200	620,390	43,638
Totals	3,488,284	56,192,681	13,962,466	52,941	1,399,078	620,390	75,095,450
1885.							
Ontario	3,057,549	48,780,128	10,176,666	1,191,837	336,228	.....	63,542,408
Quebec	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	3,826	300
Totals	3,057,549	48,780,428	10,176,666	1,191,837	336,228	3,826	63,542,708

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

during the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Licenses.		Proof Spirits Manufactured at $1.00 and $1.02 per Gall.		Duty Collected on Spirits Ex-Manufactory.		Duty accruing on Spirits Warehoused.		Total Duty Collected Ex-Manufactory including License Fees.
No.	Fees.							
	$	Gallons.	$ cts.	Gallons.	$ cts.	Gallons.	$ cts.	$ cts.
8	2,000	4,184,526·00	4,184,617 06	606,304·40	606,333 36	3,578,221·60	3,578,283 70	608,333 36
1	250	23,049·84	23,049 84	1,224·58	1,224 58	21,825·26	21,825 26	1,474 58
9	2,250	4,207,575·84	4,207,666 90	607,528·98	607,557 94	3,600,046·86	3,600,108 96	609,807 94
9	2,250	3,579,270·36	3,579,491 10	386,648·22	386,711 60	3,192,622·14	3,192,779 59	388,961 60
1	125	61 81	61 81	61·81	61 81	.....	.....	186 81
10	2,375	3,579,332·17	3,579,552 91	386,710·03	386,773 41	3,192,622·14	3,192,779 50	389,148 41

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—SPIRITS.

DR. No. 3.—SPIRIT WAREHOUSE RETURN

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Re-Warehoused and Imported.	Received from other Divisions.	Totals.	REVENUE DIVISIONS.
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
4,381·17			17,373·82	21,754·99	...Algoma
39,730·70	64,453·66		35,037·72	139,222·08	...Belleville
1,938·60			27,417·13	29,355·73	...Brantford
2,377·82		2·15	9,305·79	11,685·76	...Cobourg
2,143·01			9,101·02	11,244·03	...Cornwall
54,441·49	155,147·84		55,295·49	264,884·82	...Guelph
11,942·96			141,028·11	152,971·07	...Hamilton
8,240·47			82,788·59	91,029·06	...Kingston
11,073·61			106,011·61	117,085·22	...London
9,972·88			122,856·72	132,829·60	...Ottawa
1,980·01			7,244·70	9,224·71	...Owen Sound
17,480·42	7,868·80		29,298·64	54,647·86	...Perth
2,146·28			27,802·44	29,948·72	...Peterborough
171,078·26	354,345·00	11,372·26	75,877·92	612,673·44	...Prescott
3,953·22			19,009·88	22,963·10	...St. Catharines
5,189·53			36,551·80	41,741·33	...Stratford
943,734·18	1,389,819·97		103,436·26	2,436,990·41	...Toronto
668,479·27	1,220,986·87			1,889,466·14	...Windsor
1,819·72			9,294·41	11,114·13	...Iberville
2,032·94			14,078·30	16,111·24	...Joliette
117,490·42			946,176·53	1,063,576·95	...Montreal
27,904·85			328,455·88	356,360·73	...Quebec
1,928·16			51,841·86	53,770·02	...Sherbrooke
1,840·43			14,057·74	15,898·17	...Sorel
4,510·74			36,703·01	41,213·75	...St. Hyacinthe
4,767·23			35,299·02	40,066·25	...Three Rivers
20,348·02			118,669·52	139,017·54	...St. John, N.B.
15,431·06		197·37	71,944·67	87,573·10	...Halifax, N.S.
1,634·33			2,166·44	3,800·77	...Charlottetown, P.E.I.
20,169·38			88,495·26	108,664·64	...Winnipeg, Man
12,350·57		2,676·79	27,831·41	42,858·77	...Victoria, B.C.
8,612·54				8,612·54	...Suspense
2,201,034·27	3,192,622·14	14,248·57	2,650,451·69	8,058,356·67	...Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1885. CR.

Entered for Consumption at $1.00 and $1.02 per Gall.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Written off by authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Gallons.	$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
18,914·40	18,914 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,840·59	21,754·99
102,033·69	102,033 69	21,394·16	.....	.....	.....	15,794·23	139,222·08
26,102·37	26,102 37	.....	.....	850·38	.....	2,402·98	29,355·73
11,685·76	11,685 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,685·76
11,120·11	11,120 11	123 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,244·03
91,305·38	91,305 38	139,627·50	92·01	.....	.....	33,859·93	264,884 82
88,825·38	88,825 38	313·65	.....	57,204·17	.....	6,627 87	152,971·07
78,894·97	78,894 97	122·80	.....	8,649·49	.....	3,361·80	91,029·06
113,450·87	113,450 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,634·35	117,085·22
131,566·40	131,566 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263·20	132,829·60
9,224·71	9,224 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,224·71
38,952·78	39,115 89	.....	37·36	.....	.....	15,657·72	54,647·86
29,314·14	29,314 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	634·58	29,948·72
49,702·59	49,702 59	462,417·05	250·59	11,372·26	.....	88,930·95	612,673·44
20,286·28	20,286 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,676·82	22,963·10
41,398·90	41,398 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	342·43	41,741·33
854,894·39	854,894 39	1,045,970·59	5,895·92	74,646·13	.....	455,583·38	2,436,990·41
530,378·82	530,378 82	934,280·77	1,370·64	.....	.....	423,435·91	1,889,466·14
10,658·98	10,658 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	455·15	11,114·13
11,745·70	11,745 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,365·54	16,111·24
836,584·49	836,584 49	44,548 69	185·28	80,441·43	.....	101,817·06	1,063,576·95
305,770·29	305,770 29	1,239 62	.....	31,640·31	134·42	17,576·09	356,360·73
51,082·87	51,082 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,687·15	53,770·02
15,309·11	15,309 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	589 06	15,898·17
40,126·30	40,126 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,087·45	41,213·75
35,433·72	35,433 72	.....	.....	.....	2,176·17	2,456·36	40,066·25
123,525·59	123,525 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,491·95	139 017·54
74,602·84	74,602 84	412·94	2,490·46	.....	259 06	9,807·80	87,573·10
3,115·95	3,115 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	684·82	3,800·77
98,874·22	98,874 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,790·42	108,664·64
33,130·08	33,130 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,738·69	42,858·77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612·54	8,612·54
3,888,012·08	3,888,175 20	2,650,451·69	10,322·26	264,804·17	2,569·65	1,242,196·82	8,058,356·67
& 11,393·83	3,702 98	American Spirits, at 32½ cts. duty.					

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—SPIRITS.

DR. No. 4—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse

Spirits remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Spirits placed in Warehouse.	Spirits Re-Warehoused and Imported.	Spirits received from other Divisions.	Totals.	PROVINCES.
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	1884.
1,623,908·98	3,578,221·60	534·96	881,080·33	6,083,745·87	Ontario
157,482·76	21,825·26	60·75	1,504,163·30	1,683,532·07	Quebec
17,426·21			148,967·79	166,394·00	New Brunswick
15,943·54		62·02	77,539·72	93,545·28	Nova Scotia
562·38			4,368·10	4,930·48	Prince Edward Island
14,324·76			109,208·71	123,533·47	Manitoba
11,474·42		3,124·25	24,243·56	38,842·23	British Columbia
1,841,123·05	3,600,046·86	3,781·98	2,749,571·51	8,194,523·40	Totals
					1885.
1,968,896·42	3,192,622·14	11,374·41	905,437·64	6,078,330·61	Ontario
162,204·49			1,435,906·75	1,598,111·24	Quebec
20,348·02			118,669 52	139,017·54	New Brunswick
15,431·06		197·37	71,944·67	87,573·10	Nova Scotia
1,634·33			2,166·44	3,800·77	Prince Edward Island
20,169·38			88,495·26	108,664·64	Manitoba
12,350·57		2,676·79	27,831·41	42,858·77	British Columbia
2,201,034·27	3,192,622·14	14,248 57	2,650,451·69	8,058,356·67	Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885. CR.

Spirits entered for Consumption at $1 and $1.02 per gallon.		Spirits removed to other Divisions.	Spirits Exported.	Spirits used in Bonded Factories.	Spirits written off by authority.	Spirits remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Gallons.	$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1,285,835·11	1,286,031 48	2,703,387·51	6,109·38	118,522·70	994·75	1,968,896·42	6 083,745·87
1,360,472·96	1,360,472 96	45,989·73	95·07	114,330·12	439·70	162,204·49	1,683,532·07
145,940·52	145,940 52	.....	.....	105·46	.....	20,348·02	166,394·00
75,188·65	75,188 65	130·04	2,741·37	.....	54 16	15,431 06	93,545·28
3,296·15	3,296 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634·33	4,930·48
103,299·86	103,299 86	64·23	.....	.....	.....	20,169 38	123,533·47
26,458·71	26,458 71	.....	32·95	.....	.....	12,350 57	38,842·23
3,000,491·96	3,000,688 33	2,749,571·51	8,978·77	232,958·28	1,488·61	2,201,034·27	8,194,523·40
2,248,051·94	2,248,215 05	2,604,250·44	7,646 52	152,722·43	.....	1,065,659·28	6,078,330·61
1,306,711·46	1,366,711 46	45,788·31	185·28	112,081·74	2,310 59	131,033·86	1,598,111·24
123,525·59	123,525 59	412·94	.....	.....	.....	15,491·95	139,017 54
74,602·84	74,602 84	.....	2,490·46	.....	259·06	9,807·80	87,573·10
3,115·95	3,115 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	684·82	3,800·77
98,874·22	98,874 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,790·42	108,664 64
33,130·08	33,130 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,728·69	42,858 77
3,888,012·08	3,888,175 20	2,650,451·69	10,322·26	264,804·17	2,569·65	1,242,196·82	8,058,356 67
and 11,393·83	3,702 98	American spirits, paid duty at Prescott.					

	1884.	1885.
Total duty collected Ex-Manufactory and Ex Warehouse..	$3,608,246 27	$4,278,651 59
Collected on Licenses.....	2,250 00	2,375 00
	$3,610,496 27	$4,281,026 59

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MALT.

No. 5.—RETURN of Malt Manufactured for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	No. of Maltsters.	License Fees.	Grain placed in Steep.	Malt Manufactured at 1 cent per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Warehoused.	Total duty Collected Ex-manufactory and on Licenses.
		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts.
Belleville	2	100	209,601	161,923	50,373	111,550	603 73
Brantford	2	100	370,812	288,045	.....	288,045	100 00
Cobourg	3	200	637,148	494,960	105,699	389,261	1,256 99
Guelph	10	650	4,851,595	3,785,671	274,080	3,511,591	3,390 80
Hamilton	3	450	4,001,368	3,343,600	.....	3,343,600	450 00
Kingston	4	250	1,040,530	813,790	.....	813,790	250 00
London	4	500	3,734,685	2,908,912	48,393	2,860,519	983 93
Ottawa	1	50	344,641	267,214	.....	267,214	50 00
Owen Sound	2	100	271,853	214,051	.....	214,051	100 00
Perth	3	150	360,809	286,699	26,111	260,588	411 11
Peterborough	2	100	598,914	469,857	.....	469,857	100 00
Prescott	4	350	2,768,758	2,128,920	400,237	1,728,683	4,352 37
St. Catharines	4	175	1,209,903	949,776	395,369	554,407	4,128 69
Stratford	7	500	3,332,234	2,621,683	38,065	2,583,618	880 65
Toronto	14	1,775	22,201,932	17,275,907	1,730,867	15,545,040	19,083 67
Windsor	1	200	4,373,920	3,549,734	8,132	3,541,602	281 32
Totals	66	5,650	50,308,703	39,560,742	3,077,326	36,483,416	36,423 26

Montreal	*8*	*850*	*9,550,631*	*7,335,147*	*1,310,620*	*6,024,527*	*13,956 20*
Quebec	1	100	567,572	430,428		430,428	100 00
Sherbrooke	1	50	464,902	374,688		374,688	50 00
St. Hyacinthe	1	50	25,800	19,675	19,675		246 75
Terrebonne	1	50	220,363	173,373		173,373	50 00
Totals	12	1,100	10,829,268	8,333,311	1,330,295	7,003,016	14,402 95
Halifax, N.S.	2	100	576,248	443,201	430,455	12,746	4,404 55
Winnipeg, Man	4	200	1,015,414	794,056	226,602	567,454	2,466 02
Victoria, B.C.	2	75	120,007	93,903	93,903		1,014 03
Totals	86	7,125	62,849,640	49,225,213	5,158,581	44,066,632	58,710 81

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MALT.

No. 6.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Manufactured for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

PROVINCES.	Number of Maltsters.	License Fees.	Grain placed in Steep.	Malt Manufactured at 1 cent per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Warehoused.	Total Duty Collected Ex-manufactory, and on Licenses.
1884.		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts.
Ontario	73	6,250	58,304,910	45,166,149	4,109,220	41,056,929	47,342 20
Quebec	13	1,125	10,632,305	8,137,672	1,270,189	6,867,483	13,826 89
Nova Scotia	2	100	798,477	612,866	487,897	124,969	4,978 97
Prince Edward Island	1	50	168,810	128,669	.....	128,669	50 00
Manitoba	4	200	1,154,669	900,337	363,640	536,697	3,836 40
Totals	93	7,725	71,059,171	54,945,693	6,230,946	48,714,747	70,034 46
LESS—For 1884-85	1						
	92						
1885.							
Ontario	66	5,650	50,398,703	39,560,742	3,077,326	36,483,416	36,423 26
Quebec	12	1,100	10,829,268	8,333,311	1,330,295	7,003,016	14,402 95
Nova Scotia	2	100	576,248	443,201	430,455	12,746	4,404 55

Manitoba	4	200	1,015,414	794,056	226,602	567,454	2,466 02
British Columbia	2	75	120,007	93,903	93,903	....	1,014 03
Totals	86	7,125	62,849,640	49,225,213	5,158,581	44,066,632	58,710 81

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MALT.

DR. No. 7.—MALT WAREHOUSE RETURN.

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Total.	REVENUE DIVISIONS.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
.....	.....	.....	46,800	.....	46,800	...Algoma.....
191,749	111,550	.....	52,034	.....	355,333	...Belleville .....
146,065	288,045	1,422	.....	.....	435,532	...Brantford .....
336,431	389,261	.....	.....	.....	725,692	...Cobourg .....
2,232,580	3,511,591	79,732	.....	1,700	5,825,603	...Guelph .....
1,852,391	3,343,600	93,255	.....	.....	5,289,246	...Hamilton .....
262.571	813,790	1,477	.....	.....	1,077,838	...Kingston .....
1,885,826	2,860,519	46,250	81,000	8,075	4,881,670	...London .....
87,293	267,214	.....	.....	.....	354,507	...Ottawa .....
34,888	214,051	.....	.....	.....	248,939	...Owen Sound .....
37,563	260,588	369	.....	.....	298,520	...Perth .....
94,488	469,857	2,618	46,620	.....	613,583	...Peterborough. .....
724,686	1,728,683	975	36,000	.....	2,490,344	...Prescott .....
337,989	554,407	2,333	.....	.....	894,729	...St. Catharines .....
3,859,675	2,583,618	26,210	.....	1,700	6,471,203	...Stratford.....
8,605,483	15,545,040	33,012	61,714	1,800	24,247,049	...Toronto.....
1,672,406	3,541,602	5,096	.....	.....	5,219,104	...Windsor .....
2,431,342	6,024,527	.....	37,692	1,360	8,494,921	...Montreal .....
114,712	430,428	.....	.....	.....	545,140	...Quebec .....
89,608	374,688	.....	148,528	.....	612,824	...Sherbrooke.....
7,562	173,373	.....	.....	.....	180 935	...Terrebonne. .....
164,733	.....	.....	667,835	.....	832,568	...St. John, N.B.....
58,169	12,746	.....	425,346	10,545	506,806	...Halifax, N.S .....
78,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,957	...Charlottetown, P.E.I...
107,377	567,454	.....	.....	.....	674,831	...Winnipeg, Man.....
6,175	.....	.....	.....	799,824	805,999	...Victoria, B.C. .....
25,420,719	44,066,632	292,749	1,603,569	825,004	72,208,673	.....Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the year ended 30th June, 1885. CR.

Entered for Consumption at 1 cent per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free, and written off by authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total.
Lbs.	$ cts	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
38,600	386 00	.....	.....	.....	8,200	46,800
330,822	3,308 22	.....	.....	.....	24,511	355,333
327,398	3,273 98	81,000	.....	.....	27,134	435.532
697,448	6,974 48	.....	.....	.....	28,241	725,692
3,360,004	33,600 04	407,292	1,096,001	40,000	922,306	5,825,603
2,095,676	20,956 76	46,800	1,929,807	872,462	344,501	5,289,246
349,015	3,490 15	54,000	.....	.....	674,823	1,077,838
4,786,212	47,862 12	76,975	.....	.....	16,483	4,881,670
354,507	3,545 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	354,507
211,313	2,113 13	.....	.....	.....	37,626	248,939
65,390	653 90	.....	.....	233,130	.....	298,520
467,067	4,670 67	.....	.....	.....	146,516	613,583
2,394,546	23,945 46	52,034	.....	.....	43,764	2,490,344
658,591	6,585 91	.....	34,000	.....	202,138	894,729
1,065,111	10,651 11	.....	3,298,230	5,000	2,102,862	6,471,203
11,787,518	117,875 18	520,092	4,651,065	.....	7,288,374	24,247,049
762,221	7,622 21	.....	1,684,200	.....	2,772,683	5,219,104
8,126,471	81,264 71	322,235	.....	.....	46,215	8,494,921
545,140	5,451 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	545,140
556,232	5,562 32	.....	.....	.....	56,592	612,824
134,438	1,344 38	30,505	.....	.....	15,992	180,935
832,568	8,325 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	832,563
487,610	4,876 10	.....	.....	.....	19,196	506,806
68,321	683 21	10,636	.....	.....	.....	78,957
539,118	5,391 18	.....	.....	.....	135,713	674.531
805,999	8,059 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	805,999
41,847,336	418,473 36	1,603,569	12,693,303	1,150,592	14,913,873	72,208,673

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MALT.

DR. No. 8.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Warehouse

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Total.	PROVINCES.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1884.
12,314,615	41,056,929	501,923	3,916,479	32,984	57,822,930	Ontario
3,039,173	6,867,483	.....	283,800	.....	10,190,456	Quebec
201,045	.....	.....	577,587	.....	778,632	New Brunswick
120,774	124,969	.....	291,695	17,385	554,823	Nova Scotia
14,033	128,669	.....	.....	.....	142,702	Prince Edward Island
151,849	536,697	.....	33,280	2,844	724,670	Manitoba
.....	.....	.....	.....	894,982	894,982	British Columbia
15,841,489	48,714,747	501,923	5,102,841	948,195	71,109,195	Totals
						1885.
22,362,084	36,483,416	292,749	324,168	13,275	59,475,692	Ontario
2,643,224	7,003,016	.....	186,220	1,360	9,833,820	Quebec
164,733	.....	.....	667,835	.....	832,568	New Brunswick
58,169	12,746	.....	425,346	10,545	506,806	Nova Scotia
78,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,957	Prince Edward Island
107,377	567,454	.....	.....	.....	674,831	Manitoba
6,175	.....	.....	.....	799,824	805,999	British Columbia
25,420,719	44,066,632	292,749	1,603,569	825,004	72,208,673	Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

Returns, for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885. CR.

Entered for Consumption at 1 cent per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free, and Written off by Authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total.
Lbs.	$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
24,540,017	245,400 17	4,658,410	5,888,518	373,904	22,362,081	57,822,930
7,081,741	70,817 41	444,431	21,060	.....	2,643,224	10,190,456
613,899	6,138 99	.....	.....	.....	164,733	778,632
496,654	4,966 54	.....	.....	.....	58,169	554,823
63,745	637 45	.....	.....	.....	78,957	142,702
617,293	6,172 93	.....	.....	.....	107,377	724,670
888,807	8,888 07	.....	.....	.....	6,175	894,982
34,302,156	343,021 56	5,102,841	5,909,578	373,904	25,420,716	71,109,195
29,751,439	297,514 39	1,240,193	12,693,303	1,150,592	14,640,165	59,475,692
9,362,281	93,622 81	352,740	.....	.....	118,799	9,833,820
832,568	8,325 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	832,568
487,610	4,876 10	.....	.....	.....	19,196	506,806
68,321	683 21	10,636	.....	.....	.....	78,957
539,118	5,391 18	.....	.....	.....	135,713	674,831
805,999	8,059,99	.....	.....	.....	.....	805,999
41,847,336	418,473 36	1,603,569	12,693,303	1,150,592	14,913,873	72,208,673

	1884.	1885.
Total Duty collected Ex-Warehouse and Ex-Manufactory	$405,331 02	$470,059 17
do do on Licenses	7,725 00	7,125 00
	$413,056 02	$477,184 17

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 9.—RETURN of Malt Liquor Manufactured for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	No. of Brewers.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Sugar, Rice, &c.	Malt Liquor Manufactured.	Malt Liquor Exported.	Duty Collected.
		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	$ cts.
Algoma	1	50	69,251		28,161		
Belleville	3	150	272,994		88,995		
Brantford	3	150	242,158		76,514		
Cobourg	3	150	666,876		242,051		
Guelph	13	650	2,825,845		996,548		
Hamilton	3	150	1,495,246		579,837		
Kingston	3	150	357,420		126,350		
London	7	350	3,837,742		1,341,209		
Ottawa	3	150	514,678		166,847		
Owen Sound	3	150	241,064		99,950		
Perth	1	50	67,865		19,565		
Peterborough	2	100	470,075		152,333		
Prescott	2	100	1,508,594		508,083		
St. Catharines	3	150	674,230		227,140		
Stratford	8	400	751,332		274,473		
Toronto	19	900	8,600,594	6,452	3,240,367		355 88
Windsor	2	75	46,026		14,910		
Totals	79	3,875	22,641,990	6,452	8,183,333		355 88
Iberville	1	50	12,694		3,968		
Joliette	1	50	33,003		10,678		
Montreal	9	450	7,033,314		2,358,798		
Quebec	1	50	472,966		172,600		
Sherbrooke	2	100	556,232		185,600		
St. Hyacinthe	1	50	21,750		6,900		
Terrebonne	1	50	17,049		5,820		
Three Rivers	1	50	3,051		2,125		
Totals	17	850	8,150,059		2,746,489		
St. John, N.B	2	100	767,548		222,638		
Halifax, N.S.	4	200	1,227,171		394,540	98,753	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1	50	72,700		24,150		
Winnipeg, Man	6	275	786,337	50	238,668		8 00
Victoria, B.C.	13	575	920,254	2,180	261,934	5,930	54 88
Totals	122	5,925	34,566,059	8,682	12,071,752	*104,683	418 76

* Of the quantity exported, 97,907 gallons were used by Her Majesty's Army and Navy.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 10.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Liquor manufactured, for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

PROVINCES.	No. of Brewers.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Rice, Sugar, &c.	Malt Liquor Manufactured.	Malt Liquor Exported.	Duty Collected.
1884.		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	$ cts.
Ontario	85	4,250	25,333,704	4,619	9,104,412	.....	358 48
Quebec	17	825	8,534,854	.....	2,863,672	.....	.....
New Brunswick	2	100	632,744	.....	188,070	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	5	250	1,208,174	.....	404,439	122,923	.....
Prince Edward Island	1	50	57,900	.....	19,250	1,080	.....
Manitoba	7	350	970,147	.....	288,435	.....	.....
British Columbia	8	375	826,113	.....	230,422	5,454	.....
Totals	125	6,200	37,563,636	4,619	13,098,700	*129,457	358 48
Less—For 1883-84	2	100					
	123	6,100					
1885.							
Ontario	79	3,875	22,641,990	6,452	8,183,333	.....	355 88
Quebec	17	850	8,150,059	.....	2,746,489	.....	.....
New Brunswick	2	100	767,548	.....	222,638	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	4	200	1,227,171	.....	394,540	98,753	.....
Prince Edward Island	1	50	72,700	.....	24,150	.....	.....
Manitoba	6	275	786,337	50	238,668	.....	8 00
British Columbia	13	575	920,254	2,180	261,934	5,930	54 88
Totals	122	5,925	34,566,059	8,682	12,071,752	†104,683	418 76

* Used by H.M. Army and Navy, 114,670 gallons.
† do do 97,907 do

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—TOBACCO.

No. 11.—RETURN of Manufactures

Inland Revenue Divisions.	Licenses.		Total weight of Leaf and other materials actually used in production of Tobacco made and Excised.	Tobacco at 12 Cents per Lb.		
	No.	Amount.		Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused
		$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Hamilton	1	75 00	1,157,830	1,148,083½	83,203	1,064,880½
Toronto	1	75 00	55,578	55,357	20,685	34,672
Windsor	1	75 00	77,751	73,666½	72,438	1,228½
	3	225 00	1,291,159	1,277,107	176,326	1,100,781
Joliette	2	100 00	140,943			
Montreal	10	700 00	7,728,757	7,465,518½	567,141½	6,898,377
Quebec	4	275 00	659,242	564,906½	421,057½	143.848½
St. Hyacinthe	1	50 00	3,336			
	17	1,125 00	8,532,278	8,030,424½	988,199½	7,042,225½
Halifax	3	225 00	230,953	231,497½	29,308½	202,189
Pictou	1	75 00	59,625	62,227	50,485	11,742
	4	300 00	290,578	293,724½	79,793½	213,931
Charlottetown	3	225 00	152,218	151,200	150,864	336
Total	27	1,875 00	10,266,233	9,752,456½	1,395,182½	8,357,273½

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTEMNT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco in Small Packages at 20 Cents per Lb.			Canadian Tobacco at 2 Cents per Lb.			Snuff at 12 Cents per Lb.		Snuff at 8 Cents per Lb.		Duty Collected including License Fees.
Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,059 36
18½	18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,560 90
5,731¼	5,211¼	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,809 81
5,749¾	5,229¾	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,430 07
.....	.....	.....	147,343	115,394½	31,948½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,407 89
3,471	3,471	.....	3,066	3,066	.....	3,760	3,760	118,660	118,660	79,456 55
.....	.....	.....	2,601	2,601	.....	.....	.....	127,900	127,900	61,085 95
.....	.....	.....	3,336	3,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 72
3,471	3,471	.....	156,346	124,397½	31,948½	3,760	3,760	246,560	246,560	143,067 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,742 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,133 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,875 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,328 68
9,220¾	8,700¾	520	156,346	124,397½	31,948½	3,760	3,760	246,560	246,560	193,701 08

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—TOBACCO.

No. 12—COMPARATIVE Statement of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total weight of leaf and other materials actually used in production of Tobacco made and Excised. *	TOBACCO AT 12 CENTS PER LB.		
	No.	Amount.		Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused
1884.		$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	4	300 00	1,825,986	1,501,427½	193,441½	1,307,986
Quebec	18	1,125 00	10,616,282	8,516,022½	1,621,783½	6,894,239
Nova Scotia	4	300 00	271,052	197,764½	55,083	142,681½
Prince Edward Island	3	225 00	176,608	134,769	132,512	2,257
Total	29	1,950 00	12,889,928	10,349,983½	2,002,820	8,347,163½
1885.						
Ontario	3	225 00	1,291,159	1,277,107	176,326	1,100,781
Quebec	17	1,125 00	8,532,278	8,030,424½	988,199½	7,042,225½
Nova Scotia	4	300 00	290,578	293,724½	79,793½	213,931
Prince Edward Island	3	225 00	152,218	151,200	150,864	336
Total	27	1,875 00	10,266,233	9,752,456½	1,395,182½	8,357,273½

* In 1884 the quantity is *that taken for use*, not *what was actually used.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, October 5th, 1885.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco in Small Packages at 20 Cents per Lb.			Canadian Tobacco at 2 Cents per Lb.			Snuff at 12 Cents per Lb		Snuff at 8 Cents per Lb.		Duty Collected including License Fees.	
Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.		
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$	cts.
7,565	7,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,025	96
212	212	.....	105,145	89,233½	15,911½	4,020	4,020	240,620	240,620	217,298	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,909	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,126	44
7,777	7,777	.....	105,145	89,233½	15,911½	4,020	4,020	240,620	240,620	265,360	46
5,749¾	5,229¾	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,430	07
3,471	3,471	.....	156,346	124,397½	31,948½	3,760	3,760	246,560	246,560	143,067	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,875	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,328	68
9,220¾	8,700¾	520	156,346	124,397½	31,948½	3,760	3,760	246,560	246,560	193,701	08

E. MIALL.
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR. No. 13—RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1885. CR.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.			Placed in Warehouse.				Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Weight to be Accounted for.			Inland Revenue Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Excise Duty.				Ex-Warehoused for removal to other Divisions.	Tobacco, Ex-Warehoused for Exportation, &c.		Written off by Authority.	Taken for Re-Working	Remaining in Warehouse.			Total Weight Accounted for.		
Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco Re-Warehoused.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.		Tobacco at 12 cents per lb.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco. at 20 cents per lb.	Canadian Tobacco, at 2 cents per lb.	Duty.	Tobacco.	Exported.	Ship's Stores.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
2,939½							10,628½	13,568			Algoma	8,863			1,063 56						4,705			13,568		
14,635							73,039	87,674			Belleville	86,415½			10,369 86						1,258½			87,674		
23,461½							122,522	145,983½			Brantford	144,797½			17,375 70	1,186								145,983½		
973½								973½			Cobourg	973½			116 82									973½		
375½								375½			Cornwall	375½			45 06									375½		
4,700½								29,024			Guelph	29,024			3,482 88									29,024		
419,044½			1,064,880½				24,323½	2,018,811			Hamilton	1,315,157½			157,818 90	602,573	4,679				96,401½			2,018,811		
44,377							534,886	415,981			Kingston	399,501½			47,940 18	4,603					11,876½			415,981		
42,969							372,604	425,845½			London	404,116½			48,493 98	923					20,806			425,845½		
42,217½							382,876½	250,074			Ottawa	227,264½			27,271 74	4,787					18,022½			250,074		
1,278							207,856½	20,249			Perth	18,364½			2,203 74						1,884½			20,249		
1,562							18,971	12,013			Peterborough	12,013			1,441 56									12,013		
11,678½							10,451	69,652			Prescott	69,102			8,292 24	550								69,652		
2,366½							57,973½	43,268½			St. Catharines	41,610½			4,993 26						1,658			43,268½		
1,922½							40,902	24,272			Stratford	24,272			2,912 64									24,272		
190,383			34,672				22,349½	1,164,741			Toronto	1,089,945½			130,793 47	29,911½	553½			§262½	44,068			1,164,741		
7,337			1,228½		520		939,686	31,225½	520		Windsor	29,188			3,502 56		1,228½				809			31,225½	520	
		11,092½				31,948½	22,660			43,041	Joliette			33,861½	677 23		‡520			‖1,374			7,805½		43,041
931,506½			6,898,377	124½			*128,116	7,958,124			Montreal	†2,734,955			328,380 60	4,148,231½	507,754½			§298	45,011½	521,873½			7,958,124		
87,259½			143,848½				219,271	450,379			Quebec	312,693			37,523 16	34,745	32,333½				308	70,299½			450,379		
6,421½							37,497	43,919			Sherbrooke	43,919			5,270 28									43,919		
9,114							4,323	13,437			Three Rivers	7,539			904 68									13,437		
7,570½							26,770	34,340½			Chatham	24,128½			2,895 42				3,688½		2,209½			34,340½		
88,746							625,294½	714,040½			St John	659,493			79,139 16	8,508					46,039½			714,040½		
80							2,923	3,003			Cape Breton	2,923			350 76				80					3,003		
155,586½			202,189	18			641,109	998,902½			Halifax	798,710½			95,845 26	9,504	53,796	207½		3,189½	134,195			998,902½		
1,607			11,742				14,026	27,375			Pictou	22,659			2,719 08	3,830					886			27,375		
1,155			336	236			3,638	5,365			Charlottetown	4,909			589 08	60	236	100			60			5,365		
79,742½							261,640½	341,383			Winnipeg	330,045			39,605 40	2,413				§4,680	4,245			341,383		
27,011½							45,488	72,499½			Victoria	65,219			7,826 28			85			7,195½			72,499½		
19,719½								19,719½			Sundry Collectors										19,719½			19,719½		
2,226,741		11,092½	8,357,273½	379	520	31,948½	4,851,825	15,436,218½	520	43,041	Totals	8,908,177½		33,861½	1,069,844 54	4,851,825	599,581 and 520	392½	3,768½ and 5,240½	48,809 and 1,374	1,018,424½		7,805½	15,436,218½	520	43,041

* 2,325 old removal at 20 cents duty. † 2,325 lbs., at 20 cents per lb. ‡ 520 lbs. cut tobacco. § 5,240½ lbs. given to Militia. ‖ 1,374 lbs. Canadian tobacco.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR. No. 14.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885. CR.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.			Placed in Warehouse.				Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Weight to be Accounted for.			Provinces.	Ex-Warehoused for Excise Duty.				Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Tobacco Ex-Warehoused for Exportation, &c.		Written off by Authority.	Taken for Re-Working.	Remaining in Warehouse.			Total Weight Accounted for.		
Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco Re-Warehoused	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.		Tobacco at 12 cents per lb.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco at 20 cents per lb.	Canadian Tobacco at 12 cents per lb.	Duty.	Tobacco.	Exported.	Ship's Stores.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1884.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
789,555·43	17·50		1,307,986				3,515,660	5,613,201·43	17·50		Ontario	3,898,067·18	17·50		467,771 56	880,325·25	4,047·50		19,540·50		811,221			5,613,201·43	17·50	
522,622·50	100		6,894,239	2	222	15,911·50	435,860·25	7,852,723·75	322	15,911·50	Quebec	1,800,730·75	322	4,819	216,248 47	4,613,278	360,079		100	44,234·50	1,034,301·50		11,092·50	7,852,723·75	322	15,911·50
145,157							517,052	662,209			New Brunswick	564,523·50			67,742 82	1,369					96,316·50			682,209		
226,595·50			142,681·50	109			626,407	995,793			Nova Scotia	759,507·50			91,140 90	14,740	51,522	2,969	2,005	7,776	157,273.50			995,793		
5,452·50			2,257	2			3,073	10,784·50			Prince Edward Island	7,236·50			868 38	1,475	200	102	616		1,155			10,784·50		
103,175							319,407	422,582			Manitoba	342,839·50			41,140 74						79,742.50			422,582		
50,497·50					82·50		93,728	144,225·50	82·50		British Columbia	117,142	82·50		14,073 54			72			27,011.50			144,225·50	82.50	
19,719·50								19,719·50			Sundry Collectors										19,719.50			19,719·50		
1,862,774·93	117·50		8,347,163·50	113	*304·50	15,911·50	5,511,187·25	15,721,238·68	422	15,911·50	Totals	7,490,046·93	422	4,819	898,986 41	5,511,187·25	415,848·50	3,143	22,261·50	52,010.50	2,226,741		11,092·50	15,721,238·68	422	15,911·50
											1885.															
811,221			1,100,781		520		2,841,729	4,753,731	520		Ontario	3,900,984·50			468,118 15	644,533·50	6,461		‡262·50		201,489·50			4,753,731	520	
1,034,301·50		11,092·50	7,042,225·50	125		31,918·50	389,207	8,465,859		43,041	Quebec	3,099,106		33,861·50	372,755 95	4,182,976·50	540,088 †520		3,688	45,319·50	594,382·50		7,805·50	8,465,859		43,041
96,316·50							652,064·50	748,381			New Brunswick	683,621·50			82,034 58	8,508			‡298	§1,374	56,251·50			748,381		
157,273·50			213,861	18			658,058	1,029,280·50			Nova Scotia	824,292·50			98,915 10	13,334	52,796	207 50	80	3,489·50	135,081			1,029,280·50		
1,155			336	236			3,638	5,365			Prince Edward Island	4,909			589 08	60	236	100			60			5,365		
79,742·50							261,640·50	341,383			Manitoba	330,045			39,605 40	2,413			‡4,680		4,245			341,383		
27,011·50							45,488	72,499·50			British Columbia	65,219			7,826 28			85			7,195 50			72,499·50		
19,719·50								19,719·50			Sundry Collectors										19,719·50			19,719·50		
2,226,741		11,092·50	8,357,273·50	379	520	31,918·50	4,851,825	15,436,218·50	520	43 041	Totals	8,908,177·50		33,861·50	1,069,844 54	4,851,825	599,581 and 520	392·50	3,768·50 and 5,240·50	48,809 and 1,374	1,018,424·50		7,805·50	15,436,218·50	520	43,041

* Re-Warehoused. † 520 lbs. cut tobacco. ‡ 5,240·50 lbs. given to Militia. § 1,374 lbs. Canadian tobacco.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—Canada Twist Tobacco.

No. 15.—STATEMENT of Revenue collected from Canada Twist Tobacco, Manufactured by Cultivators, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Inland Revenue Divisions.	Licenses.		Canada Twist, at 2 cts. per lb.	Duty collected, including Fees.
	No.	Fees.		
		$	Lbs.	$ cts.
Ottawa	.....	.....	885	17 70
Joliette	248	496	330,635¼	7,108 71
Montreal	23	46	8,400	214 00
Sorel	1	2	400	10 00
St. Hyacinthe	1	2	66	3 32
Terrebonne	1	2	.....	2 00
Three Rivers	1	2	487½	11 75
Total	275	550	340,873¾	7,367 48

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Years.	Provinces.	Licenses.		Canada Twist, at 4 and 2 cts. per lb.	Duty collected, including Fees.
		No.	Fees.		
			$	Lbs.	$ cts.
1884	Ontario	.....	.....	3,778	137 94
	Quebec	204	408	229,145	4,990 90
	Total	204	408	232,923	5,128 84
1885	Ontario	.....	.....	885	17 70
	Quebec	275	550	339,988¾	7,349 78
	Total	275	550	340,873¾	7,367 48

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—RAW LEAF TOBACCO, INCLUDING

No. 16.—RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1885,

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.		Placed in Warehouse.		Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Weights to be Accounted for.		Inland Revenue Divisions.	Ex-warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		
Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Canadian.		Foreign.	Canadian.	Duty.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,510	2,510	.....	Belleville.....	.....	.....	.....
203	.....	31,977	.....	2,116	34,296	.....	Brantford.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	360	.....	592	952	.....	Cornwall.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,294	.....	203	5,497	.....	Guelph.....	.....	.....	.....
43,537	.....	291,422	.....	2,735	337,694	.....	Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
502	.....	13,032	.....	1,198	14,732	.....	Kingston.....	.....	.....	.....
1,534	.....	96,530	.....	1,969	100,033	.....	London.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,189	.....	4,945	6,134	.....	Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	928	928	.....	Peterborough...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,162	.....	1,241	4,503	.....	Prescott.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11,269	.....	.....	11,269	.....	St. Catharines.	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,098	.....	2,263	5,361	.....	Stratford.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	61,012	.....	2,521	63,533	.....	Toronto.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14,612	.....	5,557	20,169	.....	Windsor	.....	.....	.....
45,776	.....	532,957	.....	28,878	607,611	.....		.....	.....	.....
18,224½	.....	232,785	.....	52,241	303,250½	.....	Montreal.....	74¾	.....	19 90
.....	.....	605	.....	49,874	50,479	.....	Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....
2,773	.....	25,516	.....	19,557	47,846	.....	Sherbrooke.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,950	.....	2,097	4,047	.....	Sorel.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	718	.....	26,323	27,041	.....	St. Hyacinthe..	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,703	.....	27,946	32,649	.....	Three Rivers ...	.....	.....	.....
20,997½	.....	266,277	.....	178,038	465,312½	.....		74¾	.....	19 90
.....	.....	762	.....	1,541	2,303	.....	St. John	.....	.....	.....
12,358	.....	4,642	.....	.....	17,000	.....	Halifax.....	.....	.....	.....
8,080	.....	116,620	.....	.....	124,700	.....	Charlolttetown	.....	.....	.....
87,211½	.....	921,258	.....	208,457	1,216,926½	.....	.....Totals.....	74¾	.....	19 90

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years

							1884.			
14,760	1,002	705,186	.....	51,984	771,930	1,002	Ontario.....	38	.....	11 40
24,800¾	16,002	276,906	.....	184,105	485,811¾	16,002	Quebec.....	26	.....	3 12
.....	.....	15,205	.....	.....	15,205	.....	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	101,145	.....	.....	101,145	.....	P. E. Island....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,414	.....	.....	1,414	.....	B. Columbia....	.....	.....	.....
39,560¾	17,004	1,099,856	.....	236,089	1,375,505¾	17,004	1885.	64	.....	14 52
45,776	.....	532,957	.....	28,878	607,611	.....	Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....
20,997½	.....	266,277	.....	178,038	465,312½	.....	Quebec.....	74¾	.....	19 90
.....	.....	762	.....	1,541	2,303	.....	N. Brunswick..	.....	.....	.....
12,358	.....	4,642	.....	.....	17,000	.....	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
8,080	.....	116,620	.....	.....	124,700	.....	P. E. Island....	.....	.....	.....
87,211½	.....	921,258	.....	208,457	1,216,926½	.....		74¾	.....	19 90

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

STEMS, SCRAPS, AND CUTTINGS.

and Comparative Statement for the Years 1884 and 1885.

Ex-warehoused for removal to other Divisions.	Ex-warehoused for Exportation.	Written off by Authority.		Taken for Horticultural Purposes.	Ex-warehoused for Manufactory.		Remaining in Warehouse.		Total Weights Accounted for.	
Foreign.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,510	.....	.....	.....	2,510	.....
4,137	26,004	.....	.....	.....	1,811	.....	2,344	.....	34,296	.....
528	.....	.....	.....	.....	424	.....	.....	.....	952	.....
.....	5,013	.....	.....	.....	281	.....	203	.....	5,497	.....
14,373	292,748	.....	.....	.....	9,605	.....	20,968	.....	337,694	.....
10,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,036	.....	.....	.....	14,732	.....
12,211	63,285	1,534	.....	.....	23,003	.....	.....	.....	100,033	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,813	.....	321	.....	6,134	.....
104	.....	.....	.....	.....	824	.....	.....	.....	928	.....
3,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,341	.....	.....	.....	4,503	.....
.....	11,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,269	.....
1.277	1,841	.....	.....	.....	2,243	.....	.....	.....	5,361	.....
9,386	48,177	.....	.....	.....	5,970	.....	.....	.....	63,533	.....
.....	8,378	.....	.....	.....	11,791	.....	.....	.....	20,169	.....
55,874	456,715	1,534	.....	.....	69,652	.....	23,836	.....	607,611	.....
140,273	92,960	227	.....	.....	36,853¾	.....	32,861¾	.....	303,250½	.....
605	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,874	.....	.....	.....	50,479	.....
3,824	2,414	.....	.....	.....	41,608	.....	.....	.....	47,846	.....
1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,097	.....	.....	.....	4,047	.....
1,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,521	.....	1,795	.....	27,041	.....
3,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,417	.....	.....	.....	32,649	.....
151,609	95,374	227	.....	.....	183,370¾	.....	34,656¾	.....	465,312½	.....
974	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,329	.....	.....	.....	2,303	.....
.....	2,495	.....	.....	.....	14,505	.....	.....	.....	17,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,459	.....	3,241	.....	124,700	.....
208,457	554,584	1,761	.....	.....	390,315¾	.....	61,733¾	.....	1,216,926¼	.....

ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

99,972	481,447	.....	1,002	987	143,710	.....	45,776	.....	771,930	1,002
136,117	93,967	672	.....	.....	234,032½	16,002	20,997¼	.....	485,811¾	16,002
.....	2,220	.....	.....	.....	627	.....	12,358	.....	15,205	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,065	.....	8,080	.....	101,145	.....
.....	1,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,414	.....
236,089	579,048	672	1,002	987	471,434½	16,002	87,211¼	.....	1,375,505¾	17,004
55,874	456,715	1,534	.....	.....	69,652	.....	23,836	.....	607,611	.....
151,609	95,374	227	.....	.....	183,370¾	.....	34,656¾	.....	465,312¼	.....
974	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,329	.....	.....	.....	2,303	.....
.....	2,495	.....	.....	.....	14,505	.....	.....	.....	17,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,459	.....	3,241	.....	124,700	.....
208,457	554,584	1,761	.....	.....	390,315¾	.....	61,733¾	.....	1,216,926¼	.....

E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CIGARS.

No. 17.—RETURN of Manufactures, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Leaf and other Material actually used in the production of Cigars made and excised.	CIGARS AT $3 AND $6 PER THOUSAND.			Duty Collected, including License Fees.
	No.	Amount.		‡ Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	
		$ cts.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	$ cts.
Belleville	2	150 00	13,236	707,850	424,800	283,050	1,736 10
Brantford	13	937 50	96,647	4,470,975	3,204,950	1,266,025	13,176 00
Cornwall	1	75 00	716	32,545	32,545	.....	208 77
Guelph	8	600 00	43,584	2,059,500	1,041,000	1,018,500	4,535 40
Hamilton	12	900 00	112,116	5,145,575	4,009,875	1,135,700	15,858 38
Kingston	2	150 00	19,758	949,103	509,603	439,500	1,833 76
London	14	1,012 50	204,289	10,003,625	6,746,475	3,257,150	25,702 51
Ottawa	1	75 00	1,822	82,650	73,250	9,400	514 50
Peterborough	1	75 00	5,045	209,150	194,150	15,000	857 10
Prescott	1	*	10,081	531,950	202,750	329,200	814 50
St. Catharines	3	225 00	25,702	1,245,850	1,053,350	192,500	4,184 55
Stratford	5	375 00	33,013	1,533,465	994,265	539,200	3,909 27
Toronto	16	1,162 50	140,313	6,678,140	2,832,015	3,846,125	12,641 18
Windsor	2	150 00	19,728	931,030	373,630	557,400	1,419 54
	81	5,887 50	726,050	34,581,408	21,692,658	12,888,750	87,391 56
Montreal	24	1,650 00	770,661	36,784,270	26,793,545	9,990,725	109,677 08
Sherbrooke	3	225 00	40,185	2,147,925	1,645,175	502,750	6,319 67
Sorel	3	†225 00	14,665	607,650	432,550	175,100	1,548 15
St. Hyacinthe	3	225 00	21,762	1,103,885	960,085	143,800	3,756 71
Three Rivers	3	225 00	68,463	3,053,430	1,515,305	1,538,125	5,022 62
	36	2,550 00	915,736	43,697,160	31,346,660	12,350,500	126,324 23
St. John, N.B	2	150 00	26,392	1,279,000	506,500	772,500	2,217 30
Winnipeg, Man.	1	75 00	1,192	59,200	59,200	.....	281 10
Victoria, B.C.	6	450 00	60,858	2,735,410	1,848,860	886,550	8,155 38
Total	126	9,112 50	1,730,228	82,352,178	55,453,878	26,898,300	224,369 57

* Paid in 1883-84. † 1 for 1885-86.
‡ This column includes the deficiencies in production of preceding year.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CIGARS.

No. 18.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures, for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		*Total weight of Leaf and other Material actually used in the production of Cigars made and Excised.	CIGARS AT $3 AND $6 PER THOUSAND.			Duty Collected, including License Fees.
	No.	Amount.		Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused	
1884.		$ cts.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	$ cts.
Ontario	†82	6,000 00	1,137,740	42,654,260	29,179,910	13,474,250	93,537 79
Quebec	29	2,025 00	1,036,514	39,770,325	31,899,750	7,870,575	97,724 28
New Brunswick	2	112 50	19,165	778,000	738,000	40,000	2,328 50
Manitoba	1	75 00	1,356	62,850	62,850	.....	263 55
British Columbia	6	412 50	86,206	2,495,300	1,112,950	1,382,350	3,751 35
Total	120	8,625 00	2,280,981	85,760,735	62,993,460	22,767,275	197,605 47
1885.							
Ontario	‡81	5,887 50	726,050	§34,581,408	21,692,658	12,888,750	87,391 56
Quebec	‖36	2,550 00	915,736	43,697,160	31,346,660	12,350,500	126,324 23
New Brunswick	2	150 00	26,392	1,279,000	506,500	772,500	2,217 30
Manitoba	1	75 00	1,192	59,200	59,200	.....	281 10
British Columbia	6	450 00	60,858	2,735,410	1,848,860	886,550	8,155 38
Total	126	9,112 50	1,730,228	82,352,178	55,453,878	26,898,300	224,369 57

* In 1884 the quantity is what was taken for use, not what was actually used.
† 1 of year 1884-85. ‡ 1 paid in 1883-84. ‖ 1 for 1885-86.
§ This column includes the deficiencies in production of preceding year.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CIGAR WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR. No. 19.—RETURN for the Year

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Re-Warehoused.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Number to be Accounted for.	INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
114,500	283,050	.....	.....	397,550	...Belleville.....
427,750	1,266,025	.....	.....	1,693,775	...Brantford .....
438,950	1,018,500	.....	.....	1,457,450	...Guelph .....
417,900	1,135,700	.....	.....	1,553,600	...Hamilton.....
162,050	439,500	.....	.....	601,550	...Kingston.....
719,375	3,257,150	7,800	.....	3,984,325	...London.....
.....	9,400	.....	162,000	171,400	...Ottawa.....
.....	15,000	.....	.....	15,000	...Peterborough .....
31,100	329,200	.....	.....	360,300	...Prescott .....
.....	192,500	.....	.....	192,500	...St. Catharines .....
167,400	539,200	.....	.....	706,600	...Stratford.....
1,789,000	3,846,125	.....	15,000	5,650,125	...Toronto .....
78,600	557,400	.....	.....	636,000	...Windsor .....
164,400	.....	.....	.....	164,400	...Iberville.....
1,902,350	9,990,725	.....	539,650	12,432,725	...Montreal .....
36,700	502,750	.....	.....	539,450	...Sherbrooke .....
.....	175,100	.....	.....	175,100	...Sorel.....
.....	143,800	.....	.....	143,800	...St. Hyacinthe .....
252,400	1,538,125	.....	.....	1,790,525	...Three Rivers .....
.....	772,500	.....	.....	772,500	...St. John, N.B. .....
368,100	886,550	.....	.....	1,254,650	...Victoria, B.C.....
7,070,575	26,898,300	7,800	716,650	34,693,325	.....Totals .....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October 1885.

ended 30th June 1885. CR.

Ex-Warehoused for Excise Duty.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Given to the Militia.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Number Accounted for.
At $3 and $6 per M.	Duty.					
No.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
284,250	1,123 50	.....	.....	.....	113,300	397,550
1,347,150	5,411 10	.....	.....	.....	346,625	1,693,775
924,900	3,546 60	.....	.....	.....	532,550	1,457,450
1,050,700	4,449 60	.....	.....	.....	502,900	1,553,600
451,400	1,721 40	.....	.....	.....	150,150	601,550
2,828,725	11,133 98	.....	7,800	.....	1,147,800	3,984,325
102,500	615 00	.....	.....	.....	68,900	171,400
9,600	57 60	.....	.....	.....	5,400	15,000
315,000	1,260 00	.....	.....	.....	45,300	360,300
19,500	117 00	.....	.....	.....	173,000	192,500
441,550	1,629 00	.....	.....	.....	265,050	706,600
3,838,775	15,142 65	.....	.....	.....	1,811,350	5,650,125
426,000	1,786 80	.....	.....	.....	210,000	636,000
17,300	61 80	.....	.....	.....	147,100	164,400
8,945,525	35,711 70	15,000	236,375	10,000	3,225,825	12,432,725
171,150	636 45	162,000	.....	.....	206,300	539,450
145,100	720 30	.....	.....	.....	30,000	175,100
.....	.....	99,650	.....	.....	44,150	143,800
457,225	1,533 75	440,000	.....	.....	893,300	1,790,525
624,000	3,693 06	.....	.....	.....	148,500	772,500
1,015,650	3,636 15	.....	.....	.....	239,000	1,254,650
23,416,000	93,987 38	716,650	244,175	10,000	10,306,500	34,693,325

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CIGAR WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR. No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Re-Warehoused.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total number to be accounted for.	PROVINCES.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	1884.
3,507,050	13,474,350	2,580	20,000	17,003,980	...Ontario.....
3,865,725	7,870,575	.....	....	11,736,300	...Quebec.....
90,500	40,000	....	....	130,500	...New Brunswick.....
30,000	....	....	....	30,000	...Nova Scotia .....
20,000	....	....	....	20,000	...Manitoba.....
294,550	1,382,350	....	....	1,676,900	...British Columbia.....
7,807,825	22,767,275	2,580	20,000	30,597,680	.....Totals.....
					1885.
4,346,625	12,888 750	7,800	177,000	17,420,175	...Ontario .....
2,355,850	12,350,500	....	539,650	15,246,000	...Quebec..... .....
....	772,500	....	....	772,500	...New Brunswick.....
368,100	886,550	....	....	1,254,650	...British Columbia.....
7,070,575	26,898,300	7,800	716,650	34,697,325	.....Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885. CR.

Ex-Warehoused for Excise Duty.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Given to the Militia.	Written off by Authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Number Accounted for.
At $3 and $6 p. M.	Duty.						
No.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
12,617,255	37,851 77	.....	40,100	....	.....	4,346,625	17,003,980
8,962,975	26,888 94	20,000	110,000	....	287,475	2,355,850	11,736,300
130,500	391 50	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	130,500
30,000	90 00	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	30,000
20,000	60 00	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	20,000
1,308,800	3,926 40	.....	.....	....	.....	368,100	1,676,900
23,069,530	69,208 61	20,000	150,100	....	287,475	7,070,575	30,597,680
12,040,050	47,994 23	.....	7,800	....	.....	5,372,325	17,420,175
9,736,300	38,664 00	716,650	236,375	10,000	.....	4,546,675	15,246,000
624,000	3,693 00	.....	.....	....	.....	148,500	772,500
1,015,650	3,636 15	.....	.....	....	.....	239,000	1,254,650
23,416,000	93,987 38	716,650	244,175	10,000	.....	10,306,500	34,693,325

Total Excise Duty collected on Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, including Canada Twist :—
1884—Ex-Manufactory and Ex-Warehouse, including Licenses..... $1,436,304 31
1885 do do do 1,589,289 95

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 21.—RETURN of Fees for the Inspection of Petroleum for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	PACKAGES.						Fees Collected.
	At 30 cts	At 10 cts.		At 5 cts.		At 2½ cts	
	Imported.	Canadian.	Imported.	Canadian.	Imported.	Canadian.	
							$ cts.
Belleville	530						159 00
Brantford	66	985			2		118 40
Guelph	281						84 30
Hamilton	1,019	3,526					658 30
Kingston	2,492		1				747 70
London	243	139,355	111	3	2	3,075	14,096 63
Ottawa	3,742	4,660	5		40		1,591 10
Prescott	1,351						405 30
Stratford		2,893				5,348	423 01
Toronto	5,617	12,208	1				2,906 00
Windsor	1,721		9		11		517 75
	17,062	163,627	127	3	55	8,423	21,707 49
Montreal	9,020	17,777	1,110				4,594 70
Quebec	1,828		25		50		553 40
	10,848	17,777	1,135		50		5,148 10
Charlottetown	2,200		35				663 50
Winnipeg		12					1 20
Total	30,110	181,416	1,297	3	105	8,423	27,520 29

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ending 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Years.	Provinces.	Packages.				Fees Collected.
		At 30 cts	At 10 cts.	At 5 cts.	At 2½ cts	
						$ cts.
1884	Ontario	14,495	157,998	50	11,319	20,433 83
	Quebec	9,654	21,144	5	.....	5,010 85
	Prince Edward Island	2,821	275	.....	.....	873 80
	Manitoba	.....	2,478	.....	.....	247 80
	Total	26,970	181,895	55	11,319	26,566 28
1885	Ontario	17,062	163,754	58	8,423	21,707 49
	Quebec	10,848	18,912	50	.....	5,148 10
	Prince Edward Island	2,200	35	.....	.....	663 50
	Manitoba	.....	12	.....	.....	1 20
	Total	30,110	182,713	108	8,423	27,520 29

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 22.—RETURN of Manufactures

Revenue Divisions.	Number of Licenses.	License Fees.	Materials used.			Products of Manufactures.			
			Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Wood Naphtha.	Vinegar at 4 cts. per Gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 15 cts. per Gallon.	Fulminate.	Duties Accruing.
		$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	$ cts.
Brantford	1	25	850·38	1,337		2,148·93			85 96
Hamilton	2	100	57,204·17	8,394	2,920·56	138,634.42	27,555·81		9,678 71
Kingston	1	50	8,649·49	2,185		38,989·24			1,559 57
Prescott	1	300	11,372·26		*6,268·00			†9,920	
Toronto	3	150	74,646·13	25,870	2,018·56	289,362·18	18,064·36		14,284 04
Montreal	2	100	80,441·43	16,479	6,590·63	100,762·66	61,063·21		13,189 99
Quebec	1	50	31,640·31	770	225·35	105,387·31	1,841 00		4,491 63
	11	775	264,804·17	55,035	11,755·10 and 6,268·00	675,284·74	108,524·38	9,920	43,289 90

* 6,268 gallons of acid and quicksilver. † Manufactured for export.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Duty collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		Vinegar entered for Warehouse.		Duty collected on Methylated Spirits Ex-Manufactory.		Methylated Spirits entered for Warehouse.		Fulminate entered for Warehouse.	Total Duties collected including License Fees.
Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.
2,148 93	85 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 96
127,687·00	5,107 42	10,947·42	437 91	....	....	27,555·81	4,133 38	....	5,207 42
14,481·75	579 26	24,507·49	980 31	.....	.....	.....	. .....	....	629 26
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	9,920	300 00
289,362·18	11,574 43	....	....	.....	.....	18,064·36	2,709 61	....	11,724 43
82,930·83	3,317 24	17,831·83	713 27	61,063·21	9,159 48	.....	....	....	12,576 72
92,157·36	3,686 28	13,229·95	529 20	1,841·00	276 15	.....	.....	.....	4,012 43
608,768·05	24,350 59	66,516·69	2,660 69	62,904·21	9,435 63	45,620·17	6,842 99	9,920	34,561 22

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 23.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	Number of Licenses.	License Fees.	MATERIALS USED.			PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.			
			Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Wood Naptha.	Vinegar at 4 cts. per Gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 15 cts. per Gallon.	Fulminate.	Duties Accruing.
1884.		$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	$ cts.
Ontario.....	7	350	118,522·70	31,915	2,986	418,579·82	28,362·75	.....	20,997 52
Quebec.	3	150	114,330·12	12,456	8,329	176,134·53	76,749·30	.....	18,557 77
N. Brunswick.	...	.....	105·46	77	.....	258·44	.....	.....	10 33
Totals.....	10	500	232,958·28	44,448	11,315	594,972·79	105,112·05	.....	39,565 62
1885.									
Ontario.....	8	625	152,722·43	37,786	*6,268·00 4,939·12	469,134·77	45,620·17	9,920	25,608 28
Quebec.	3	150	112,081·70	17,249	6,815 98	206,149·97	62,904·21	.....	17,681 62
Totals.....	11	775	264,804·13	55,035	11,755·10 and 6,268·00	675,284 74	108,524·38 acid and quicksilver.	9,920	43,289 90

*6,268 gallons of acid and quicksilver.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Duty Collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		Vinegar entered for Warehouse.		Duty Collected on Methylated Spirits Ex-Manufactory.		Methylated Spirits entered for Warehouse.		Fulminate.	Total duties Collected including License Fees.
Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.	Lbs.	$ cts.
382,740·04	15,309 54	35,839·78	1,433 61	4,028 08	604 21	24,334·67	3,650 16	.....	16,263 75
164,082·90	6,563 33	12,051·63	482 04	72,282·95	10,842 45	4,466·35	669 95	.....	17,555 78
258·44	10 33	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	10 33
547,081·38	21,883 20	47,891·41	1,915 65	76,311·03	11,446 66	28,801·02	4,320 11	.....	33,829 86
433,679·86	17,347 07	35,454 91	1,418 22	.....	....	45,620·17	6,842 99	9,920	17,972 07
175,088·19	7,003 52	31,061·78	1,242 47	62,904·21	9,435 63	....	....	.....	16,589 15
608,768·05	24,350 59	66,516·69	2,660 69	62,904·21	9,435 63	45,620·17	6,842 99	9,920	34,561 22

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 24.—WAREHOUSE Return for

Vinegar remaining in Warehouse from last year.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.			TOTAL.			REVENUE DIVISIONS.
	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate	
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	
6,551·69	10,947·42	27,555·81	.....	17,509·11	27,555·81	.....	Hamilton
9,340·51	24,507·49	.....	.....	33,848·00	.....	.....	Kingston
.....	.....	.....	9,920	.....	.....	9,920	Prescott
.....	.....	18,064·36	.....	.....	18,064·36	.....	Toronto
3,487·08	17,831·83	.....	.....	21,318 91	.....	.....	Montreal
.....	13,229·95	.....	.....	13,229 95	.....	.....	Quebec
19,389·28	66,516·69	45,620·17	9,920	85,905·97	45,620·17	9,920	Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Entered for Consumption.			Fulminate.	Vinegar remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.		
Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Duty.			Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate.
Galls.	Galls.	$ cts.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
11,131·77	27,555·81	4,578·59	.....	6,377·34	17,509·11	27,555·81	....
27,265·34	....	1,090·61	....	6,582·66	33,848·00	....	....
....	....	....	9,920	....	....	....	9,920
....	18,064·36	2,709·61	....	....	....	18,064·36	....
15,527·35	....	621·09	....	5,791.56	21,318·91	....	....
13,229·95	....	529·21	....	....	13,229·95	....	....
67,154·41	45,620·17	9,529·11	9,920	18,751·56	85,905·97	46,620·17	9,920

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 25—COMPARATIVE Warehouse Return

Vinegar remaining in Warehouse from last year.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.			TOTAL.			PROVINCES.
	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate	
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	1884.
4,162·47	35,839·78	24,334·67	.....	40,002·25	24,334·67	.....	.....Ontario.....
.....	12,051·63	4,466·35	.....	12,051·63	4,466·35	.....	.....Quebec.....
4,162·47	47,891·41	28,801·02	.....	52,053·88	28,801·02	.....	.....Totals.....
							1885.
15,902·20	35,454·91	45,620·17	9,920	51,357·11	45,620·27	9,920	.....Ontario.. .....
3,487·08	31,061·78	.....	.....	34,548·86	.....	.....	.....Quebec..... .....
19,389·28	66,516·69	45,620·17	9,920	85,905·97	45,620·17	9,920	.....Totals... .....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Entered for Consumption.			Fulminate Exported.	Vinegar remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.		
Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Duty.			Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate.
Galls.	Galls.	$ cts.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
24,100·05	24,334·67	4,614·16	.....	15,902·20	40,002 25	24,334·67	.....
8,564·55	4,466·35	1,012·52	.....	3,487·08	12,051·63	4,466·35	.....
32,664·60	28,801·02	5,626·68	.....	19,389·28	52,058·88	28,801·02	.....
38,397·11	45,620·17	8,378·81	9,920	12,960·00	51,357·11	45,620·17	9,920
28,757·30	.....	1,150·30	.....	5,791·56	34,548·86	.....	.....
67,154·41	45,620·17	9,529·11	9,920	18,751·56	85,905·97	45,620·17	9,920

	1884.	1884.
Total Duty collected, Ex-Manufactory and Ex-Warehouse..	$38,956 54	$43,315 33
do do on Licenses.....	500 00	775 00
	$39,456 54	$44,090 33

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

CANALS.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		31						18		49	49	9 80
Apples	146	410							146	410	556	13 00
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable								6		6	6	1 20
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal								2		2	2	0 40
Agricultural Implements								1		1	1	0 20
Barley		15	6,717	180				23	6,717	218	6,935	1,015 15
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	238	8					33		271	8	279	26 75
Clay, Lime and Sand	419	1,020					20		439	1,020	1,459	134 19
Coal	3	213			206,322	5,614	16,856	36,072	223,181	41,899	265,080	52,073 93
Corn						55,823		57,657		113,480	113,480	22,696 00
Cattle					6			1	6	1	7	1 10
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	10		3						13		13	0 65
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs					35				35		35	5 25
Fish		13	4						4	13	17	3 20
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	1	11,820				1,623		831	1	14,274	14,275	825 60
Furniture		7	7			10	1	11	8	28	36	6 80
Gypsum		990	560	100					560	1,090	1,650	26 88
Glass, all kinds	18							8	18	8	26	1 95
Hay, pressed	70	160				13			70	173	243	41 16
Hogs												
Horses	1		4		2	5		2	7	7	14	2 45
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs						63				63	63	12 60

Ice												
Iron, Railway					698				698		698	104 70
" *Pig*	10								10		10	0 19
" all other	273		70		1,044	36		6	1,387	42	1,429	191 05
Iron Ore			40,108		14,530				54,638		54,638	2,731 90
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron								1		1	1	0 05
Lard and Lard Oil						7		2		9	9	1 80
Meal, all kinds	4	130				7,191		3	4	7,324	7,328	1,442 50
Meats, other than Pork						3		28		31	31	6 20
Marble					2,137			1	2,137	1	2,138	320 75
Manilla					36				36		36	5 40
Molasses	12				135				147		147	20 49
Nails	120					23			120	23	143	6 93
Oats		381				8,980				9,361	9,361	1,872 20
Oil, in Barrels	79				90	251	153	464	322	715	1,037	164 63
Oil Cake												
Pease	170								170		170	3 19
Potatoes												
Pork								292		292	292	58 40
Paint												
Pitch and Tar												
Rags												
Rye	362							477	362	477	839	149 70
Rosin												
Salt	17	530							17	530	547	93 09
Stone intended for Cutting		225			1,184	13		1,776	1,184	2,014	3,198	552 28
" wrought												
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	435	434	300		5,964			229	6,699	434	7,133	654 86
Seeds, all kinds						511		26		537	537	107 40
Sheep						1				1	1	0 20
Soda Ash	10								10		10	0 19
Steel	2				753				755		755	112 99
Sugar	280				4,021				4,301		4,301	608 49
Spirits, Beer, &c.	5					17		12	5	29	34	6 55
Tobacco, Raw												
Tallow					45				45		45	6 75
Tin	22								22		22	0 43
Turpentine		1								1	1	0 20
Wheat	9,567	13,011		19		44,384	45	79,346	9,612	136,760	146,372	27,193 60
White Lead	3								3		3	0 06
Whiting	14								14		14	0 28
Wool												
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	368	12	790		4,315	370	20	72	5,493	454	5,947	803 78
Bark												
Barrels, Empty			3	23				41	3	64	67	8 98

No. 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Boat Knees		10								10	10	1 84
Floats												
Firewood, in Vessels	3,150	23,366	957	435					4,107	23,801	27,908	1,267 31
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	7,034	836	67	3,207		50,561		9,358	7,101	63,962	71,063	11,761 03
" " Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels		35	88	27					88	62	150	8 36
" " Rafts												
Saw Logs	2	3,314		2,193			1,294		1,296	5,507	6,803	222 16
Staves and Headings, Barrel								182		182	182	29 09
" " Pipe								575		575	575	107 31
" " W. India								1,269		1,269	1,269	237 00
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	4							97	4	97	101	69 22
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels		1								1	1	0 15
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels		10,638						52,476		63,114	63,114	9,492 09
" " in Rafts	98							3,720	98	3,720	3,818	830 72
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured		145				9		64		218	218	45 55
Total Freight paying Tolls	22,947	67,756	49,678	6,184	241,317	175,508	18,422	245,149	332,364	494,597	826,961	138,261 29

Free Articles, having paid Full Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals.												
Ashes, Pot and Pearl			104						104		104	
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	1		1						2		2	
Bricks	5		119						124		124	
Cement and Water Lime	39		114						153		153	
Coal	18								18		18	
Crockery and Earthenware	7		14						21		21	
Gypsum	13								13		13	
Glass, all kinds	57		13						70		70	
Iron, Railway	4,830		201						5,031		5,031	
" Pig	11		23						34		37	
" all other	252		126						378		378	
Lard and Lard Oil	3								3		3	
Manilla	9		3						12		12	
Nails	137		66						203		203	
Oil, in Barrels	54		7						61		61	
Paint	26		87						113		113	
Pitch and Tar	1								1		1	
Salt	172		874						1,046		1,046	
Soda Ash	41		1,064						1,105		1,105	
Steel	50		92						142		142	
Sugar	24		8						32		32	
Spirits, Beer, &c.	50		286						336		336	
Tin	124		1,062						1,186		1,186	
Turpentine	1								1		1	
White Lead	3								3		3	
Whiting	8								8		8	
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	459		348						803		803	
Free Articles, having paid Tolls on Rideau Canal.												
Iron Ore			400						400		400	
Timber passed free from Welland to Port Robinson		1,157								1,157	1,157	
Grand Total	29,342	68,913	54,686	6,184	241,317	175,508	18,422	245,149	843,767	495,754	839,521	

GENERAL STATEMENL showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

		$ cts.
Total Tolls on Vessels		13,282 36
" " Passengers		156 15
" " Free Goods	$1,742 65	
Fines and Damages		1,078 72
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents		152,778 52

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the amount of Tolls collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.	Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		22						18		40	40		8 00	8 00
Apples														
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable								6		6	6		1 20	1 20
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal								2		2	2		0 40	0 40
Agricultural Implements								1		1	1		0 20	0 20
Barley		15	6,537					23	6,537	38	6,575	980 55	7 60	988 15
Bricks														
Bones														
Brimstone														
Cement and Water Lime	2								2		2	0 30		0 30
Clay, Lime and Sand							20		20		20	3 00		3 00
Coal					206,322	5,614	11,594	33,789	217,916	39,403	257,319	43,583 20	7,880 60	51,463 80
Corn						55,823		57,657		113,480	113,480		22,696 00	22,696 00
Cattle					6			1	6	1	7	0 90	0 20	1 10
Cotton, Raw														
Crockery and Earthenware			3						3		3	0 45		0 45
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs					35				35		35	5 25		5 25
Fish		13	4						4	13	17	0 60	2 60	3 20
Flax and Hemp														
Flour		223				1,623		831		2,677	2,677		535 40	535 40
Furniture		7	7			10	1	11	8	28	36	1 20	5 60	6 80
Gypsum														
Glass, all kinds								8		8	8		1 60	1 60
Hay, Pressed						13				13	13		2 60	2 60
Hogs														
Horses	1		4		2	5		2	7	7	14	1 05	1 40	2 45

No. 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.	Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs						63				63	63		12 60	12 60
Ice														
Iron, Railway					698				698		698	104 70		104 70
do Pig														
do all other	84		62		1,044	36		6	1,190	42	1,232	178 50	8 40	186 90
Iron Ore			40,108		14,530				54,638		54,638	2,731 90		2,731 90
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron								1	1		1	0 05		0 05
Lard and Lard Oil						7		2		9	9		1 80	1 80
Meal, all kinds						7,191		3		7,194	7,194		1,438 80	1,438 80
Meats, other than Pork						3		28		31	31		6 20	6 20
Marble					2,137			1	2,137	1	2,138	320 55	0 20	320 75
Manilla					36				36		36	5 40		5 40
Molasses					135				135		135	20 25		20 25
Nails						23				23	23		4 60	4 60
Oats		38				8,980				9,361	9,361		1,872 20	1,872 20
Oil, in Barrels					90	251		464	90	715	805	13 50	143 00	156 50
Oil Cake														
Pease														
Potatoes														
Pork								292		292	292		58 40	58 40
Paint														
Pitch and Tar														
Rags														
Rye	362							477	362	477	839	54 30	95 40	149 70
Rosin														
Salt		364								364	364		72 80	72 80
Stone intended for cutting					1,184	13		1,776	1,184	1,789	2,973	177 60	357 80	535 40
" wrought								39		39	39		7 80	7 80
" not suitable for cutting, unwrought					5,964				5,964		5,964	596 40		596 40
Seeds, all kinds						511		26		537	537		107 40	107 40

Sheep						1				1	1		0 20	0 20
Soda Ash														
Steel					753				753		753	112 95		112 95
Sugar					4,021				4,021		4,021	603 15		603 15
Spirits, Beer, &c.	5					17		12	5	29	34	0 75	5 80	6 55
Tobacco, Raw														
Tallow					45				45		45	6 75		6 75
Tin														
Turpentine		1								1	1		0 20	0 20
Wheat		7,203		19		44,384		78,047		129,653	129,653		25,930 60	25,930 60
White Lead														
Whiting														
Wool														
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.	41	8	70		4,315	370	20	72	4,446	450	4,896	666 90	90 00	756 90
Bark														
Barrels, Empty			3					41	3	41	44	0 56	7 98	8 54
Boat Knees														
Floats														
Fire Wood, in Vessels		1,140								1,140	1,140		76 00	76 00
" Rafts														
Hoops														
Hop Poles														
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels		25		3,207		50,561		9,358		63,151	63,151		11,358 48	11,358 48
" Rafts														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts														
Railway Ties, in Vessels														
" Rafts														
Saw Logs														
Staves and Headings, Barrel								182		182	182		29 03	29 03
" " Pipe								575		575	575		107 31	107 31
" " W.India								1,269		1,269	1,269		237 00	237 00
Staves, Salt Barrel														
Shingles								97		97	97		68 94	68 94
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts														
Timber, Square, in Vessels		10,638						52,476		63,114	63,114		9,492 09	9,492 09
" " Rafts								3,720		3,720	3,720		837 00	837 00
Traverses														
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured		26				9		64		99	99		39 60	39 60
Total Freight paying Tolls	495	20,086	46,798	3,226	241,317	175,508	11,635	241,377	300,245	440,177	740,422	50,170 66	83,611 08	133,781 74

No. 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.	Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Free Articles, having paid full Toll on the St. Lawrence Canals.														
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	104	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bricks	5	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	124	.....	.....	.....
Cement and Water Lime	39	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
Coal	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Crockery and Earthenware	7	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Gypsum	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Glass, all kinds	57	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Railway	4,830	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,031	.....	5,031	.....	.....	.....
" Pig	11	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
" all other	252	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378	.....	378	.....	.....	.....
Lard and Lard Oil	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Manilla	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Nails	137	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	.....	203	.....	.....	.....
Oil, in Barrels	54	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	61	.....	.....	.....
Paint	26	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
Pitch and Tar	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Salt	172	.....	874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046	.....	1,046	.....	.....	.....
Soda Ash	41	.....	1,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,105	.....	1,105	.....	.....	.....
Steel	50	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	142	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	24	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Spirits, Beer, &c.	50	.....	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	.....	336	.....	.....	.....
Tin	124	.....	1,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186	.....	1,186	.....	.....	.....
Turpentine	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
White Lead	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Whiting	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	459	.....	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803	.....	803	.....	.....	.....

Free Articles, having paid Toll on the Rideau Canal.														
Iron Ore			400						400		400			
Grand Total	6,890	20,066	51,806	3,226	241,317	175,508	11,635	241,377	311,648	440,177	751,825			

Total Through Tolls on Vessels		5,786 03	6,245 82	12,031 85
" " Passengers		34 50	76 85	111 35
" " Free Goods	$1,671.35			
Total Through Tolls		55,991 19	89,933 75	145,924 94

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls collected on same, during the Fiscal Year ending the 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		9								9	9	1 80
Apples	146	410							146	410	556	13 00
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable												
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal												
Agricultural Implements												
Barley			180	180					180	180	360	27 00
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	236	8					33		269	8	277	26 45
Clay, Lime and Sand	419	1,020							419	1,020	1,439	131 19
Coal	3	213					5,262	2,283	5,265	2,496	7,761	610 13
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	10								10		10	0 20
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish												
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	1	11,597							1	11,597	11,598	290 20
Furniture												
Gypsum		990	560	100					560	1,090	1,650	26 88
Glass, all kinds	18								18		18	0 35
Hay, Pressed	70	160							70	160	230	38 56
Hogs												
Horses												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												
Ice												

Iron, Railway									*10*		*10*	*0 19*
" *Pig*	*10*								*197*		*197*	*4 15*
" all other	*189*		*8*									
Iron Ore												
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron												
Lard and Lard Oil												
Meal, all kinds	4	130							4	130	134	3 70
Meats, other than Pork												
Marble												
Manilla												
Molasses	12								12		12	0 24
Nails	120								120		120	2 33
Oats												
Oil, in barrels	79						153		232		232	8 13
Oil Cake												
Pease	170								170		170	3 19
Potatoes												
Pork												
Paint												
Pitch and Tar												
Rags												
Rye												
Rosin												
Salt	17	166							17	166	183	20 29
Stone intended for cutting		225								225	225	16 88
" wrought								190		190	190	33 25
" not suitable for cutting, unwrought	435	434	300						735	434	1,169	58 46
Seeds, all kinds												
Sheep												
Soda Ash	10								10		10	0 19
Steel	2								2		2	0 04
Sugar	280								280		280	5 34
Spirits, Beer, &c												
Tobacco, Raw												
Tallow									22		22	0 43
Tin	22											
Turpentine												
Wheat	9,567	5,808					45	1,299	9,612	7,107	16,719	1,263 00
White Lead	3								3		3	0 06
Whiting	14								14		14	0 28
Wool												
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	327	4	720						1,047	4	1,051	46 88
Bark												
Barrels, Empty				23						23	23	0 44
Boat Knees		10								10	10	1 84

No. 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Floats												
Firewood, in Vessels	3,150	22,226	957	435					4,107	22,661	26,768	1,191 31
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	7,034	811	67						7,101	811	7,912	402 55
" " Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels		35	88	27					88	62	150	8 36
" " Rafts												
Saw Logs	2	3,314		2,193			1,294		1,296	5,507	6,803	222 16
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " West India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	4								4		4	0 28
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels		1								1	1	0 15
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels												
" " Rafts	98								98		98	13 72
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured		119								119	119	5 95
Total Freight paying Tolls	22,452	47,690	2,880	2,958			6,787	3,772	32,119	54,420	86,539	4,479 55

Timber passed free from Welland to Port Robinson	.....	1,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,157	1,157
Grand Total Freight	22,452	48,847	2,880	2,958	.....	.....	6,787	3,772	32,119	55,577	87,696

Total Way Tolls on Vessels		1,250 51
do Passengers		44 80
do Free Goods	$ 71 30	
Total Way Tolls		5,774 86

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	U	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	29	321	75		13				116	321	437	77 20
Apples	16	4,213	3		2	3			21	4,216	4,237	615 39
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable	5,766	423	1						5,767	423	6,190	270 96
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal	7	304			50				57	304	361	34 43
Agricultural Implements	244	55							244	55	299	37 65
Barley	197	3,378		487					197	3,865	4,064	316 75
Bricks	2,817	713	429			8	98	11	3,344	732	4,076	270 28
Bones	41	958		113		122		9	41	1,202	1,243	165 79
Brimstone	40								40		40	3 90
Cement and Water Lime	1,355	15	56			5			1,411	20	1,431	203 49
Clay, Lime and Sand	3,884	1,815	127				1,036	349	5,047	2,164	7,211	308 49
Coal	18	59,451			3	2,445		101,965	21	163,861	163,882	23,102 77
Corn	302	10,302			1	145		178	303	10,625	10,928	615 64
Cattle	49	615							49	615	664	43 56
Cotton, Raw		14								14	14	1 05
Crockery and Earthenware	505	22	18						518	22	540	102 22
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	114	4					162		276	4	280	26 50
Fish	299	77							299	77	376	28 73
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	1,278	6,844			6	85			1,284	6,929	8,213	1,074 28
Furniture	227	833							227	833	1,060	172 74
Gypsum	3,565	477				235			3,565	712	4,277	102 38
Glass, all kinds	913	75	1						914	75	989	193 66
Hay, Pressed	547	98			110				657	98	755	57 74
Hogs	8	82							8	82	90	8 11
Horses	64	244	3						64	244	308	23 97
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		48		11	3				3	59	62	8 72

Ice													
Iron, Railway	9,442	1,433	420						9,862	1,433	11,295	1,685	33
" Pig	1,933	8							1,933	8	1,941	279	01
" all other	3,482	485	160						3,642	485	4,127	435	30
Iron Ore													
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		1,315								1,315	1,315	65	75
Lard and Lard Oil	26	75							26	75	101	8	19
Meal, all kinds	29	1,601							29	1,601	1,630	83	68
Meats, other than Pork	12	89							12	89	101	8	39
Marble	38								38		38	4	39
Manilla	17	8							17	8	25	4	20
Molasses	416	461					105		551	461	1,012	96	56
Nails	2,329	418	76			2			2,405	420	2,825	487	38
Oats	757	7,673							757	7,673	8,430	560	95
Oil, in Barrels	947	233	6			21	320		1,273	254	1,527	211	77
Oil Cake		3								3	3	0	11
Pease	475	32,098						309	475	32,407	32,882	2,429	45
Potatoes	3	248							3	248	251	36	19
Pork	101	214							101	214	316	18	62
Paint	360	63					105		465	63	528	77	35
Pitch and Tar	66	219					1,109		1,175	219	1,394	75	26
Rags	688	234		1	3	20			709	237	946	115	00
Rye		800								800	800	32	29
Rosin	4	101					1,700		1,704	101	1,805	90	55
Salt	2,491	73	874		3	53		3	3,368	129	3,497	397	66
Stone intended for Cutting	299	2,339					191		493	2,339	2,832	119	77
" wrought	170								170		170	10	90
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	414	1,126				302			414	1,428	1,842	37	13
Seeds, all kinds	4,324	247					3		4,327	217	4,574	176	70
Sheep	7	367			7				14	367	381	29	04
Soda Ash	1,042	37	879						1,921	37	1,959	378	40
Steel	11	78							11	78	89	5	90
Sugar	3,417	13	93				281		3,791	13	3,804	693	97
Spirits, Beer, &c	522	164	268						790	164	954	176	37
Tobacco, Raw	2	11					4		6	11	17	1	77
Tallow		37			1				1	37	38	5	63
Tin	563	148	1,056						1,619	148	1,767	328	71
Turpentine	9	1					535		544	1	545	28	74
Wheat	10,278	37,382							10,278	37,382	47,660	4,094	67
White Lead	86	8					7		93	8	101	17	90
Whiting	478	9	60						538	9	547	102	31
Wool	78	2							78	2	80	11	85
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	8,756	3,367	416		581	575	2	24	9,755	3,966	13,721	2,048	84
Bark													
Barrels, Empty	124	19			71	25	2		197	44	241	25	64

No. 29.—General Statement showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Boat Knees												
Floats	104	2,808							104	2,808	2,912	51 24
Firewood, in Vessels	6,681	14,613	1,002		90				7,773	14,613	22,386	549 21
" Rafts												
Hoops		4								4	4	0 20
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	18,901	14,313	2,340	4,450	75	10			21,316	18,773	40,089	2,025 37
" " Rafts	21	14							21	14	35	1 44
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels	2,498	338							2,498	338	2,836	62 22
" " Rafts		10,540								10,540	10,540	263 50
Saw Logs		12,137								12,137	12,137	277 38
Staves and Headings, Barrel		13								13	13	1 00
" " Pipe	9	24							9	24	33	1 03
" " W. India	20	32							20	32	52	1 95
Staves, Salt Barrel		143								143	143	2 85
Shingles	264	4							264	4	268	65 36
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels			1						1		1	0 40
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels	20								20		20	0 25
" " Rafts	218	6,358							218	6,358	6,576	170 50
Traverses		6,746								6,746	6,746	17 55
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	53	158	5			1			58	159	217	84 15
Total Freight paying Tolls.	105,297	252,833	8,364	5,061	1,016	4,040	5,683	102,848	120,360	364,782	485,142	46,939 62

Free Articles having paid Full Tolls on the Welland Canal.												
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable		1								1	1	
Ashes		34								34	34	
Barley		38								38	38	
Corn		50,959								50,959	50,959	
Flour		7,455								7,455	7,455	
Furniture		6								6	6	
Iron, all other		3								3	3	
Nails		1								1	1	
Oats		381								381	381	
Oils		78								78	78	
Pork		318								318	318	
Rye		477								477	477	
Turpentine		1								1	1	
Wheat		83,285								83,285	83,285	
Merchandise, not enumerated		32								32	32	
Barrels, Empty		38								38	38	
Sawed Lumber, in Vessels		9,357								9,357	9,357	
Square Timber, in Rafts		4,675								4,675	4,675	
Staves and Headings, Pipe		112								112	112	
" W. India		684								684	684	
Woodenware		82								82	82	
Coal, Free, per Order in Council	31,582		280				38,969		70,831		70,831	
Kryolite, Free, having paid full toll on the Rideau Canal		333								333	333	
Grand Total Freight	136,879	411,183	8,644	5,061	1,016	4,040	44,652	102,848	191,191	523,132	714,323	

Total Tolls on Vessels		13,538 24
" " Passengers		2,728 50
" " Free Goods	$18,968 93	
" Fines and Damages		1,103 50
" Wharfage and Storage		6,383 23
" Winterage, Basin Dues and other Receipts		9,149 11
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents		79,842 20

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, during the Fiscal Year ended the 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.	Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.	29	261	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	261	365	20 80	52 20	73 00
Apples	.....	4,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,031	4,031	....	604 65	604 65
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	198	29	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	199	29	228	29 85	4 35	34 20
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	155	....	23 25	23 25
Agricultural Implements.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	....	7 00	7 00
Barley.....	.....	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447	447	....	33 53	33 53
Bricks.....	237	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	.....	356	53 40	....	53 40
Bones	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48	....	7 20	7 20
Brimstone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Cement and Water Lime	1,232	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,288	.....	1,288	193 20	.....	193 20
Clay, Lime and Sand	89	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	1	90	13 35	0 15	13 50
Coal.....	18	58,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,470	18	146,351	146,369	3 60	21,952 65	21,956 25
Corn	302	2,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	2,578	2,880	45 30	294 84	340 14
Cattle.....	2	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	32	0 30	4 50	4 80
Cotton, Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Crockery and Earthenware.....	425	19	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	19	457	87 60	3 80	91 40
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	71	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	4	75	14 20	0 80	15 00
Fish.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42	84	6 30	6 30	12 60
Flax and Hemp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Flour.....	3	6,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6,457	6,460	0 45	968 55	969 00
Furniture.....	85	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	660	745	17 00	132 00	149 00
Gypsum	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1 95	....	1 95

Glass, all kinds	898	52	1						899	52	951	179 88	10 40	190 20
Hay, Pressed														
Hogs	2	20							2	20	22	0 30	3 00	3 30
Horses	24	45							24	45	69	3 60	6 75	10 35
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		46								46	46		6 90	6 90
Ice														
Iron, Railway	9,319	1,431	420						9,739	1,431	11,170	1,460 85	214 65	1,675 50
" Pig	1,730	3							1,730	3	1,733	259 50	0 45	259 95
" all other	1,886	211	160						2,046	211	2,257	306 90	31 65	338 55
Iron Ore														
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		1,315								1,315	1,315		65 75	65 75
Lard and Lard Oil	7	21							7	21	28	1 05	3 15	4 20
Meal, all kinds		148								148	148		22 20	22 20
Meats, other than Pork	3	34							3	34	37	0 45	5 10	5 55
Marble	11								11		11	2 20		2 20
Manilla	17								17		17	3 40		3 40
Molasses	190	2							190	2	192	38 00	0 40	38 40
Nails	1,997	3	76						2,073	3	2,076	414 60	0 60	415 20
Oats		979								979	979		133 73	133 73
Oil, in Barrels	580	162	6						586	162	748	117 20	32 40	149 60
Oil Cake														
Pease		8,162						309		8,471	8,471		1,270 65	1,270 65
Potatoes	3	5							3	5	8	0 45	0 75	1 20
Pork	1	18							1	18	19	0 15	2 70	2 85
Paint	307	8							307	8	315	61 40	1 60	63 00
Pitch and Tar	32								32		32	6 40		6 40
Rags	7	216							7	216	223	1 40	43 20	44 60
Rye		20								20	20		3 00	3 00
Rosin	1								1		1	0 20		0 20
Salt	823		874						1,697		1,697	254 55		254 55
Stone intended for Cutting	4								4		4	0 60		0 60
" wrought	6								6		6	1 20		1 20
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought														
Seeds, all kinds	8	20							8	20	28	1 20	3 00	4 20
Sheep		57								57	57		8 55	8 55
Soda Ash	950	11	879						1,829	11	1,840	365 80	2 20	368 00
Steel	9								9		9	1 80		1 80
Sugar	3,037		93						3,130		3,130	626 00		626 00
Spirits, Beer, &c	379	150	268						647	150	797	129 40	30 00	159 40
Tobacco, Raw	2	8							2	8	10	0 30	1 20	1 50
Tallow		37								37	37		5 55	5 55

No. 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.	Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Tin	531		1,056						1,577		1,577	315 40		315 40
Turpentine	8	1							8	1	9	1 60	0 20	1 80
Wheat		26,909								26,909	26,909		3,291 15	3,291 15
White Lead	81								81		81	16 20		16 20
Whiting	399	9	60						459	9	468	91 80	1 80	93 60
Wool	75	2							75	2	77	11 25	0 30	11 55
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	4,645	1,948	247					2	4,892	1,950	6,842	978 40	390 00	1,368 40
Bark														
Barrels, Empty	2	3							2	3	5	0 22	0 35	0 57
Boat Knees														
Floats														
Firewood, in Vessels	279	999							279	999	1,278	18 60	66 60	85 20
" Rafts														
Hoops														
Hop Poles														
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	49	1,215	1,251	4,104					1,300	5,319	6,619	116 85	753 50	870 35
Lumber, Sawn, in Rafts														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts														
Railway Ties, in Vessels														
Railway Ties, in Rafts														
Saw Logs														
Staves and Headings, Barrel		13								13	13		1 00	1 00

Staves and Headings, Pipe														
Staves and Headings, West India														
Staves, Salt Barrel														
Shingles	7								7		7	4 50		4 50
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts														
Timber, Square, in Vessels														
Timber, Square, in Rafts														
Traverses														
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	40	156							40	156	196	16 00	62 40	78 40
Total Freight paying Tolls	31,085	118,117	5,655	4,104				87,781	36,740	210,002	246,742	6,296 82	30,572 60	36,869 42
Free Articles, having paid Full Tolls on the Welland Canal.														
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable		1								1	1			
Ashes		34								34	34			
Barley		38								38	38			
Corn		50,959								50,959	50,959			
Flour		7,455								7,455	7,455			
Furniture		6								6	6			
Iron, all other		3								3	3			
Nails		1								1	1			
Oats		381								381	381			
Oils		78								78	78			
Pork		318								318	318			
Rye		477								477	477			
Turpentine		1								1	1			
Wheat		83,285								83,285	83,285			
Merchandise, not enumerated		32								32	32			
Barrels, Empty		38								38	38			
Sawed Lumber, in Vessels		9,357								9,357	9,357			

No. 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.	Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Square Timber, in Rafts		4,675								4,675	4,675			
Staves and Headings, Pipe		112								112	112			
Staves and Headings, West India		684								684	684			
Woodenware		82								82	82			
Coal, Free, per Order in Council	3,926		98						4,024		4,024			
Kryolite		333								333	333			
Grand Total Freight	35,011	176,467	5,753	4,104				87,781	40,764	368,352	409,116			
Total Through Tolls on Vessels												4,412 00	4,032 64	8,444 64
" " Passengers												286 20	1,524 75	1,810 95
" " Free Goods											$15,503 87			
Total Through Tolls												$10,995 02	36,129 99	47,125 01

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected during the Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States. to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		60			12				12	60	72	4 20
Apples	16	182	3		2	3			21	185	206	10 74
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable	5,568	394							5,568	394	5,962	236 76
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal	7	149			50				57	149	206	11 18
Agricultural Implements	244	20							244	20	264	30 65
Barley	197	2,931		487					197	3,418	3,615	283 22
Bricks	2,580	713	310			8	78	11	2,988	732	3,720	216 88
Bones	41	910		113		122		9	41	1,154	1,195	158 59
Brimstone	40								40		40	3 90
Cement and Water Lime	123	15				5			123	20	143	10 29
Clay, Lime and Sand	3,795	1,814	127				1,036	349	4,958	2,163	7,121	294 99
Coal		570			3	2,445		14,495	3	17,510	17,513	1,146 52
Corn		7,724			1	145		178	1	8,047	8,048	275 50
Cattle	47	585							47	585	632	38 76
Cotton, Raw		14								14	14	1 05
Crockery and Earthenware	80	3							80	3	83	10 82
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	43						162		205		205	11 50
Fish	257	35							257	35	292	16 13
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	1,275	387			6	85			1,281	472	1,753	105 28
Furniture	142	173							142	173	315	23 74
Gypsum	3,552	477				235			3,552	712	4,264	100 43
Glass, all kinds	15	23							15	23	38	3 46
Hay, pressed	547	98			110				657	98	755	57 74
Hogs	6	62							6	62	68	4 81
Horses	37	199	3						40	199	239	13 62

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		2		11	3				3	13	16	1 82
Ice												
Iron, Railway	123	2							123	2	125	9 83
" Pig	203	5							203	5	208	19 06
" all other	1,596	274							1,596	274	1,870	96 75
Iron Ore												
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron												
Lard and Lard Oil	19	54							19	54	73	3 99
Meal, all kinds	29	1,453							29	1,453	1,482	61 48
Meats, other than Pork	9	55							9	55	74	2 84
Marble	27								27		27	2 19
Manilla		8								8	8	0 80
Molasses	256	459					105		361	459	820	58 16
Nails	332	415				2			332	417	749	72 18
Oats	757	6,694							757	6,694	7,451	427 22
Oil, in Barrels	367	71				21	320		687	92	779	62 17
Oil Cake		3								3	3	0 11
Pease	475	23,936							475	23,936	24,411	1,158 80
Potatoes		243								243	243	34 99
Pork	100	196							100	196	296	15 77
Paint	53	55					105		158	55	213	14 35
Pitch and Tar	34	219					1,109		1,143	219	1,362	68 86
Rags	681	18			1	3	20		702	21	723	70 40
Rye		780								780	780	29 29
Rosin	3	101					1,700		1,703	101	1,804	90 35
Salt	1,668	73			3	53		3	1,671	129	1,800	143 11
Stone intended for Cutting	295	2,339					194		489	2,339	2,828	119 17

" wrought	164								164		164	9 70
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	414	1,126				302			414	1,428	1,842	37 13
Seeds, all kinds	4,316	227					3		4,319	227	4,546	172 50
Sheep	7	310			7				14	310	324	20 49
Soda Ash	92	26							92	26	118	10 40
Steel	2	78							2	78	80	4 10
Sugar	380	13					281		661	13	674	67 97
Spirits, Beer, &c	143	14							143	14	157	16 97
Tobbaco, Raw		3					4		4	3	7	0 27
Tallow					1				1		1	0 08
Tin	42	148							42	148	190	13 31
Turpentine	1						535		536		536	26 94
Wheat	10,278	10,473							10,278	10,473	20,751	803 52
White Lead	5	8					7		12	8	20	1 70
Whiting	79								79		79	8 71
Wool	3								3		3	0 30
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	4,111	1,419	169		581	575	2	22	4,863	2,016	6,879	680 44
Bark												
Barrels, Empty	122	16			71	25	2		195	41	236	25 07
Boat Knees												
Floats	104	2,808							104	2,808	2,912	51 24
Firewood, in Vessels	6,402	13,614	1,002		90				7,494	13,614	21,108	464 01
" Rafts												
Hoops		4								4	4	0 20
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	18,852	13,098	1,089	346	75	10			20,016	13,454	33,470	1,155 02
" " Rafts	21	14							21	14	35	1 44
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts		10,540								10,540	10,540	263 50
Railway Ties, in Vessels	2,498	338							2,498	338	2,836	62 22
" " Rafts												
Saw Logs		12,137								12,137	12,137	277 38
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe	9	24							9	24	33	1 03
" " W. India	20	32							20	32	52	1 95
Staves, Salt Barrel		143								143	143	2 85
Shingles	257	4							257	4	261	60 86
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels			1						1		1	0 40
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels	20								20		20	0 25
" " Rafts	218	6,358							218	6,358	6,576	170 50
Traverses		6,746								6,746	6,746	17 55

No. 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	13	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	18	3	21	5 75
Total Freight paying Tolls.	74,212	134,716	2,709	957	1,016	4,010	5,683	15,067	83,620	154,780	238,400	10,070 20
Coal, Free, per O. C.	27,656	....	182	....	....	....	38,969	....	66,807	....	66,807	
Grand Total Freight.....	101,868	134,716	2,891	957	1,016	4,040	44,652	15,067	150,427	154,780	305,207	

Total Way Tolls on Vessels		5,093 60
" " Passengers		917 55
" " Free Goods	$3,465 06	
Total Way Tolls		16,081 35

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 82.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Burlington Bay Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		15								15	15	
Apples		233								233	233	
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	1	6							1	6	7	
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal		4		323						327	327	
Agricultural Implements												
Barley		452		2,769						3,221	3,221	
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	40								40		40	
Clay, Lime and Sand							155		155		155	
Coal							46,767		46,767		46,767	
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	7	1							7	1	8	
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish		4								4	4	
Flax and Hemp												
Flour		26								26	26	
Furniture	5	4							5	4	9	
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds	102	68							102	68	170	
Hay, Pressed												
Hogs												
Horses		2								2	2	
Hides & Skins, Horns & Hoofs												

No. 32.—General Statement showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ice												
Iron, Railway	314						406		720		720	
" Pig	706								706		706	
" all other	92	200							92	200	292	
Iron Ore												
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron												
Lard and Lard Oil												
Meal, all kinds												
Meats, other than Pork		2								2	2	
Marble												
Manilla												
Molasses	10								10		10	
Nails	248								248		248	
Oats												
Oil, in Barrels	31	15							31	15	46	
Oil Cake												
Pease		210								210	210	
Potatoes												
Pork		3								3	3	
Paint	7								7		7	
Pitch and Tar												
Rags		4								4	4	
Rye												
Rosin												
Salt	31								31		31	
Stone, intended for Cutting	4						340		344		344	
" wrought							93		93		93	
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought												
Seeds, all kinds												
Sheep												
Soda Ash	221								221		221	
Steel	1								1		1	
Sugar	572								572		572	

Spirits, Beer, &c	51								51		51	
Tobacco, Raw		2								2	2	
Tallow												
Tin	74								74		74	
Turpentine												
Wheat	300	4,030		820					300	4,850	5,150	
White Lead	10								10		10	
Whiting	49								49		49	
Wool												
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	2,748	1,199					22		2,770	1,199	3,969	
Bark												
Barrels, Empty	1								1		1	
Boat Knees												
Floats												
Firewood, in Vessels												
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	23	722		384					23	1,106	1,129	
" " Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels												
" " Rafts												
Saw Logs												
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " W. India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels		5,000								5,000	5,000	
" " Rafts		2,000								2,000	2,000	
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured												
Total Freight, Free, as per Order in Council	5,648	14,202		4,296			47,783		53,431	18,498	71,929	
Total Tolls on Vessels												$1,938 25

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885. E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 33.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Ottawa Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		3								3	3	0 48
Apples		96								96	96	5 79
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	1	22							1	22	23	1 59
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	27	865							27	865	892	52 40
Agricultural Implements		11								11	11	1 73
Barley		481								481	481	30 66
Bricks												
Bones		33								33	33	2 11
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime		103								103	103	8 89
Clay, Lime and Sand	1	2,195							1	2,195	2,196	41 35
Coal		50								50	50	3 52
Corn		3								3	3	0 18
Cattle	2	625							2	625	627	34 06
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish												
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	1	24							1	24	25	1 36
Furniturne	8	26							8	26	34	3 33
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds												
Hay, Pressed		22								22	22	2 07
Hogs		42								42	42	2 52
Horses	22	182							22	182	204	9 11
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		20								20	20	1 98

Ice												
Iron, Railway												
" Pig												
" all other	4	58							4	58	62	5 48
Iron Ore												
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		7,186								7,186	7,186	359 30
Lard and Lard Oil												
Meal, all kinds		27								27	27	1 66
Meats, other than Pork		2								2	2	0 12
Marble												
Manilla												
Molasses												
Nails												
Oats		2,097								2,097	2,097	144 08
Oil, in barrels		1								1	1	0 19
Oil Cake												
Pease	14	8,400							14	8,400	8,414	632 45
Potatoes		174								174	174	10 60
Pork		4								4	4	0 24
Paint												
Pitch and Tar		16								16	16	3 04
Rags		12								12	12	1 46
Rye		28								28	28	2 74
Rosin												
Salt	6								6		6	0 12
Stone, intended for Cutting	50								50		50	1 00
" wrought												
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought												
Seeds, all kinds	1	31							1	31	32	2 33
Sheep		419								419	419	23 03
Soda Ash												
Steel												
Sugar												
Spirits, Beer, &c		4								4	4	0 76
Tobacco, Raw												
Tallow												
Tin												
Turpentine												
Wheat		15								15	15	1 48
White Lead												
Whiting												
Wool												
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated.	176	480							176	480	656	65 89
Bark		44								44	44	4 31
Barrels, Empty		93								93	93	10 39

No. 83.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Boat Knees												
Floats		8,650								8,650	8,650	95 47
Firewood, in Vessels	720	72,366		1,173					720	73,539	74,259	2,508 67
" Rafts		870								870	870	8 70
Hoops		36								36	36	3 06
Hop Poles		10								10	10	0 10
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels		308,979		187,482						496,461	496,461	41,733 42
" " Rafts		4,364								4,364	4,364	328 69
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts		3								3	3	0 10
Railway Ties, in Vessels		201								201	201	16 08
" " Rafts		1,250								1,250	1,250	133 34
Saw Logs		10,890								10,890	10,890	255 84
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " W. India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles		242		3						245	245	95 02
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts		20								20	20	1 14
Timber, Square, in Vessels												
" " Rafts		17,982								17,982	17,982	190 00
Traverses		193								193	193	2 08
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured												
Total Freight paying Tolls	1,033	179,941		188,658					1,033	638,608	639,641	46,848 49
Coal, Free, per O. O.	150								150		150	

Timber, &c., "	.....	.....	6,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,482	6,482	.....
Grand Total, Freight	.....	1,183	186,426	.....	188,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,183	645,090	646,273	

Total Tolls on Vessels	4,825 70
" " Passengers	240 96
" " Free Goods $ 71 67	
Other Receipts	47 00
Total	$ 51,962 15

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 34.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Chambly Canal, and the amount of Tolls collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts
Ashes, Pot and Pearl			110						110		110	11 00
Apples		1,435						5		1,440	1,440	121 31
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	4	10							4	10	14	0 48
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal		21								21	21	1 05
Agricultural Implements		11								11	11	1 10
Barley			2,428						2,428		2,428	210 30
Bricks	441	42						222	441	264	705	34 97
Bones			139						139		139	13 90
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	21							413	21	413	434	42 00
Clay, Lime and Sand	135	151					129	2,301	264	2,452	2,716	263 93
Coal		60						91,890		91,950	91,950	8,881 29
Corn												
Cattle	3	7							3	7	10	0 40
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware		10								10	10	1 00
Dry Wood and Dye Stuffs								187		187	187	18 70
Fish												
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	18								18		18	0 60
Furniture		4								4	4	0 40
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds												
Hay, Pressed	1,861	750	490						2,351	750	3,101	209 07
Hogs												
Horses												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												
Ice												

Iron, Railway												
" Pig												
" all other								236		236	236	22 10
Iron Ore												
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron												
Lard and Lard Oil												
Meal, all kinds												
Meats, other than Pork												
Marble								22		22	22	2 20
Manilla												
Molasses								548		548	548	54 80
Nails	9								9		9	0 30
Oats	3	1,295							3	1,295	1,298	43 62
Oil, in barrels		2						331		333	333	33 24
Oil Cake												
Pease		2,048								2,048	2,048	97 30
Potatoes	2								2		2	0 20
Pork												
Paint								73		73	73	7 30
Pitch and Tar								985		985	985	98 50
Rags												
Rye												
Rosin								1,773		1,773	1,773	177 30
Salt	199								199		199	12 64
Stone, intended for Cutting		13						65		78	78	7 37
" wrought								135		135	135	13 50
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought												
Seeds, all kinds												
Sheep		6								6	6	0 20
Soda Ash												
Steel												
Sugar								273		273	273	27 30
Spirits, Beer, &c												
Tobacco, Raw								5		5	5	0 50
Tallow												
Tin												
Turpentine								543		543	543	54 30
Wheat												
White Lead								12		12	12	1 20
Whiting								5		5	5	0 50
Wool								5		5	5	0 34
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	981	706	289					1,540	1,270	2,246	3,516	238 58
Bark												
Barrels, Empty	5		6						11		11	2 04
Boat Knees												

No. 84.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Floats			565						565		565	33 90
Firewood, in Vessels	300	120							300	120	420	4 68
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	3,233	2	65,429						68,662	2	68,664	3,847 91
" Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts	100								100		100	3 34
Railway Ties, in Vessels	5,415								5,415		5,415	432 12
" Rafts												
Saw Logs	10								10		10	0 34
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " West India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	22	4							22	4	26	4 70
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	8								8		8	0 54
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels												
" Rafts			1,003						1,003		1,003	100 29
Traverses			60						60		60	1 20
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured								1		1	1	0 10
Total Freight paying Tolls	12,770	6,697	70,519				129	101,570	83,418	108,267	191,685	15,135 95

Total Tolls on Vessels	3,012 56
" " *Passengers*	93 46
" *Wharfage and Storage*	6 50
" *Fines and Damages*	1 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents	$ 18,249 47

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 35.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Rideau Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United Stated to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	10	49							10	49	59	12 04
Apples		15								15	15	0 71
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	53								53		53	1 25
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	115	1,213							115	1,213	1,328	104 63
Agricultural Implements	46	78							46	78	124	12 95
Barley	108								108		108	2 56
Bricks	1,314	9							1,314	9	1,323	30 98
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	117	8							117	8	125	7 06
Clay, Lime and Sand	23	6							23	6	29	0 74
Coal		2,677								2,677	2,677	81 04
Corn		22								22	22	0 67
Cattle	5								5		5	0 12
Cotton, Raw		6								6	6	0 22
Crockery and Earthenware	19	14							19	14	33	3 31
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish	18	4							18	4	22	0 94
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	43	329							43	329	372	10 73
Furniture	17	32							17	32	49	5 37
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds	5	2							5	2	7	0 72
Hay, Pressed	10								10		10	0 24
Hogs												
Horses		2								2	2	0 06
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		8								8	8	0 19
Ice												

Iron, Railway		28								28	28	1	17
" *Pig*	130	71							130	71	201	8	83
" *all others*	228	28							228	28	256	8	89
Iron Ore	500								500		500	25	00
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron	539		150						689		689	34	45
Lard and Lard Oil	1	12							1	12	13	0	45
Meal, all kinds	2	15							2	15	17	0	85
Meats, other than Pork	1	7							1	7	8	0	22
Marble	2	1							2	1	3	0	36
Manilla													
Molasses	18	1							18	1	19	2	42
Nails	148	15							148	15	163	16	46
Oats	10	2							10	2	12	0	32
Oil, in barrels	22	69							22	69	91	10	52
Oil Cake		1								1	1	0	03
Pease	3	1							3	1	4	0	21
Potatoes	22								22		22	0	85
Pork	4	18							4	18	22	0	74
Paint	10	1							10	1	11	0	98
Pitch and Tar	1	11							1	11	12	1	05
Rags	2								2		2	0	18
Rye	384								384		384	9	01
Rosin													
Salt	411	513							411	513	924	28	49
Stone, intended for Cutting	1	5							1	5	6	0	15
" wrought	3	2							3	2	5	0	44
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought													
Seeds, all kinds		12								12	12	0	33
Sheep	1								1		1	0	03
Soda Ash													
Steel													
Sugar	83	64							83	64	147	17	28
Spirits, Beer, &c.	7	31							7	31	38	4	81
Tobacco, Raw	4								4		4	0	10
Tallow	1	1							1	1	2	0	08
Tin	20	2							20	2	22	3	03
Turpentine													
Wheat		31								31	31	0	97
White Lead	16								16		16	1	41
Whiting	21								21		21	1	84
Wool	4	3							4	3	7	0	24
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	385	312							385	312	697	74	87
Bark	82								82		82	1	99
Barrels, Empty	34	2							34	2	36	2	85
Boat Knees													

No. 35.—GENERAL STATEMEET showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Floats	1,749								1,749		1,749	30 45
Firewood, in Vessels	33,365	4,749							33,365	4,749	38,114	663 95
" Rafts	141								141		141	2 98
Hoops												
Hop Poles	49								49		49	7 00
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	11,421	465	1,804						13,225	465	13,690	823 70
" " Rafts	10								10		10	0 38
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels	52								52		52	4 24
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts	5								5		5	0 25
Railway Ties, in Vessels	1,147		105						1,252		1,252	107 32
" " Rafts												
Saw Logs	178	1,436							178	1,436	1,614	36 86
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " W. India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	179	14							179	14	193	54 07
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	17								17		17	1 31
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts	1	4							1	4	5	0 64
Timber, Square, in Vessels		40								40	40	0 57
" " Rafts	484								484		484	9 36
Traverses	1,968								1,968		1,968	12 56
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	4	4							4	4	8	1 10
Total Freight paying Tolls.	55,773	12,445	2,059						57,832	12,445	70,277	2,295 19
Coal, Free, per O. C.	1,384								1,384		1,384	
Grand Total Freight	57,157	12,445	2,059						59,216	12,445	71,661	

Total Tolls on Vessels		1,188 19
" Passengers		32 57
" Free Coal	$ 38 54	
Wharfage and Storage		104 28
Winterage and Other Receipts		182 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents		$ 3,802 23

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 86.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Peter's Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected thereon, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Fish	1,125	131							1,125	131	1,256	12 56
Flour	402	917							402	917	1,319	13 19
Coal	7,664	1,508							7,664	1,508	9,172	91 72
Lumber	1,465	586							1,465	586	2,051	20 51
Other Agricultural Products	2,831	1,557							2,831	1,557	4,388	43 88
Other Merchandise	187	181							187	181	368	3 68
Total	13,674	4,880							13,674	4,880	18,554	185 54
Total Tolls on Vessels												2,600 52
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents												$ 2,786 06

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 37.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Newcastle District Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected thereon, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United Ports. Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Bark												
Bricks												
Clay, Lime and Sand												
Firewood, in Vessels.	6,879	24							6,879	24	6,903	110 15
Floats												
Iron Ore												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	2,096								2,096		2,096	14 15
Railway Ties	191								191		191	5 55
Saw Logs	3,300								3,300		3,300	66 00
Shingles	5								5		5	0 50
Split Posts, &c												
Stone, Unwrought												
Timber, Square	50	275							50	275	325	6 50
Traverses												
Total Freight paying Tolls	12,521	299							12,521	299	12,820	202 85
											Total Tolls on Vessels	17 50
											Total Revenue	220 35

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—

No. 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned Canals, and the

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
Class No. 1.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam ...	179,512	2,628 02	682,349	4,396 87	63,878	203 40
United States Vessels, steam	131,308	1,970 67	19,248	126 89	353	5 11
Canadian Vessels, sail	223,402	3,846 52	757,702	8,370 66	71,976	1,225 44
United States Vessels, sail..	215,969	4,837 15	66,861	643 82	113,663	1,578 61
Total, Class No. 1.....	750,191	13,282 36	1,526,160	13,538 24	249,870	3,012 56
Class No. 2.	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers	4,720	156 15	50,391	2,728 50	5,538	93 46
Class No. 3.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Bricks	.....	.....	4,076	270 28	705	34 97
Brimstone	.....	.....	40	3 90	.....	.....
Cement and Water Lime ...	279	26 75	1,431	203 49	434	42 00
Clay, Lime and Sand	1,459	134 19	7,211	308 49	2,716	263 93
Fish	17	3 20	376	28 73	.....	.....
Gypsum	1,650	26 88	4,277	102 38	.....	.....
Iron, Railway	698	104 70	11,295	1,685 33	.....	.....
" Pig	10	0 19	1,941	279 01	.....	.....
" all other	1,429	191 05	4,127	435 30	236	22 10
Salt	547	93 09	3,497	397 66	199	12 64
Stone, for cutting	3,193	552 28	2,832	119 77	78	7 37
Apples	556	13 00	4,237	615 39	1,440	121 31
Barley	6,935	1,015 15	4,062	316 75	2,428	210 30
Corn	113,480	22,696 00	10,928	615 64	.....	.....
Cotton, Raw	.....	.....	14	1 05	.....	.....
Flax and Hemp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour	14,275	825 60	8,213	1,074 28	18	0 60
Hay, Pressed	243	41 16	755	57 74	3,101	209 07
Meals, all kinds	7,328	1,442 50	1,630	83 68	.....	.....
Oil Cake	.....	.....	3	0 11	.....	.....
Oats	9,361	1,872 20	8,430	560 95	1,298	43 62
Pease	170	3 19	32,882	2,429 45	2,048	97 30
Potatoes	.....	.....	251	36 19	2	0 20
Rye	839	149 70	800	32 29	.....	.....
Seeds, all kinds	537	107 40	4,574	176 70	.....	.....
Tobacco, Raw	.....	.....	17	1 77	5	0 50
Wheat	146,372	27,193 60	47,660	4,094 67	.....	.....
All other Agricultural Products, Vegetable.....	6	1 20	6,190	270 96	14	0 48
Bones	.....	.....	1,243	165 79	139	13 90
Cattle	7	1 10	664	43 56	10	0 40
Hogs	.....	.....	90	8 11	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs	63	12 60	62	8 72	.....	.....
Horses	14	2 45	308	23 97	.....	.....
Lard and Lard Oil	9	1 80	101	8 18	.....	.....
Meats, other than Pork.....	31	6 20	101	8 39	.....	.....
Pork	292	58 40	315	18 62	.....	.....
Sheep	1	0 20	381	29 04	6	0 20
Tallow	45	6 75	38	5 63	.....	.....
Wool	.....	.....	80	11 85	5	0 34
All other Agricultural Products, Animal.....	2	0 40	361	34 43	21	1 05
Total, Class No. 3.....	309,853	56,582 93	175,493	14,568 26	14,903	1,062 28

Continued—CANALS.

Amount of Tolls collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
76,475	1,354 57	182,322	607 54	39,741	365 17	93,252	1,865 04	990	12 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	168	5 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,264	552 64	200,105	2,854 17	70,901	750 42	36,774	735 48	720	5 00
3,104	31 04	58,251	1,363 99	6,677	66 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
134,843	1,938 25	440,678	4,825 70	117,487	1,188 19	130,026	1,600 52	1,710	17 50
No.		No.		No.		No.			
353	.....	15,725	240 96	1,250	32 57	5,868	.....	.....	.....
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,323	30 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	103	8 89	125	7 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	.....	2,196	44 35	29	0 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	22	0 94	1,256	12 56	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
720	.....	.....	.....	28	1 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
706	.....	.....	.....	201	8 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
292	.....	62	5 48	256	8 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	6	0 12	924	28 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
344	.....	50	1 00	6	0 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	.....	96	5 79	15	0 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,221	.....	481	30 66	108	2 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	0 18	22	0 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	25	1 36	372	10 73	1,319	13 19	.....	.....
.....	.....	22	2 07	10	0 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	27	1 66	17	0 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,097	144 08	12	0 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	.....	8,414	632 45	4	0 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	174	10 60	22	0 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	28	2 74	384	9 01	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	32	2 33	12	0 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	4	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,150	.....	15	1 48	31	0 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	23	1 59	53	1 25	4,388	43 88	.....	.....
.....	.....	33	2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	627	34 06	5	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	42	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	1 96	8	0 19	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	204	9 11	2	0 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	0 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	0 12	8	0 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	4	0 24	22	0 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	419	23 03	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	0 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
327	.....	892	52 40	1,328	104 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,475	.....	16,097	1,022 38	5,383	223 05	6,963	69 63	.....	.....

APPENDIX

No. 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Class No. 4.						
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	49	9 80	437	72 20	110	11 00
Agricultural Implements	1	0 20	299	37 65	11	1 10
Crockery and Earthenware	13	0 65	540	102 22	10	1 00
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs	35	5 25	280	26 50	187	18 70
Furniture	36	6 80	1,060	172 74	4	0 40
Glass, all kinds	26	1 95	989	193 66	.....	.....
Marble	2,138	320 75	38	4 39	22	2 20
Manilla	36	5 40	25	4 20	.....	.....
Molasses	147	20 49	1,012	96 56	548	54 80
Nails	143	6 93	2,825	487 38	9	0 30
Oil, in Barrels	1,037	164 63	1,527	211 77	333	33 24
Paint	.....	.....	528	77 35	73	7 30
Pitch and Tar	.....	.....	1,394	75 26	985	98 50
Rags	.....	.....	946	115 00	.....	.....
Rosin	.....	.....	1,805	90 55	1,773	177 30
Soda Ash	10	0 19	1,958	378 40	.....	.....
Steel	755	112 99	89	5 90	.....	.....
Sugar	4,301	608 49	3,804	693 97	273	27 30
Stone, wrought	229	41 05	170	10 90	135	13 50
Tin	22	0 43	1,767	328 71	.....	.....
Turpentine	1	0 20	545	28 74	543	54 30
White Lead	3	0 06	101	17 90	12	1 20
Whiting	14	0 28	547	102 31	5	0 50
Whiskey, and all other Spirits	34	6 55	954	176 37	.....	.....
Merchandise, not enumerated	5,947	803 78	13,721	2,048 84	3,516	238 68
Total, Class No. 4	14,977	2,116 87	37,361	5,564 47	8,549	741 22
Class No. 5.						
Bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrels, empty	67	8 98	241	25 64	11	2 04
Boat Knees	10	1 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floats	.....	.....	2,912	51 24	565	33 90
Fire Wood, in Vessels	27,908	1,267 31	22,386	549 21	420	4 68
do Rafts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	71,063	11,761 03	40,089	2,025 37	68,664	3,847 91
do Rafts	.....	.....	35	1 44	.....	.....
Hoops	.....	.....	4	0 20	.....	.....
Railway Ties, in Vessels	150	8 36	2,836	62 22	5,415	432 12
do Rafts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts	.....	.....	10,540	263 50	100	3 34
Square Timber, in Vessels	63,114	9,492 09	20	0 25	.....	.....
do Rafts	3,818	850 72	6,576	170 50	1,003	100 29
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	218	45 55	217	84 15	1	0 10
Shingles	101	69 22	268	65 36	26	4 70
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	1	0 15	1	0 40	8	0 54

A—*Continued.*

Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, &c.—*Continued.*

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
15		3	0 48	59	12 04				
		11	1 73	124	12 95				
8				33	3 31				
9		34	3 33	49	5 37				
170				7	0 72				
				3	0 36				
10				19	2 42				
248				163	16 46				
46		1	0 19	91	10 52				
7				11	0 98				
		16	3 04	12	1 05				
4		12	1 46	2	0 18				
221									
1									
572				147	17 28				
93				5	0 44				
74				22	3 03				
10				16	1 41				
49				21	1 84				
51		4	0 76	38	4 84				
3,969		656	65 89	697	74 87	368	3 68		
5,557		737	76 88	1,519	170 07	368	3 68		
		44	4 31	82	1 99				
1		93	10 39	36	2 85				
		8,670	95 47	1,749	30 45				
		74,259	2,508 67	38,114	663 95			6,903	110 15
		870	8 70	141	2 98				
1,129		496,461	41,733 42	13,690	823 70	2,051	20 51	2,096	14 15
		4,364	328 69	10	0 38				
		36	3 06						
		201	16 08	1,252	107 32			191	5 55
		1,250	133 34						
				52	4 24				
		3	0 10	5	0 25				
5,000				40	0 57				
2,000		17,982	190 00	484	9 36			325	6 50
				8	1 10				
		245	95 02	193	54 07			5	0 50
				17	1 31				

APPENDIX A—

No. 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		$ cts.		$ cts		$ cts.
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts						
Saw Logs	6,803	222 16	12,137	277 38	10	0 34
Staves and Headings, Barrel	182	29 03	13	1 00		
do do Pipe..	575	107 31	33	1 03		
do do West India	1,269	237 00	52	1 95		
Staves and Headings, Salt Barrels			143	2 85		
Traverses			6,746	17 55	60	1 20
Hop Poles						
Total, Class No. 5	175,297	24,100 75	105,249	3,601 24	76,283	4,431 16
Special Class.						
Coal	265,080	52,073 93	163,882	23,102 77	91,950	8,881 29
Kryolite or Chemical Ore	1	0 05	1,315	65 75		
Iron Ore	54,638	2,731 90				
Stone, unwrought, not suitable for cutting	7,133	654 86	1,842	37 13		
Total, Special Class	326,852	55,460 74	167,039	23,205 65	91,950	8,881 29
Total Freight and Tolls	826,961	151,699 80	485,142	63,206 36	191,685	18,241,97
Timber and other Wood, Free	1,157	71 30	14,948	1,524 85		
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Iron, Salt, Coal, &c., &c, Free	11,403	1,671 35	214,233	17,444 08		
Grand Total, Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included.	839,521	153,442 45	714,323	82,175 29	191,685	18,241 97

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

Continued—CANALS.

Canals, and the amount of Tolls collected, &c.—*Concluded.*

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
.....	.....	20	1 14	5	0 64	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10,890	255 84	1,614	36 86	.....	.....	3,300	66 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	193	2 08	1,968	12 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	0 10	49	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,130	.....	615,571	45,386 41	59,509	1,761 58	2,051	20 51	12,820	202 85
46,767	.....	50	3 52	2,677	81 04	9,172	91 72	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,186	359 30	659	34 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	500	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,767	.....	7,236	362 82	3,836	140 49	9,172	91 72	.....	.....
71,929	1,938 25	639,641	51,915 15	70,277	3,515 95	18,554	2,786 06	12,820	220 35
.....	.....	6,482	68 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	150	3 00	1,384	38 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
71,929	1,938 25	646,273	51,986 82	71,661	3,554 49	18,554	2,786 06	12,820	220 35

E. MIALL
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—

No. 39.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned Canals of each description of Property passed through

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Vessels of all kinds	750,191	13,232 36	1,526,160	13,538 24	249,870	3,012 56
	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers	4,720	156 15	50,391	2,728 50	5,538	93 46
Forest, Produce of Wood.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Bark						
Boat Knees	10	1 84				
Floats			2,912	51 24	565	33 90
Firewood	27,908	1,267 31	22,386	549 21	420	4 68
Hoops and Hop Poles			4	0 20		
Lumber, Sawed	71,063	11,761 03	40,124	2,026 81	68,664	3,847 91
Masts, Spars, &c			10,540	263 50	100	3 34
Railway Ties	150	8 36	2,836	62 22	5,415	432 12
Saw Logs	6,803	222 16	12,137	277 38	10	0 34
Staves, all kinds	2,026	373 34	241	6 83		
Shingles	101	69 22	268	65 36	26	4 70
Split Posts and Rails	1	0 15	1	0 40	8	0 54
Timber, Square	66,932	10,342 81	6,596	170 75	1,003	100 29
Traverses			6,746	17 55	60	1 20
Total	174,994	24,046 22	104,791	3,491 45	76,271	4,429 02
Farm Stock.						
Cattle	7	1 10	664	43 56	10	0 40
Hogs			90	8 11		
Horses	14	2 45	308	23 97		
Sheep	1	0 20	381	29 04	6	0 20
Total	22	3 75	1,443	104 68	16	0 60
Produce of Animals.						
Bones			1,243	165 79	135	13 90
Horns and Hoofs, Hides and Skins, Raw	63	12 60	62	8 72		
Lard and Lard Oil	9	1 80	101	8 19		
Meats, other than Pork	31	6 20	101	8 39		
Pork	292	58 40	315	18 62		
Tallow	45	6 75	38	5 63		
Wool			80	11 85	5	0 34
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	2	0 40	361	34 43	21	1 05
Total	442	86 15	2,301	261 62	165	15 29

Continued—CANALS.

during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885, showing the Total Quantity and the Amount of Tolls collected thereon.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
134,843	1,938 25	440,678	4,825 70	117,487	1,188 19	130,026	2,600 52	1,710	17 50
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
353	.....	15,725	240 96	1,250	32 57	5,868	.....	.....	.....
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
.....	.....	44	4 31	82	1 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8,650	95 47	1,749	30 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	75,129	2,517 37	38,255	666 93	.....	.....	6,903	110 15
.....	.....	46	3 16	49	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,129	.....	500,825	42,062 11	13,700	824 08	2,051	20 51	2,096	14 15
.....	.....	3	0 10	57	4 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,451	149 42	1,252	107 32	.....	.....	191	5 55
.....	.....	10,890	255 84	1,614	36 86	.....	.....	3,300	66 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	245	95 02	193	54 07	.....	.....	5	0 50
.....	.....	20	1 14	22	1 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,000	.....	17,982	190 00	524	9 93	.....	.....	325	6 50
.....	.....	193	2 08	1,968	12 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,129	.....	615,478	45,376 02	59,465	1,757 63	2,051	20 51	12,820	202 85
.....	.....	627	34 06	5	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	42	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	204	9 11	2	0 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	419	23 03	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1,292	68 72	8	0 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	33	2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	1 96	8	0 19	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	0 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	0 12	8	0 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	4	0 24	22	0 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	0 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
327	.....	892	52 40	1,328	104 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	.....	951	56 83	1,388	106 54	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

No. 39.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Traffic on

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Agricultural Products.						
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable...	6	1 20	6,190	270 96	14	0 48
Apples	556	13 00	4,237	615 39	1,440	121 31
Barley	6,935	1,015 15	4,062	316 75	2,428	210 30
Cotton, Raw			14	1 05		
Corn	113,480	22,696 00	10,928	615 64		
Flax and Hemp						
Flour	14,275	825 60	8,213	1,074 28	18	0 60
Hay, Pressed	243	41 16	755	57 74	3,101	209 07
Meals, all kinds	7,328	1,442 50	1,630	83 68		
Manilla	36	5 40	25	4 20		
Oats	9,361	1,872 20	8,430	560 95	1,298	43 62
Pease	170	3 19	32,882	2,429 45	2,048	97 30
Potatoes			251	36 19	2	0 20
Rye	839	149 70	800	32 29		
Seeds—Flax, Clover and Grass	537	107 40	4,574	176 70		
Tobacco, Raw			17	1 77	5	0 50
Wheat	146,372	27,193 60	47,660	4,094 67		
Total	300,138	55,366 10	130,668	10,371 71	10,354	683 38
Manufactures.						
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	49	9 80	437	77 20	110	11 00
Agricultural Implements...	1	0 20	299	37 65	11	1 10
Barrels, Empty	67	8 98	241	25 64	11	2 04
Bricks			4,076	270 28	765	34 97
Cement and Water Lime...	279	26 75	1,431	203 49	434	42 00
Crockery and Earthenware	13	0 65	540	102 22	10	1 00
Furniture	36	6 80	1,060	172 74	4	0 40
Glass, all kinds	26	1 95	989	193 66		
Iron, Railway	698	104 70	11,295	1,685 33		
Iron, Pig	10	0 19	1,941	279 01		
do All other	1,429	191 05	4,127	435 30	236	22 10
Molasses	147	20 49	1,012	96 56	548	54 80
Nails	143	6 93	2,825	487 38	9	0 30
Oil	1,037	164 63	1,527	211 77	333	33 24
Oil Cake			3	0 11		
Paint			528	77 35	73	7 30
Pitch and Tar			1,394	75 26	985	98 50
Rosin			1,805	90 55	1,773	177 30
Soda Ash	10	0 19	1,958	378 40		
Spirits, Whiskey, &c	34	6 55	954	176 37		
Steel	755	112 99	89	5 90		
Sugar	4,301	608 49	3,804	693 97	273	27 30
Tin	22	0 43	1,767	328 71		
Turpentine	1	0 20	545	28 74	543	54 30
White Lead	3	0 06	101	17 90	12	1 20
Whiting	14	0 28	547	102 31	5	0 50
Woodenware	218	45 55	217	84 15	1	0 10
Total	9,293	1,317 86	45,512	6,337 95	6,076	569 45

A—*Continued.* CANALS.

the undermentioned Canals, &c.—*Continued.*

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		cts.
7	.....	23	1 59	53	1 25	4,388	43 88	.....	.....
233	.....	96	5 79	15	0 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,221	.....	481	30 66	108	2 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	0 18	22	0 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	25	1 36	372	10 73	1,319	13 19	.....	.....
.....	.....	22	2 07	10	0 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	27	1 66	17	0 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,097	144 08	12	0 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	.....	8,414	632 45	4	0 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	174	10 60	22	0 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	28	2 74	384	9 01	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	32	2 33	12	0 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	4	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,150	.....	15	1 48	31	0 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,849	.....	11,437	836 99	1,072	29 02	5,707	57 67	.....	.....
15	.....	3	0 48	59	12 04	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11	1 73	124	12 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	93	10 39	36	2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,323	30 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	103	8 89	125	7 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	33	3 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	34	3 33	49	5 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	.....	.....	.....	7	0 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
720	.....	.....	.....	28	1 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
706	.....	.....	.....	201	8 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
292	.....	62	5 48	256	8 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	19	2 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
248	.....	.....	.....	163	16 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	1	0 19	91	10 52	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	11	0 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	3 04	12	1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	.....	4	0 76	38	4 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
572	.....	.....	.....	147	17 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	22	3 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	16	1 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	.....	.....	.....	21	1 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,250	.....	327	34 29	2,790	155 13	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

No. 39.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Traffic on

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
Merchandise.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Brimstone			40	3 90		
Clay, Lime and Sand	1,459	134 19	7,211	308 49	2,716	263 93
Coal	265,080	52,073 93	163,882	23,102 77	91,950	8,881 29
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	35	5 25	280	26 50	187	18 70
Fish	17	3 20	376	28 73		
Gypsum	1,650	26 88	4,277	102 38		
Ores, all kinds	54,639	2,731 95	1,315	65 75		
Marble	2,138	320 75	38	4 39	22	2 20
Rags			946	115 00		
Salt	547	93 09	3,497	397 66	199	12 64
Stone, all kinds	10,560	1,248 19	4,844	167 80	213	20 87
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	5,947	893 78	13,721	2,048 84	3,516	238 58
Total	342,072	57,441 21	200,427	26,372 21	98,803	9,438 21
Grand Totals, Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included	826,961	151,699 80	485,142	63,206 36	191,685	18,241 97

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

A.—*Continued*—CANALS.

the undermentioned Canals, &c.—*Concluded.*

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle. District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	.....	2,196	44 35	29	0 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,767	.....	50	3 52	2,677	81 04	9,172	91 72	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	22	0 94	1,256	12 56	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,186	359 30	1,189	59 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	12	1 46	2	0 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	6	0 12	924	28 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
437	.....	50	1 00	11	0 59	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,969	.....	656	65 89	697	74 87	368	3 68	.....	.....
51,367	.....	10,156	475 64	5,554	246 66	10,796	107 96	.....	.....
71,929	1,938 25	639,641	51,915 15	70,277	3,515 95	18,554	2,786 06	12,820	220 35

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A--*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 40.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Tolls accrued each month during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

CANALS AND OFFICES.	1884.						1885.				Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	April.	May.	June.	
Welland Canal.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Chippawa	17 53	12 77	7 74	5 65	14 25	.....	.....	.....	5 07	6 58	69 59
Colborne	14,958 45	17,721 72	12,667 78	12,998 26	7,784 76	.....	.....	.....	8,366 92	16,653 66	91,151 55
Dalhousie	8,634 73	10,222 59	9,766 75	7,373 12	4,451 99	10 25	.....	.....	9,399 85	7,286 99	57,146 27
Dunnville	....	93 11	84 37	207 27	158 44	14 30	.....	.....	64 25	128 47	750 21
Maitland	131 23	0 90	68 83	96 89	71 87	.....	.....	.....	75 18	58 36	503 25
Robinson	179 59	146 28	139 32	217 18	208 34	.....	.....	.....	290 74	179 28	1,360 73
St. Catharines	82 95	125 37	98 01	103 05	80 79	2 75	.....	.....	131 09	94 19	718 20
Total, Welland Canal	24,004 48	28,322 74	22,832 79	21,001 42	12,770 44	27 30	.....	.....	18,333 10	24,407 53	151,699 80
St. Lawrence Canals.											
Beauharnois	142 03	142 52	195 95	456 21	293 33	.....	.....	.....	360 03	403 92	1,993 99
Cardinal	93 94	60 03	14 16	71 33	58 25	18 63	.....	.....	130 02	134 57	607 93
Cornwall	2,495 36	3,930 55	3,095 79	2,404 52	2,512 30	18 96	.....	.....	2,003 04	3,695 96	20,156 48
Kingston	1,839 40	2,815 83	1,867 07	2,480 53	1,730 45	.....	.....	.....	1,734 37	2,056 02	14,523 70
Lachine	240 23	351 53	377 72	466 52	233 37	.....	.....	.....	214 48	310 53	2,194 38
Montreal	3,995 81	4,609 34	3,110 75	2,981 33	1,978 61	.....	.....	.....	2,465 79	4,598 25	23,729 88
Total, St. Lawrence Canals	8,796 77	11,909 83	8,688 44	8,860 44	6,806 31	37 59	.....	.....	6,907 73	11,199 25	63,206 36
Chambly Canal.											
Chambly	1,225 89	1,175 58	795 55	982 11	488 89	.....	.....	.....	168 95	570 85	5,407 82
St. John's	2,448 70	2,527 59	2,040 22	1,313 89	423 45	.....	.....	.....	1,743 63	1,763 29	12,260 77
St. Ours	110 53	69 15	63 60	93 94	108 07	.....	.....	.....	49 12	78 97	573 38
Total, Chambly Canal	3,785 12	3,772 32	2,899 37	2,389 94	1,020 41	.....	.....	.....	1,961 70	2,413 11	18,241 97

Ottawa Canals.											
Ottawa	5,480 71	5,050 36	4,774 94	5,465 03	2,089 55				4,711 13	5,268 97	32,840 69
Carillon	145 03	41 80	36 62	31 51	20 88				202 85	206 93	685 53
Grenville	2,294 30	1,940 70	2,031 38	2,377 37	1,227 42				2,987 25	3,628 10	16,486 52
St. Anne's	300 81	268 17	246 94	265 70	182 67				299 27	238 86	1,902 42
Total, Ottawa Canals	8,220 85	7,301 03	7,089 88	8,239 61	3,520 52				8,200 50	9,342 76	51,915 15
Burlington Bay Canal.											
Hamilton	467 02	201 64	187 11	226 18	444 60	44 30			184 54	182 86	1,938 25
Rideau Canal.											
Kingston Mills	147 61	125 65	213 83	214 10	94 91				127 38	194 58	1,118 06
Ottawa	328 34	426 44	459 11	308 81	139 53				66 21	361 70	2,090 14
Smith's Falls	69 26	72 13	65 72	37 00	25 27				11 43	26 94	307 75
Total, Rideau Canal	545 21	624 22	738 66	559 91	259 71				205 02	583 22	3,515 95
St. Peter's Canal.											
St. Peters	389 34	462 99	386 63	445 81	524 65	94 47	6 78	1 12	126 19	348 08	2,786 06
Newcastle District Canals.											
Bobcaygeon	32 00	20 00	18 00	43 03	9 00				7 80	41 10	170 95
Peterborough	2 50			8 00	1 80						12 30
Hastings	7 00	10 80	2 75	8 30	4 75					3 50	37 10
Total, Newcastle Dis Canals	41 50	30 80	20 75	59 35	15 55				7 80	44 60	220 35
Grand Totals	46,250 29	52,625 57	42,843 63	41,782 66	25,362 19	203 66	6 78	1 12	35,926 58	48,521 41	293,523 89

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through all the Canals, during the Fiscal Year ended the 30th June, 1885, and the Amount of Tolls collected thereon.

VESSELS.	Total Number.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Welland Canal													$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam	522	42,888	44,791	28,995	1,273	.....	.....	9,228	52,427	81,021	98.491	179,512	2,628 02
do sail...	1,742	54,914	49,673	52,982	1,829	362	.....	4,630	59,012	112,888	110,514	223,402	3,846 52
Total Canadian.....	2,264	97,802	94,464	81,887	3,103	362	.....	13,858	111,439	193,909	209,005	403,914	6,474 54
United States Vessels, steam.....	252	94	152	1,340	266	65,137	55,788	288	8,243	66,859	64,449	131,308	1,970 67
United States Vessels sail	700	13	3	6,786	453	100,101	59,969	3	48,641	106,903	109,036	215,969	4,837 15
Total United States....	952	107	155	8,126	719	165,238	115,757	291	56,884	173,763	173,515	347,277	6,807 82
Grand Total, Welland Canal.....	3,216	97,909	94,619	90,013	3,821	165,600	115,757	14,149	168,323	367,671	382,520	750,191	13,282 36
St. Lawrence Canals.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	2,799	356,084	313,307	10,309	73	.....	.....	7	2,569	366,400	315,949	682,349	4,596 87
do sail...	4,638	408,876	252,599	42,305	1,533	.....	.....	117	51,922	451,298	306,404	757,702	8,370 66
Total Canadian.....	7,437	764,960	565,206	52,614	1,656	.....	.....	124	54,191	817,698	622,353	1,440,051	12,767 53
United States Vessels steam.....	501	134	42	1,941	48	7,053	7,623	596	1,811	9,724	9,524	19,248	126 89

United States Vessels, sail	650	850	3,370	4,176	6,795	1,734	1,752	43,784	4,400	50,544	16,317	66,861	643 82
Total United States	1,181	984	3,412	6,117	6,843	8,787	9,375	44,380	6,211	60,268	25,841	86,109	770 71
Grand Total, St. Lawrence Canals	8,618	765,944	569,618	58,731	8,499	8,787	9,375	44,504	60,702	878,966	648,194	1,526,160	13,538 24
Chambly Canal.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	336	31,351	30,575	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,888	31,415	32,463	63,878	203 40
do sail	849	14,402	13,001	7,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,969	22,006	49,970	71,976	1,225 44
Total Canadian	1,185	45,753	43,576	7,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,857	53,421	82,433	135,854	1,428 84
United States Vessels, steam	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	353	353	5 11
United States Vessels, sail	1,154	.....	1,621	26,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,714	26,328	87,335	113,663	1,578 61
Total. United States	1,559	.....	1,622	26,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,066	26,328	87,688	114,016	1,583 72
Grand Total, Chambly Canal	2,744	45,753	44,198	33,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,923	79,749	170,121	249,870	3,012 56
Burlington Bay Canal.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	187	37,499	37,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	981	.....	38,480	37,995	76,475	1,354 57
do sail	251	5,970	14,787	.....	12,639	.....	.....	21,868	.....	27,838	27,426	55,264	552 64
Total Canadian	438	43,469	52,782	.....	12,639	.....	.....	22,849	.....	66,318	65,421	131,739	1,907 21
United States Vessels, steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Vessels, sail	16	.....	964	.....	588	.....	.....	1,552	.....	1,552	1,552	3,104	31 04
Total United States	16	.....	964	.....	588	.....	.....	1,552	.....	1,552	1,552	3,104	31 04
Grand Total, Burlington Bay Canal	454	.....	53,746	.....	13,227	.....	.....	24,401	.....	67,870	66,973	134,843	1,938 25
Ottawa Canals.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	1,019	66,538	114,354	.....	1,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,538	115,784	182,322	607 54
do sail	1,794	16,207	156,377	.....	27,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,207	183,898	200,105	2,854 17
Total Canadian	2,813	82,745	270,731	.....	28,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,745	299,682	382,427	3,461 71

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels, &c.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Total Number.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
													$ cts.
United States Vessels, steam													
United States Vessels, sail	579	6,949	2,538		47,549			1,215		8,164	50,087	58,251	1,363 99
Total United States	579	6,949	2,538		47,549			1,215		8,164	50,087	58,251	1,363 99
Grand Total, Ottawa Canals	3,392	89,694	273,269		76,500			1,215		90,909	348,769	440,678	4,825 70
Rideau Canal.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	669	19,823	19,918							19,823	19,918	39,741	365 17
do sail	1,083	32,623	38,094	184						32,807	38,094	70,901	750 42
Total Canadian	1,752	52,446	58,012	184						52,630	58,012	110,642	1,115 59
United States Vessels, steam	23	96	72							96	72	168	5 75
United States Vessels, sail	65	409	5,403	865						1,274	5,403	6,677	66 85
Total United States	88	505	5,475	865						1,370	5,475	6,845	72 60
Grand Total, Rideau Canal	1,840	52,951	63,487	1,049						54,000	63,487	117,487	1,188 19
St. Peter's Canal.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	543	44,445	48,807							44,445	48,807	93,252	1,865 04
do sail	920	18,784	17,990							18,784	17,990	36,774	735 48
Total Canadian	1,463	63,229	66,797							63,229	66,797	130,026	2,600 52

Newcastle District Canals.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	25	140	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	850	990	12 50
do sail...	10	112	608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	608	720	5 00
Total Newcastle District Canals	35	252	1,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	1,458	1,710	17 50

RECAPITULATION.

CANADIAN VESSELS.													
Steam and Sail.													
Welland	2,264	97,802	94,464	81,887	3,102	362	.....	13,858	111,439	193,909	209,005	402,914	6,474 54
St. Lawrence	7,437	764,960	566,206	52,614	1,656	.....	.....	124	54,491	817,698	622,353	1,440,051	12,767 53
Chambly	1,185	45,753	43,576	7,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,857	53,421	82,433	135,854	1,428 84
Burlington Bay	438	43,469	52,782	.....	12,639	.....	.....	22,819	.....	66,318	65,421	131,739	1,907 21
Ottawa	2,813	82,745	270,731	.....	28,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,745	299,682	382,427	3,461 71
Rideau	1,752	52,446	58,012	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,630	58,012	110,642	1,115 59
St. Peter's	1,463	63,229	66,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,229	66,797	130,026	2,600 52
Newcastle District	35	252	1,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	1,458	1,710	17 50
Total Canadian	17,387	1,150,656	1,154,026	142,353	46,348	362	.....	36,831	204,787	1,330,202	1,405,161	2,735,363	29,773 44
UNITED STATES VESSELS.													
Steam and Sail.													
Welland	952	107	155	8,126	719	165,238	115,757	291	56,884	173,762	173,515	347,277	6,807 82
St. Lawrence	1,181	984	3,412	6,117	6,843	8,787	9,375	44,380	6,211	60,268	25,841	86,109	770 71
Chambly	1,559	.....	1,622	26,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,066	26,328	87,688	114,016	1,583 72
Burlington Bay	16	.....	964	.....	588	.....	.....	1,552	.....	1,552	1,552	3,104	31 04
Ottawa	579	6,949	2,538	.....	47,549	.....	.....	1,215	.....	8,164	50,087	58,251	1,363 99
Rideau	88	505	5,475	865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370	5,475	6,845	72 60
St. Peter's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States...	4,375	8,545	14,166	41,436	55,699	174,025	125,132	47,438	149,161	271,444	344,158	615,602	10,629 88
Grand Total, Canadian and United States	21,762	1,159,201	1,168,192	183,789	102,047	174,387	125,132	84,269	353,948	1,601,646	1,749,319	3,350,965	40,403 32

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 42.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Total Movement of Property, Passengers and Vessels on the undermentioned Canals, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885, and the three preceding Years.

GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE.	Welland Canal.				St. Lawrence Canals.				Chambly Canal.			
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Farm Stock	13	8	22	22	2,379	2,338	1,848	1,443	443	408	404	16
Forest	177,905	158,555	178,826	174,994	160,303	174,026	135,421	104,791	101,970	122,730	109,836	76,271
Manufactures	12,851	12,982	12,289	9,293	95,720	96,438	75,747	45,512	9,394	9,079	11,745	6,076
Merchandise	188,842	317,812	386,868	342,072	170,416	186,979	210,551	200,427	110,156	104,813	93,671	98,803
Vegetable Food and other Agricultural Products	229,318	337,839	362,115	300,580	248,632	163,055	109,454	132,969	23,344	10,108	8,067	10,519
Total Tons	608,929	827,196	940,120	826,961	676,450	622,836	533,021	485,142	245,307	247,138	223,723	191,685
Passengers No.	1,741	1,719	2,007	4,720	75,221	63,632	50,753	50,391	3,061	3,080	4,980	5,538
Number of Vessels of all kinds	2,931	3,330	3,185	3,216	10,604	10,963	9,694	8,618	3,256	3,125	2,826	2,744
Total Tonnage of Vessels of all kinds	679,040	748,196	851,351	750,191	1,936,896	1,936,145	1,742,271,	1,526,160	338,300	327,698	295,701	249,870

	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Increase of 1885 compared with 1882 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1882 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1882 is
	12·03	35·8	8·98	28·28	14·32	21·85

Goods, Wares and Merchandise.	Burlington Bay Canal.				Ottawa Canals.				Rideau Canal.			
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Farm Stock	19	24	8	2	1,304	1,413	1,356	1,292	32	43	17	8
Forest	29,713	14,451	11,083	8,129	703,634	742,002	727,065	615,478	78,451	81,390	72,373	59,465
Manufactures	22,442	14,443	4,695	3,250	1,708	1,331	1,085	327	1,754	2,596	1,921	2,790
Merchandise	57,295	59,965	46,956	51,367	17,505	11,234	15,108	10,156	13,842	13,655	7,411	5,554
Vegetable Food and other Agricultural Products	30,036	11,227	3,901	9,181	20,047	11,805	8,218	12,388	5,458	4,821	3,497	2,460
Total Tons	139,505	100,110	66,643	71,929	744,198	767,785	752,832	639,641	99,537	102,505	85,219	70,277
Passengers ..... No.	7,239	4,091	4,622	353	16,381	20,128	17,240	15,725	5,069	4,971	2,353	1,250
Number of Vessels of all kinds.	905	780	503	454	4,992	4,437	4,118	3,392	2,826	2,702	2,304	1,840
Total Tonnage of Vessels of all kinds	336,520	282,612	166,185	134,843	546,671	536,654	507,857	440,678	180,174	172,930	146,227	117,487

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.	
Percentage of Increase of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1882 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1882 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1882 is
7·93	48·43	15·03	14·04	17·53	29·39

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANALS.

No. 43—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Tonnage of Vessels and Goods passed through the Canals during the Fiscal Years ended the 30th June 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

PROPERTY AND VESSELS.	WELLAND CANAL.				ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.				CHAMBLY CANAL.			
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Tonnage of Property, Up.....	185,164	285,406	339,817	332,364	195,667	208,711	146,471	120,360	121,372	131,320	116,132	83,418
do Down...	423,765	541,790	600,303	494,597	481,783	414,125	386,550	364,782	123,935	115,818	107,591	108,267
Total Tonnage of Property, Up and Down.....	608,929	827,196	940,120	826,961	677,450	622,836	533,021	485,142	245,307	247,138	223,723	191,685
Tonnage of Vessels, Up.....	324,628	362,680	416,019	367,671	1,146,163	1,128,271	1,021,510	878,966	107,975	102,319	93,698	79,749
do Down.....	354,412	385,516	435,332	382,520	790,733	807,874	720,761	648,194	230,325	225,379	202,003	170,121
Total Tonnage of Vessels, Up and Down.....	679,040	748,196	851,351	750,191	1,936,896	1,936,145	1,742,271	1,526,160	338,300	327,698	295,701	249,870
Grand Total Tonnage of Property and Vessels, Up and Down.....	1,287,969	1,575,392	1,791,471	1,577,152	2,614,346	2,558,891	2,275,292	2,011,302	583,607	574,836	519,424	441,555

Property and Vessels.	Burlington Bay Canal.				Ottawa Canals.				Rideau Canal.			
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Tonnage of Property, Up.....	67,762	70,637	50,840	53,431	9,074	3,884	1,711	1,033	81,992	82,304	68,383	57,832
do Down...	62,743	29,473	15,803	18,498	735,129	763,901	751,121	638,608	17,535	20,201	16,836	12,445
Total Tonnage of Property, Up and Down.....	130,505	100,110	66,643	71,929	744,196	767,785	752,832	639,641	99,527	102,505	85,219	70,277
Tonnage of Vessels, Up..	168,466	140,196	83,238	67,870	124,276	113,991	106,782	90,909	81,740	78,335	64,589	54,000
do Down.....	168,054	142,416	82,947	66,973	422,395	422,663	401,075	348,769	98,434	94,595	81,638	63,487
Total Tonnage of Vessels, Up and Down.....	336,520	282,612	166,185	134,843	546,671	536,654	507,857	440,678	180,174	172,930	146,227	117,487
Grand Total Tonnage of Property and Vessels, Up and Down.....	467,025	382,722	232,828	206,772	1,290,869	1,304,439	1,260,689	1,080,319	279,701	275,435	231,446	187,764

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. 44.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article, transported on the Canals, during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June, 1884 and 1885, and the Tolls collected thereon.

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	1,331	140 38	673	110 52
Apples	2,759	301 17	6,577	756 21
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	11,677	404 29	10,681	319 36
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	3,895	318 82	2,931	192 90
Agricultural Implements	673	63 74	446	53 63
Barley	16,558	2,028 62	17,235	1,575 42
Bricks	3,342	273 14	6,104	336 23
Bones	548	68 57	1,415	181 80
Brimstone			40	3 90
Cement and Water Lime	3,388	357 27	2,412	288 19
Clay, Lime and Sand	28,574	1,353 24	13,766	751 70
Coal	594,216	90,093 06	579,578	84,234 27
Corn	184,154	34,338 21	124,433	23,312 48
Cattle	1,669	96 48	1,313	79 24
Cotton, Raw	22	0 90	20	1 27
Crockery and Earthenware	1,158	169 21	604	107 18
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs	591	59 56	502	50 45
Fish	2,918	214 98	1,675	45 43
Flax and Hemp	3			
Flour	25,975	2,425 56	24,248	1,925 76
Furniture	1,489	199 81	1,192	188 64
Gypsum	4,671	90 48	5,927	129 26
Glass, all kinds	1,221	210 05	1,192	196 33
Hay, Pressed	3,073	217 92	4,131	310 28
Hogs	254	18 05	132	10 63
Horses	659	39 33	530	35 59
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs	162	27 28	153	23 47
Ice				
Iron, Railway	25,692	3,676 92	12,741	1,791 20
do Pig	8,299	1,039 83	2,858	288 03
do all other	13,014	1,552 09	6,402	662 82
Iron Ore	28,405	1,420 25	55,138	2,756 90
Kryolite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore except Iron	9,251	462 55	9,191	459 55
Lard and Lard Oil	143	12 00	123	10 44
Meals, all kinds	11,883	2,131 16	9,002	1,528 69
Meats, other than Pork	206	17 52	144	14 93
Marble	2,926	439 78	2,201	327 70
Manilla	81	10 66	61	9 60
Molasses	3,584	311 86	1,736	174 27
Nails	4,676	727 78	3,388	511 07
Oats	11,150	824 18	21,198	2,621 17
Oil, in Barrels	3,699	454 37	3,035	420 35
Oil Cake	9	0 37	4	0 14
Pease	34,328	3,078 75	43,728	3,162 66
Potatoes	485	28 37	449	47 84
Pork	741	97 56	636	78 00
Paint	875	121 34	619	85 63
Pitch and Tar	2,640	209 45	2,407	177 85
Rags	1,208	149 51	964	116 64
Rye	8,415	875 38	2,051	193 74
Rosin	3,021	231 66	3,578	267 85
Salt	9,903	1,154 43	5,204	532 00
Stone, intended for cutting	8,687	1,050 45	6,508	680 57
do wrought	1,814	246 96	632	65 89
do not suitable for cutting, unwrought	27,701	1,456 89	8,975	691 91
Seeds, all kinds	998	166 02	5,155	286 76

No. 44.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Quantity, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Sheep	1,073	63 72	808	52 50
Soda Ash	2,868	539 80	2,189	378 59
Steel	85	14 99	845	118 89
Sugar	17,673	1,958 74	9,097	1,347 04
Spirits, Beer, &c	2,285	355 95	1,081	168 52
Tobacco Raw	21	1 72	28	2 37
Tallow	209	27 29	85	12 46
Tin	2,875	530 82	1,885	332 17
Turpentine	1,392	108 15	1,089	83 24
Wheat	182,142	32,440 47	199,228	31,290 72
White Lead	163	26 92	142	20 57
Whiting	246	33 68	636	104 93
Wool	212	35 08	92	12 43
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	49,668	5,707 52	28,874	3,235 64
Bark	182	11 12	126	6 30
Barrels, Empty	462	56 40	449	49 90
Boat Knees	25	4 38	10	1 84
Floats	13,062	308 94	13,876	211 06
Fire Wood, in Vessels	216,354	6,812 74	169,990	5,103 97
do Rafts	8,770	93 03	1,011	11 68
Hoops	80	12 69	40	3 26
Hop Poles	867	59 50	59	7 10
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	722,684	63,217 91	695,243	60,226 09
do Rafts	11,110	192 35	4,409	330 51
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.	140	6 25	52	4 24
do do Rafts	15,241	373 78	10,648	267 19
Railway Ties, in Vessels	26,233	2,221 54	10,045	631 65
do Rafts	3,105	215 16	1,250	133 34
Saw Logs	81,179	1,887 70	34,754	858 58
Staves and Headings, Barrel	1,235	40 19	195	20 03
do Pipe	2,358	432 16	608	108 34
do West India	1,687	300 29	1,321	238 95
do Salt Barrel	80	6 70	143	2 85
Shingles	869	294 07	838	288 87
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	48	6 85	27	2 40
do do Rafts	184	3 46	25	1 78
Timber, Square, in Vessels	79,644	10,889 18	68,174	9,492 91
do Rafts	49,408	2,436 88	32,188	1,327 37
Traverses	12,182	40 67	8,937	33 39
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured	1,322	419 18	444	130 90
Totals—Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included	2,628,237	287,656 68	2,317,009	249,868 93
Passengers—Total Number	81,955	3,313 17	83,845	3,251 64
Vessels—Tonnage	3,813,980	45,559 04	3,350,965	40,403 32
Total Tolls Collected	.....	336,528 89	.....	298,523 89
Total Tolls Free	.....	36,560 46	.....	20,821 79
Gross Total Tolls	.....	373,089 35	.....	314,345 68

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A.

No. (A) 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		28						27		55	55	11 00
Apples	146	410							146	410	556	13 00
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable								7		7	7	1 40
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal								2		2	2	0 40
Agricultural Implements		8						1		9	9	1 80
Barley		67	6,885	180				23	6,885	270	7,155	1,050 75
Bricks	60								60		60	9 00
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	454	8	72		25		91		642	8	650	62 85
Clay, Lime and Sand	219	1,665					20		239	1,665	1,904	184 81
Coal	1,427				206,497	4,293	27,292	84,934	235,216	39,227	274,443	53,586 86
Corn						53,707		65,104		118,811	118,811	23,762 20
Cattle			1		6			1	7	1	8	1 25
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	3						17		20		20	2 74
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs					35				35		35	5 25
Fish		13								13	13	2 60
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	57	11,077				1,715		834	57	13,626	13,683	788 00
Furniture	1	6				16	1	21	2	43	45	8 90
Gypsum		1,078	400						400	1,078	1,478	24 73
Glass, All kinds	12					1		10	12	11	23	2 44
Hay, Pressed						13				13	13	2 60
Hogs												
Horses			2		2	6		2	4	8	12	2 20
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs						73				73	73	14 60

Ice												
Iron, Railway					699				699		699	104 70
" Pig												
" all other			21		559	40	24	8	604	48	652	99 60
Iron Ore			37,695		15,100				52,795		52,795	2,639 75
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		9						1		10	10	0 50
Lard and Lard Oil					25	7		2	25	9	34	5 54
Meal, all kinds	4					8,170		5	4	8,175	8,179	1,635 45
Meats, other than Pork						4		28		32	32	6 40
Marble	2				2,356	1			2,358	1	2,359	353 90
Manilla	20				36				56		56	5 78
Molasses	19				135				154		154	21 15
Nails	102					26	99		201	26	227	22 03
Oats		872			9,874					10,746	10,746	2,149 20
Oil (in Barrels)	91				171	225	153	433	415	688	1,103	171 51
Oil Cake												
Pease		433								433	533	86 60
Potatoes												
Pork								292		292	292	58 40
Paint	3						9		12		12	1 41
Pitch and Tar	2								2		2	0 30
Rags												
Rye	843							477	843	477	1,320	221 85
Rosin												
Salt	17	444							17	444	461	82 43
Stone intended for Cutting	54	225			1,184	15		2,059	1,238	2,299	3,537	614 35
" wrought						7		697		704	704	136 05
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	547	434	300		6,198				7,045	434	7,479	685 91
Seeds, all kinds						511		111		622	622	124 40
Sheep						1				1	1	0 20
Soda Ash	22								22		22	0 42
Steel	2				773				775		775	115 99
Sugar	284				4,090				4,374		4,374	618 93
Spirits, Beer, &c.						26	48	11	48	37	85	13 80
Tobacco, Raw												
Tallow					45				45		45	6 75
Tin	20								20		20	0 39
Turpentine		1								1	1	0 20
Wheat	9,002	13,437		19		40,956	45	81,392	9,047	135,804	144,851	27,002 29
White Lead	3								3		3	0 06
Whiting	14								14		14	0 28
Wool												
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	501	29	770		5,126	480	39	114	6,436	615	7,059	987 29
Bark												
Barrels, Empty				23		1		40		64	64	8 38

APPENDIX A.—*Continued.*

No. (A) 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Boat Knees		25								25	25	4 38
Floats												
Firewood, in Vessels	3,195	26,249	1,107	420					4,302	26,669	30,971	1,397 84
" Rafts		6								6	6	0 19
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	6,202	1,146	67	1,526		43,713		7,532	6,269	53,917	60,186	9,904 45
" " Rafts	17	4							17	4	21	2 70
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles in, Rafts	250								250		250	37 50
Railway Ties, in Vessels		35	88	27					88	62	150	8 36
" " Rafts		97								97	97	15 42
Saw Logs	16	3,328		1,414			1,840		1,856	4,742	6,598	176 71
Staves and Headings, barrel								22		22	22	3 43
" " pipe								687		687	687	128 21
" " W. India								1,269		1,269	1,269	237 00
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	4					76		7	4	83	87	55 02
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels		1								1	1	0 15
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, square, in Vessels		10,262						43,947		54,209	54,209	8,162 37
" Rafts		3,600								3,600	3,600	804 69
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured		189			20	11	2	50	22	250	272	50 00
Total Freight paying Tolls	23,615	75,186	47,408	3,609	243,081	163,998	29,680	240,150	343,784	482,943	826,727	138,490 00

Free Articles having paid Ad. Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals.												
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	1								1		1	
Bricks	51		149						200		200	
Cement and Water Lime	59		160						219		219	
Coal	28								28		28	
Crockery and Earthenware	31		16						47		47	
Furniture			1						1		1	
Glass (all kinds)	54		106						160		160	
Iron, Railway	2,031								2,031		2,031	
" Pig	21		22						43		43	
" all other	289		77						366		366	
Manilla	14		3						17		17	
Nails	132		28						160		160	
Oil (in barrels)	59		21						80		80	
Pork			45						45		45	
Paint	68		93						161		161	
Pitch and Tar	1								1		1	
Salt	91		711						802		802	
Soda Ash	41		1,386						1,427		1,427	
Steel	50		92						142		142	
Sugar	276		14						290		290	
Spirits, Beer, &c	69		295						364		364	
Tin	204		1,628						1,832		1,832	
Turpentine	1								1		1	
White Lead	3								3		3	
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	482		519						1,001		1,001	
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured			3						3		3	
Free Articles, having paid Toll on Rideau Canal.												
Iron Ore			400						400		400	
Timber passed free from Welland to Port Robinson		1,259								1,259	1,259	
Grand Total	27,671	76,445	53,177	3,609	243,081	163,998	29,680	240,150	353,609	484,202	837,811	

Total Tolls on Vessels		13,031 75
" Passengers		157 25
" Free Goods	$1,513 03	
Fines and Damages		559 61
Total Revenue exclusive of Hydraulic Rents		$152,238 61

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885. E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls Collected thereon during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.	Amount of Tolls Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.		19						27		46	46		9 20	9 20
Apples														
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable								7		7	7		1 40	1 40
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal								2		2	2		0 40	0 40
Agricultural Implements		8						1		9	9		1 80	1 80
Barley		67	6,705					23	6,705	90	6,795	1,005 75	18 00	1,023 75
Bricks	60								60		60	9 00		9 00
Bones														
Brimstone														
Cement and Water Lime	2				25				27		27	4 05		4 05
Clay, Lime and Sand							20		20		20	3 00		3 00
Coal	1,206				206,497	4,293	19,964	32,598	227,667	36,891	264,558	45,533 40	7,378 20	52,911 60
Corn						53,707		65,104		118,811	118,811		23,762 20	23,762 20
Cattle			1		6			1	7	1	8	1 05	0 20	1 25
Cotton, Raw														
Crockery and Earthenware	1						17		18		18	2 70		2 70
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs					35				35		35	5 25		5 25
Fish		13								13	13		2 60	2 60
Flax and Hemp														
Flour						1,715		834		2,549	2,549		509 80	509 80
Furniture	1	6				16	1	21	2	43	45	0 30	8 60	8 90
Gypsum														
Glass, all kinds						1		10		11	11		2 20	2 20
Hay, Pressed						13				13	13		2 60	2 60
Hogs														

Horses			2		2	6		2	4	8	12	0 60	1 60	2 20
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs						73				73	73		14 60	14 60
Ice														
Iron, Railway					698				698		698	104 70		104 70
" Pig														
" all other			13		559	40	24	8	596	48	644	89 40	9 60	99 00
Iron Ore			37,695		15,100				52,795		52,795	2,639 75		2,639 75
Kryolite, Chemical Ore, and other Ore, except Iron		9						1		10	10		0 50	0 50
Lard and Lard Oil					25	7		2	25	9	34	3 75	1 80	5 55
Meal, all kinds						8,170		5		8,175	8,175		1,635 00	1,635 00
Meats, other than Pork						4		28		32	32		6 40	6 40
Marble	2				2,356	1			2,358	1	2,359	353 70	0 20	353 90
Manilla					36				36		36	5 40		5 40
Molasses	4				135				139		139	20 85		20 85
Nails						26	99		99	26	125	14 85	5 20	20 05
Oats		872				9,874				10,746	10,746		2,149 20	2,149 20
Oil (in barrels)					171	255		432	171	687	858	25 65	137 40	163 05
Oil Cake														
Pease		433								433	433		86 60	86 60
Potatoes														
Pork								292		292	292		58 40	58 40
Paint							9		9		9	1 35		1 35
Pitch and Tar	2								2		2	0 30		0 30
Rags														
Rye	843							477	843	477	1,320	126 45	95 40	221 85
Rosin														
Salt		364								364	364		72 80	72 80
Stone intended for Cutting					1,184	15		2,059	1,184	2,074	3,258	177 60	414 80	592 40
Stone, wrought						7		507		514	514		102 80	102 80
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought					6,198				6,198		6,198	619 95		619 95
Seeds, all kinds						511		111		622	622		124 40	124 40
Sheep						1				1	1		0 20	0 20
Soda Ash														
Steel					773				773		773	115 95		115 95
Sugar					4,090				4,090		4,090	613 50		613 50
Spirits, Beer, &c						26	32	11	32	37	69	4 80	7 40	12 20
Tobacco, Raw														
Tallow					45				45		45	6 75		6 75
Tin														
Turpentine		1								1	1		0 20	0 20
Wheat		7,950		19		40,956		79,421		128,346	128,343		25,669 20	25,669 20
White Lead														
Whiting														

APPENDIX A-- *Continued.*

No. (A) 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.	Amount of Tolls Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wool														
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	40	28	50		5,126	480	39	113	5,255	621	5,876	788 25	124 20	912 45
Bark														
Barrels, Empty						1		40		41	41		7 94	7 94
Boat Knees														
Floats														
Firewood, in Vessels		930								930	930		62 00	62 00
" Rafts														
Hoops														
Hop Poles														
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels		84		1,526		43,713		7,532		52,855	52,855		9,506 51	9,506 51
" Rafts														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts														
Railway Ties, in Vessels														
" Rafts														
Saw Logs														
Staves & Headings, brl								22		20	22		3 43	3 43
" " pipe								687		687	687		128 21	128 21
" " W. India								1,269		1,269	1,269		237 00	237 00
Staves, Salt Barrel														
Shingles						76		7		83	83		54 74	54 74
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts														
Timber, square, in Vessels		10,262						43,947		54,209	54,209		8,162 37	8,162 37
" " Rafts		3,570								3,570	3,570		802 15	802 15

Traverses														
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured		21			20	11	2	50	22	82	104	8 80	32 80	41 60
Total Freight paying Tolls	2,161	24,637	44,466	1,545	243,081	163,998	20,207	235,651	309,915	425,831	735,746	52,286 85	81,412 25	133,699 10
Free Articles having paid Full Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals:—														
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable	1								1		1			
Bricks	51		149						200		200			
Cement and Water Lime	59		160						219		219			
Coal	28								28		28			
Crockery and Earthenware	31		16						47		47			
Furniture			1						1		1			
Glass, all kinds	54		106						160		160			
Iron, Railway	2,031								2,031		2,031			
" Pig	21		22						43		43			
" all other	289		77						366		366			
Manilla	14		3						17		17			
Nails	132		28						160		160			
Oil (in barrels)	59		21						80		80			
Pork			45						45		45			
Paint	68		93						161		161			
Pitch and Tar	1								1		1			
Salt	91		711						802		802			
Soda Ash	41		1,386						1,427		1,427			
Steel	50		92						142		142			
Sugar	276		14						290		290			
Spirits, Beer, &c	69		295						364		364			
Tin	204		1,628						1,832		1,832			
Turpentine	1								1		1			
White Lead	3								3		3			
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	482		519						1,001		1,001			
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured			3						3		3			
Free Articles having paid Tolls on Rideau Canal:-														
Iron Ore			400						400		400			
Grand Total Freight	6,217	24,637	50,235	1,545	243,081	163,998	20,207	235,651	319,740	425,831	745,571			

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Total Through Tolls on Vessels			5,694 70	5,953 17	11,647 87
do	do	Passengers	36 85	76 30	113 15
do	do	Free Goods $1,435 90			
Total Through Tolls			$58,018 40	87,441 72	145,460 12

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT, *showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight Transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		9								9	9	1 80
Apples	146	410							146	410	556	13 00
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable												
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal												
Agricultural Implements												
Barley			180	180					180	180	360	27 00
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	452	8	72				91		615	8	623	58 80
Clay, Lime and Sand	219	1,665							219	1,665	1,884	181 81
Coal	221						7,328	2,336	7,549	2,336	9,885	675 26
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	2								2		2	0 04
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish												
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	57	11,077							57	11,077	11,134	278 20
Furniture												
Gypsum		1,078	400						400	1,078	1,478	24 73
Glass, all kinds	12								12		12	0 24
Hay, pressed												
Hogs												
Horses												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported, &c.—*Con.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ice												
Iron, Railway												
" Pig												
" all other			8						8		8	0 60
Iron Ore												
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except iron												
Lard and Lard Oil												
Meal, all kinds	4								4		4	0 45
Meats, other than Pork												
Marble												
Manilla	20								20		20	0 38
Molasses	15								15		15	0 30
Nails	102								102		102	1 98
Oats												
Oil (in barrels)	91						153	1	244	1	245	8 46
Oil Cake												
Pease												
Potatoes												
Pork												
Paint	3								3		3	0 06
Pitch and Tar												
Rags												
Rye												
Rosin												
Salt	17	80							17	80	97	9 93
Stone intended for Cutting	54	225							54	225	279	21 95
" wrought								190		190	190	33 25
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	547	434	300						847	434	1,281	65 96
Seeds, all kind												

Sheep												
Soda, Ash	22								22		22	0 42
Steel	2								2		2	0 04
Sugar	284								284		284	5 43
Spirits, Beer, &c							16		16		16	1 60
Tobacco, Raw												
Tallow												
Tin	20								20		20	0 39
Turpentine												
Wheat	9,003	5,487					45	1,971	9,047	7,458	16,505	1,333 09
White Lead	3								3		• 3	0 06
Whiting	14								14		14	0 28
Wool												
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	461	1	720					1	1,181	2	1,183	51 84
Bark												
Barrels, Empty				23						23	23	0 44
Boat Knees		25								25	25	4 38
Floats												
Firewood, in Vessels	3,195	25,319	1,107	420					4,302	25,739	30,041	1,335 84
" Rafts		6								6	6	0 19
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	6,202	1,062	67						6,269	1,062	7,331	397 94
" " Rafts	17	4							17	4	21	2 70
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles, in Rafts	250								250		250	37 50
Railway Ties, in Vessels		35	88	27					88	62	150	8 36
" " Rafts		97								97	97	15 42
Saw Logs	16	3,328		1,414			1,840		1,856	4,742	6,598	176 71
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " W. India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	4								4		4	0 28
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels		1								1	1	0 15
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels												
" " Rafts		30								30	30	2 54
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured		168								168	168	8 40
Total Freight paying Tolls	21,454	50,549	2,942	2,064			9,473	4,499	33,869	57,112	90.98	4,790 90

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts
Timber passed free from Welland to Port Robinson.....	.....	1,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259	1,259	
Grand Total Freight.....	21,454	51,808	2,942	2,061	.....	.....	9,473	4,499	33,869	58,371	92,240	
Total Way Tolls on Vessels.....												1,333 88
" " Passengers.....												44 10
" " Free Goods.....											$77 13	
Total Way Tolls.....												$6,218 88

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		306								306	306	52 20
Apples	16	4,191	3		2	3			21	4,194	4,215	612 09
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	3,896	434							3,896	434	4,330	205 91
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	28	191		1	50				78	191	269	23 72
Agricultural Implements	263	56							263	56	319	29 75
Barley	197	3,335		487					197	3,822	4,019	321 01
Bricks	2,708	836	459			8	102	11	3,269	855	4,124	264 21
Bones	43	92		137		122		9	43	360	403	50 48
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	1,603	15	156			5			1,759	20	1,779	254 65
Clay, Lime and Sand	2,524	2,591	127				2,025	178	4,676	2,769	7,445	311 14
Coal	28	71,318			3	1,706		111,146	31	184,170	184,201	26,120 80
Corn		9,215			1	31		178	1	9,424	9,425	462 93
Cattle	75	584			1				76	584	660	43 49
Cotton, Raw	12	4							12	4	16	1 20
Crockery and Earthenware	568	28	15						583	28	611	117 07
Dye Wood and Dye Stuff	114	7					162		276	7	283	27 60
Fish	303	66							303	66	369	29 51
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	1,446	3,764			7	95		5	1,453	3,864	5,317	656 99
Furniture	245	900							245	900	1,145	186 04
Gypsum	3,633	443				235			3,633	678	4,311	100 05
Glass, all kinds	639	67	96						735	67	802	159 40
Hay, Pressed	587	217	41		107				735	217	952	67 14
Hogs	9	102							9	102	111	10 03
Horses	77	235							77	235	312	24 90
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		66		11	1	1			1	77	78	11 34

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ice												
Iron, Railway	5,603	1,693							5,603	1,693	7,296	1,053 12
" Pig	1,255	8	22						1,277	8	1,285	176 40
" all other	3,700	586	61						3,761	586	4,347	469 43
Iron Ore												
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		1,217								1,217	1,217	60 85
Lard and Lard Oil	29	49							29	49	78	5 22
Meal, all kinds	55	2,026							55	2,026	2,081	90 14
Meats, other than Pork	19	77							19	77	96	7 41
Marble	33	1							33	1	34	6 13
Manilla	28								28		28	5 60
Molasses	556	429					145		701	429	1,130	117 08
Nails	2,460	335	37			2			2,497	337	2,834	501 02
Oats	338	5,796							338	5,796	6,134	340 81
Oil (in barrels)	1,024	201	10			19	296		1,330	220	1,550	224 44
Oil Cake												
Pease	631	33,099							631	33,099	33,730	2,849 55
Potatoes	2	303							2	302	304	39 82
Pork	123	177	45						168	177	345	26 00
Paint	384	60	4				106		494	60	554	84 91
Pitch and Tar	40	198					1,091		1,131	198	1,329	72 23
Rags	499	267			18		20		537	267	804	106 90
Rye		2,217						338		2,555	2,555	247 39
Rosin	10	81					1,381		1,391	81	1,472	74 50
Salt	3,141	50	723		3	53			3,867	103	3,970	451 58
Stone intended for Cutting	177	30				113	194		371	143	514	20 95
" wrought	222								222		222	13 79
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	391	2,746				436			391	3,182	3,573	71 48
Seeds, all kinds	4,321	227					3		4,324	227	4,551	174 20

Sheep	*8*	*353*			*7*				*15*	*353*	*368*	*27 05*
Soda Ash	1,194	22	1,144						2,338	22	2,360	463 10
Steel	16								16		16	2 99
Sugar	3,724	52	94				4,923		8,741	52	8,793	988 79
Spirits, Beer, &c	644	206	277						921	206	1,127	208 34
Tobacco, Raw	2	12					4		6	12	18	2 03
Tallow		30			1				1	30	31	4 58
Tin	617	151	1,642						2,239	151	2,390	451 81
Turpentine	23	3					515		538	3	541	30 59
Wheat	4,556	26,918				5			4,555	26,953	31,508	2,210 44
White Lead	77	8					7		84	8	92	16 10
Whiting	348	9							348	9	357	64 35
Wool	93	2							93	2	95	14 00
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.	9,317	3,595	449		673	574	2		10,441	4,169	14,610	2,225 23
Bark												
Barrels, Empty	125	44			30	25			155	69	224	23 93
Boat Knees												
Floats	104	3,212							104	3,212	3,316	58 31
Fire Wood, in Vessels	7,566	16,767	1,323		90				8,979	16,767	25,746	630 83
" Rafts		54								54	54	1 13
Hoops					4				4		4	0 40
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	18,297	10,984	1,238	4,837	75	10			19,670	15,831	35,501	1,790 22
" Rafts	21	2							21	2	23	0 91
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts		12,238								12,238	12,238	305 95
Railway Ties, in Vessels	2,221	338							2,221	338	2,559	51 15
" Rafts										12,180	12,180	278 32
Saw Logs		12,180										
Staves and Headings, Barrel		63			175				175	63	238	8 50
" " Pipe	9	24							9	24	33	1 03
" " W.India	20	32							20	32	52	1 95
Staves, Salt Barrel		143								143	143	2 85
Shingles	248	3							248	3	251	56 79
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels			1						1		1	0 40
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts		1								1	1	0 07
Timber, Square, in Vessels	406	640	20						426	640	1,066	51 30
" Rafts	168	7,732							168	7,732	7,900	243 20
Traverses	20	7,474							20	7,474	7,494	19 58
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	57	216	8			1			65	217	282	110 12
Total Freight paying Tolls	93,925	254,472	8,035	5,473	1,258	3,443	10,976	111,865	114,194	375,253	489,447	47,789 94

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Free Articles having paid full Tolls on the Welland Canal.												$ cts.
Ashes		306								306	306	
Barley		38								38	38	
Corn		55,552								55,552	55,552	
Flour		9,659								9,659	9,659	
Furniture		10								10	10	
Nails		1								1	1	
Oats		872								872	872	
Oil (in barrels)		78								78	78	
Pease		433								433	433	
Pork		318								318	318	
Rye		477								477	477	
Stone, Wrought		317								317	317	
Turpentine		1								1	1	
Wheat		84,882								84,822	84,822	
Merchandise not enumerated		37								37	37	
Barrels, Empty		37								37	37	
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels		7,531								7,531	7,531	
Staves, Pipe		200								200	200	
" West India		863								863	863	
Timber, Square, in Rafts		7,365								7,365	7,365	
Woodenware		68								68	68	
Coal, Free, per Order in Council	30,732		280				37,343		68,355		68,355	
Kryolite, Free, having paid full Toll on the Rideau Canal		261								261	261	
Grand Total Freight	124,657	423,718	8,315	5,473	1,258	3,443	48,319	111,865	182,549	544,499	727,048	

Total Tolls on Vessels		13,652 34
" Passengers		2,629 71
Total Free Goods	$20,409 16	
" Fines and Damages		371 50
" Wharfage and Storage		6,940 79
" Winterage, Basin Dues and other Receipts		9,231 30
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents		$80,615 58

E. MIAL.
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the amount of Tolls collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.	Amount of Tolls Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		246								246	246		49 20	49 20
Apples		4,009								4,009	4,009		601 35	601 35
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	228	29							228	29	257	34 20	4 35	38 55
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal		74								74	74		11 10	11 10
Agricultural Implements		35								35	35		7 00	7 00
Barley		499								499	499		41 33	41 33
Bricks	290		149						439		439	65 85		65 85
Bones		67								67	67		10 05	10 05
Brimstone														
Cement and Water Lime	1,453		156						1,615		1,615	242 25		242 25
Clay, Lime and Sand	71	1							71	1	72	10 65	0 15	10 80
Coal	28	70,565						96,334	28	166,899	166,927	5 60	25,034 85	25,040 45
Corn		1,783								1,783	1,783		175 59	175 59
Cattle	6	22							6	22	28	0 90	3 30	4 20
Cotton, Raw														
Crockery and Earthenware	489	25	15						504	25	529	100 80	5 00	105 80
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	75	7							75	7	82	15 00	1 40	16 40
Fish	45	47							45	47	92	6 75	7 05	13 80
Flax and Hemp														
Flour	5	3,678							5	3,678	3,683	0 75	551 70	552 45
Furniture	89	714							89	714	803	17 80	142 80	160 60
Gypsum														
Glass, all kinds	623	65	96						719	65	784	143 80	13 00	156 80
Hay, Pressed														
Hogs	2	25							2	25	27	0 30	3 75	4 05
Horses	32	53							32	53	85	4 80	7 95	12 75
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		64								64	64		9 60	9 60

Ice																
Iron, Railway	5,062	1,693								5,062	1,693	6,755	759 30	253 95	1,013 25	
" Pig	973		22							995		995	149 25		149 25	
" all other	2,088	294	61							2,149	294	2,443	322 35	44 10	366 45	
Iron Ore																
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		1,217									1,217	1,217		60 85	60 85	
Lard and Lard Oil		4									4	4		0 60	0 60	
Meal, all kinds		43									43	43		6 45	6 45	
Meats, other than Pork	2	23								2	23	25	0 30	3 45	3 75	
Marble	22	1								22	1	23	4 40	0 20	4 60	
Manilla	28									28		28	5 60		5 60	
Molasses	274									274		274	54 80		54 80	
Nails	2,140	3	37							2,177	3	2,180	435 40	0 60	436 00	
Oats	1	533								1	533	534	0 15	66 83	66 98	
Oil (in barrels)	665	161	10							675	161	836	135 00	32 20	167 20	
Oil Cake																
Pease		12,558									12,558	12,558		1,883 70	1,883 70	
Potatoes	2	14								2	14	16	0 30	2 10	2 40	
Pork	45	18								45	18	63	6 75	2 70	9 45	
Paint	336	13	4							340	13	353	68 00	2 60	70 60	
Pitch and Tar	35									35		35	7 00		7 00	
Rags	24	262								24	262	286	4 80	52 40	57 20	
Rye		1,009							338		1,347	1,347		202 05	202 05	
Rosin	4									4		4	0 80		0 80	
Salt	1,157		723							1,880		1,880	282 00		282 00	
Stone intended for Cutting	3									3		3	0 45		0 45	
" wrought	7									7		7	1 40		1 40	
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought																
Seeds, all kinds	7	6								7	6	13	1 05	0 90	1 95	
Sheep		47									47	47		7 05	7 05	
Soda Ash	1,129	6	1,144							2,273	6	2,279	454 60	1 20	455 80	
Steel	13									13		13	2 60		2 30	
Sugar	3,271	4	94							3,365	4	3,369	673 00	0 80	673 80	
Spirits, Beer, &c	476	189	277							753	189	942	150 60	37 80	188 40	
Tobacco, Raw	2	10								2	10	12	0 30	1 50	1 80	
Tallow		30									30	30		4 50	4 50	
Tin	565		1,622							2,187		2,187	437 40		437 40	
Turpentine	17	1								17	1	18	3 40	0 20	3 60	
Wheat		15,582									15,582	15,582		1,592 10	1,592 10	
White Lead	72									72		72	14 40		14 40	
Whiting	273	9								273	9	282	54 60	1 80	56 40	
Wool	88	2								88	2	90	13 20	0 30	13 50	
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	5,077	2,294	438							5,515	2,291	7,809	1,103 00	458 80	1,561 80	
Bark																
Barrel, Empty	3	2								3	2	5	24	25	0 49	

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Each Article transported &c—*Continued.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.	Amount of Tolls Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Boat Knees														
Floats														
Firewood, in Vessels	279	954							279	954	1,233	18 60	63 60	82 20
" Rafts														
Hoops														
Hop Poles														
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	24	623	1,298	4,491					1,322	5,114	6,436	118 80	755 95	874 75
" Rafts														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph poles, in Vessels														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph poles, in Rafts														
Railway Ties, in Vessels														
do Rafts														
Saw Logs														
Staves and Headings, barrel		63								63	63		5 00	5 00
do pipe														
do West India														
Staves, salt barrel														
Shingles	7								7		7	4 50		4 50
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts														
Timber Square, in Vessels	386	620							386	620	1,006	19 30	31 00	50 30
do Rafts														
Traverses														
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured	45	214	3						48	214	262	19 20	85 60	104 80
Total Freight paying Tolls	28,044	120,510	6,149	4,491				96,672	34,193	221,673	255,866	5,976 29	32,343 65	38,319 94

Free Articles having paid full Toll on the Welland Canal.											
Ashes		36							36	36	
Barley		38							38	38	
Corn		55,552							55,552	55,552	
Flour		9,659							9,659	9,659	
Furniture		10							10	10	
Nails		1							1	1	
Oats		872							872	872	
Oil		78							78	78	
Peaze		433							433	433	
Pork		318							318	318	
Rye		477							477	477	
Stone, wrought		317							317	317	
Turpentine		1							1	1	
Wheat		84,822							84,822	84,822	
Merchandise, not enumerated		37							37	37	
Barrels, Empty		37							37	37	
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels		7,531							7,531	7,531	
Staves, Pipe		200							200	200	
" West India		863							863	863	
Timber, square, in Rafts		7,365							7,365	7,365	
Woodenware		68							68	68	
Coal, Free, per Order in Council	3,630		98					3,728		3,728	
Kryolite, Free, having paid full Toll on Rideau Canal		261							261	261	
Grand Total Freight	31,674	289,486	6,247	4,491			96,672	37,921	390,649	428,570	

Total Through Tolls on Vessels	4,532 86	4,164 79	8,697 65
" " Passengers	292 60	1,419 85	1,712 45
" " Free Goods $17,003 20			
Total Through Tolls	$10,801 75	37,928 29	48,730 04

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

No. (A) 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		60								60	60	3 00
Apples	16	182	3		2	3			21	185	206	10 74
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable	3,668	405							3,668	405	4,073	167 36
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal	28	116		1	50				78	117	195	11 62
Agricultural Implements	263	21							263	21	284	32 75
Barley	197	2,836		487					197	3,323	3,520	279 68
Bricks	2,418	836	310			8	102	11	2,830	855	3,685	198 36
Bones	43	25		137		122		9	43	293	336	40 43
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	144	15				5			144	20	164	12 40
Clay, Lime and Sand	2,453	2,590	127				2,025	178	4,605	2,768	7,373	300 34
Coal		753			3	1,706		14,812	3	17,271	17,274	1,080 35
Corn		7,432			1	31		178	1	7,641	7,642	287 34
Cattle	69	562			1				70	562	632	39 29
Cotton, Raw	12	4							12	4	16	1 20
Crockery and Earthenware	79	3							79	3	82	11 27
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	39						162		201		201	11 20
Fish	258	19							258	19	277	15 71
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	1,441	86			7	95		5	1,448	186	1,634	101 54
Furniture	156	186							156	186	342	25 44
Gypsum	3,633	443				235			3,633	678	4,311	100 05
Glass, all kinds	16	2							16	2	18	2 60
Hay, Pressed	587	217	41		107				735	217	954	67 14
Hogs	7	77							7	77	84	5 98
Horses	45	182							45	182	227	12 15
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		2		11	1				1	13	14	1 74
Ice												

Iron, Railway	541								541		541	39 87
" *Pig*	282	8							282	8	290	27 15
" all other	1,612	292							1,612	292	1,904	102 98
Iron Ore												
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron												
Lard and Lard Oil	29	45							29	45	74	4 62
Meal, all kinds	55	1,983							55	1,983	2,038	83 69
Meats, other than Pork	17	54							17	54	71	3 66
Marble	11								11		11	1 53
Manilla												
Molasses	282	429					145		427	429	856	62 28
Nails	320	332				2			320	334	654	65 02
Oats	337	5,263							337	5,263	5,600	273 83
Oil (in barrels)	359	40				19	296		655	59	714	57 24
Oil Cake												
Pease	631	20,541							631	20,541	21,172	965 85
Potatoes		288								288	288	37 42
Pork	123	159							123	159	282	16 55
Paint	48	47					106		154	47	201	14 31
Pitch and Tar	5	198					1,091		1,096	198	1,294	65 23
Rags	475	5			18		20		513	5	518	49 70
Rye		1,208								1,208	1,208	45 34
Rosin	6	81					1,381		1,387	81	1,468	73 70
Salt	1,984	50			3	53			1,987	103	2,090	169 58
Stone intended for Cutting	174	30				113	194		368	143	511	20 50
" wrought	215								215		215	12 39
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	391	2,746				436			391	3,182	3,573	71 48
Seeds, all kinds	4,314	221					3		4,317	221	4,538	172 25
Sheep	8	306			7				15	306	321	20 00
Soda Ash	65	16							65	16	81	7 30
Steel	3								3		3	0 39
Sugar	453	48					4,923		5,376	48	5,424	314 99
Spirits, Beer, &c.	168	17							168	17	185	19 94
Tobacco, Raw		2					4		4	2	6	0 23
Tallow					1				1		1	0 08
Tin	52	151							52	151	203	14 41
Turpentine	6	2					515		521	2	523	26 99
Wheat	4,555	11,368				5			4,555	11,371	15,926	618 34
White Lead	5	8					7		12	8	20	1 70
Whiting	75								75		75	7 95
Wool	5								5		5	0 50
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	4,240	1,301	11		673	574	2		4,926	1,875	6,801	663 43
Bark												
Barrels, Empty	122	42			30	25			152	67	219	23 41
Boat Knees												

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Floats	104	3,212							104	3,212	3,316	58 31
Firewood, in Vessels	7,287	15,813	1,323		90				8,700	15,813	24,513	548 63
" Rafts		54								54	54	1 13
Hoops					4				4		4	0 40
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	18,273	10,361		346	75	10			18,348	10,717	29,065	915 47
" " Rafts	21	2							21	2	23	0 91
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts		12,238								12,238	12,238	305 95
Railway Ties, in Vessels	2,221	338							2,221	338	2,559	51 15
" Rafts												
Saw Logs		12,180								12,180	12,180	278 32
Staves and Headings, Barrel					175				175		175	3 50
" " Pipe	9	24							9	24	33	1 03
" " West India	20	32							20	32	52	1 95
Staves, Salt Barrel		143								143	143	2 85
Shingles	* 241	3							241	3	244	52 29
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels			1						1		1	0 40
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts		1								1	1	0 07
Timber, Square, in Vessels	20	20	20						40	20	60	1 00
" Rafts	168	7,732							168	7,732	7,900	243 20
Traverses	20	7,474							20	7,474	7,494	19 58
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured	12	2	5			1			17	3	20	5 32
Total Freight paying Tolls	65,936	133,962	1,841	982	1,248	3,443	10,976	15,193	80,001	153,580	233,581	9,470 00

Coal, Free, per Order in Council	*27,103*	....	*182*	.....	.....	.....	*37,313*	.....	*64,617*	....	*64,627*
Grand Total, Freight.....	93,038	133,962	2,013	982	1,218	3,443	48,319	15,193	144,628	153,580	298,208

Total Way Tolls on Vessels.....		4,954 69
" " Passengers.....		917 26
" " Free Goods	$3,405 96	
Total Way Tolls.....		$15,341 95

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Burlington Bay Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		15								15	15	
Apples		233								233	233	
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	1	6							1	6	7	
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal		4		323						327	327	
Agricultural Implements												
Barley		452		2,769						3,221	3,221	
Bricks	28								28		28	
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	163								163		163	
Clay, Lime and Sand							463		466		466	
Coal							50,413		50,413		50,413	
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	51	1							51	1	52	
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish		4								4	4	
Flax and Hemp												
Flour		43								43	43	
Furniture	5	4							5	4	9	
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds	101	73							101	73	174	
Hay, Pressed												
Hogs												
Horses		2								2	2	
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												

Ice											
Iron, Railway	60	125					406		466	125	591
" Pig											
" all other	89	226							89	226	315
Iron Ore											
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron											
Lard and Lard Oil											
Meal, all Kinds											
Meats, other than Pork		2								2	2
Marble		5								5	5
Manilla											
Molasses	10								10		10
Nails	202	108							202	108	310
Oats											
Oil (in Barrels)	23	15							23	15	38
Oil Cake											
Pease											
Potatoes											
Pork		3								3	3
Paint	6	5							6	5	11
Pitch and Tar											
Rags											
Rye											
Rosin											
Salt	31								31		31
Stone intended for Cutting	3						453		456		456
do wrought							107		107		107
do not suitable for Cutting, unwrought											
Seeds, all kinds											
Sheep											
Soda Ash	148								148		148
Steel	1								1		1
Sugar	485								485		485
Spirits, Beer, &c	22								22		22
Tobacco, Raw		2								2	2
Tallow											
Tin	29								29		29
Turpentine											
Wheat	300	3,841		820					300	4,661	4,961
White Lead	11								11		11
Whiting	25								25		25
Wool											
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	3,652	1,417					25		3,677	1,417	5,094
Bark											
Barrels, Empty	1								1		1

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Boat Knees												
Floats												
Firewood in Vessels												
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	1,167	356		437					1,167	793	1,960	
" " Rafts		1,500								1,500	1,500	
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels		55								55	55	
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels												
" Rafts												
Sawlogs												
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " W. India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels		4,565								4,565	4,565	
" Rafts												
Traverses												

Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured												
Total Freight, Free, per Order in Council	6,614	13,062		4,349			51,870		58,484	17,411	75,895	
Total Tolls on Vessels												$1,975 62

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 33.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Ottawa Canals and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		3								3	3	0 48
Apples		96								96	96	5 79
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	1	22							1	22	23	1 83
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	27	793							27	793	820	48 46
Agricultural Implements	1	7							1	7	8	1 20
Barley		465								465	465	29 17
Bricks												
Bones		38								38	38	2 39
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime		175								175	175	15 93
Clay, Lime and Sand	1	2,197							1	2,197	2,198	44 39
Coal		50								50	50	3 52
Corn	1	3							1	3	4	0 22
Cattle	7	633							7	633	640	34 94
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	1								1		1	0 05
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish												
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	8	13							8	13	21	0 42
Furniture	8	30							8	30	38	3 64
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds												
Hay, Pressed		20								20	20	1 99
Hogs		56								56	56	3 38
Horses	22	194							22	194	216	9 46
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		22								22	22	2 15

Ice													
Iron, Railway													
" *Pig*													
" all other	12	6							12	6	18	0	68
Iron Ore													
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		7,203								7,203	7,203	360	15
Lard and Lard Oil													
Meal, all kinds		29								29	29	1	85
Meats, other than Pork		2								2	2	0	12
Marble													
Manilla													
Molasses	1								1		1	0	05
Nails													
Oats		989								989	989	68	04
Oil (in barrels)	1	1							1	1	2	0	24
Oil Cake													
Pease	14	6,755							14	6,755	6,769	520	76
Potatoes		111								111	111	6	57
Pork		4								4	4	0	24
Paint													
Pitch and Tar		16								16	16	3	04
Rags		16								16	16	2	49
Rye		294								294	294	28	68
Rosin													
Salt	7								7		7	0	14
Stone, intended for Cutting	50								50		50	1	00
" wrought													
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought													
Seeds, all kinds	1	23							1	23	24	1	39
Sheep		417								417	417	22	77
Soda Ash													
Steel													
Sugar													
Spirits, Beer, &c.													
Tobacco, Raw													
Tallow		1								1	1	0	10
Tin													
Turpentine													
Wheat	28	15							28	15	43	2	06
White Lead													
Whiting													
Wool													
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	223	622							223	622	845	78	82
Bark		90								90	90	8	81
Barrels, Empty		89								89	89	10	38

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 33.—GENERAL STATEMENT, showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Ottawa Canals, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Boat Knees												
Floats		5,270								5,370	5,370	68 14
Fire Wood, in Vessels	360	87,560	360	1,554					720	89,114	89,834	3,189 74
" Rafts		8,260								8,260	8,260	83 47
Hoops		26								26	26	2 18
Hop Poles		10								10	10	0 10
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	35	296,281		208,557					35	504,838	504,873	43,567 59
" " Rafts		12,043								12,043	12,043	468 54
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels		201								201	201	16 08
" " Rafts		188								188	188	20 00
Saw Logs		10,626								10,626	10,626	251 80
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " West India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	8	318		3					8	321	329	120 91
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels		1								1	1	0 04
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts		20								20	20	1 14
Timber, Square, in Vessels												
" " Rafts		19,682								19,682	19,682	217 72
Traverses		233								233	233	2 33
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured												
Total Freight Paying Tolls	817	462,319	360	210,114					1,177	672 433	673,610	49,337 57

Coal, Free per Order in Council.	150	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
Grand Total, Freight	987	462,319	360	210,114	.....	.....	....	.....	1,327	672,433	673,760

Total Tolls on Vessels		5,113 69
" " Passengers		260 73
" " Free Goods		.....
Other Receipts	$3 00	67 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents		$54,778 99

E. MIALL,
Commissioner

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885

APPENDIX A—*Continued*

No. (A) 34.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Chambly Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl			110						110		110	11 00
Apples		1,435						5		1,440	1,440	121 31
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable												
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal	6	68							6	68	74	2 82
Agricultural Implements	6	20							6	20	26	2 21
Barley			2,428						2,428		2,428	210 30
Bricks	484							215	484	215	699	32 89
Bones			239						239		239	23 90
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	21							277	21	277	298	28 40
Clay, Lime and Sand	45	151						2,316	45	2,467	2,512	245 19
Coal		60						83,374		83,434	83,434	8,079 63
Corn												
Cattle	6	33							6	33	39	1 40
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	3	12							3	12	15	1 30
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs								127		127	127	12 70
Fish												
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	191	15							19	15	206	6 91
Furniture	19	3							19	3	22	0 97
Gypsum	3								3		3	0 10
Glass, all kinds								1		1	1	0 10
Hay, Pressed	1,916	735	95						2,011	735	2,746	188 15
Hogs												
Horses	7	9							7	9	16	0 56
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												

Ice												
Iron, Railway	8								8		8	0 27
" Pig												
" All other								286		286	286	27 10
Iron Ore												
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron												
Lard and Lard Oil												
Meal, all kinds												
Meats, other than Pork												
Marble												
Manilla												
Molasses	6							618	6	618	624	62 00
Nails	26								26	26	26	0 88
Oats	5	1,438							5	1,438	1,443	49 63
Oil (in Barrels)		2						291		296	296	29 64
Oil Cake												
Pease		1,358								1,358	1,358	64 95
Potatoes	2								2		2	0 20
Pork												
Paint								54		54	54	5 40
Pitch and Tar								1,093		1,093	1,093	109 30
Rags												
Rye												
Rosin								1,540		1,540	1,540	154 00
Salt	605								605		605	53 24
Stone intended for Cutting								65		65	65	6 50
" wrought								270		270	270	27 00
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought												
Seeds, all kinds												
Sheep		14								14	14	0 47
Soda Ash												
Steel												
Sugar								4,750		4,750	4,750	475 00
Spirits, Beer, &c	3								3		3	0 10
Tobacco (Raw)								5		5	5	0 50
Tallow												
Tin												
Turpentine								513		513	513	51 30
Wheat												
White Lead								7		7	7	0 70
Whiting								5		5	5	0 50
Wool												
All other goods and merchandise not enumerated	1,099	814	56					1,681	1,155	2,536	3,690	236 26
Bark												

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 34.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Chambly Canal, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Barrels, empty	5								5		5	0 98
Boat Knees												
Floats			565						565		565	33 90
Firewood, in Vessels	300	120							300	120	420	4 68
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	4,008	2	75,314						79,322	2	79,324	4,475 47
" Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts	100								100		100	3 34
Railway Ties, in Vessels	6,578								6,578		6,578	524 58
" Rafts												
Sawlogs												
Staves and Headings, barrel												
" " pipe												
" " W. India												
Staves, salt barrel												
Shingles	1	4							1	4	5	1 39
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	2								2		2	0 14
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, square, in Vessels												
" Rafts			1,003						1,003		1,003	100 29
Traverses			60						60		60	1 20

Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	1							1	1	1	2	0 19
Total Freight paying Tolls.	15,456	6,323	79,870					97,497	95,326	103,820	199,146	15,470 84

Total Tolls on Vessels	3,317 14
do do Passengers	110 73
Wharfage and Storage	6 50
Fines and Damages	1 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents	$18,906 21

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 35 —GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Rideau Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		58								58	58	12 35
Apples		15								15	15	0 71
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable	53								53		53	1 25
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal	67	1,344							67	1,344	1,411	112 91
Agricultural Implements	39	107							39	107	146	13 57
Barley	108								108		108	2 16
Bricks	1,324								1,324		1,324	30 95
Bones	1								1		1	0 03
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	149	1							149	1	150	8 30
Clay, Lime and Sand	7	6							7	6	13	0 37
Coal		3,141								3,141	3,141	93 41
Corn	6	21							6	21	27	0 86
Cattle	5	1							5	1	6	0 17
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	26	17							26	17	43	4 72
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	1								1		1	0 09
Fish	18	4							18	4	22	0 94
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	50	317							50	317	367	10 73
Furniture	17	50							17	50	67	7 03
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds	5								5		5	0 45
Hay, Pressed	10								10		10	0 24
Hogs												
Horses		1								1	1	0 03
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												
Ice												

Iron, Railway												
" *Pig*	*189*	*3*							*189*	*3*	*192*	*8 60*
" all other	267	11							267	11	278	10 07
Iron Ore	500								500		500	25 00
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron	468	254	150						618	254	872	43 60
Lard and Lard Oil		5								5	5	0 12
Meal, all kinds	1	18							1	18	19	0 95
Meats, other than Pork	1	5							1	5	6	0 16
Marble	3								3		3	0 36
Manilla												
Molasses	21	3							21	3	24	3 22
Nails	131								131		113	13 89
Oats	29	2							29	2	31	0 78
Oil (in barrels)	25	88							25	88	131	13 51
Oil Cake		1								1	1	0 03
Pease	12	13							12	13	25	2 14
Potatoes	9								9		9	0 40
Pork	6	18							6	18	24	0 89
Paint	10								10		10	0 89
Pitch and Tar	2	11							2	11	13	1 14
Rags	3	4							3	4	7	0 97
Rye	555	292							555	292	847	55 11
Rosin												
Salt	548	488							548	488	1,036	31 93
Stone intended for Cutting	2								2		2	0 06
" wrought												
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought												
Seeds, all kinds	3	9							3	9	12	0 33
Sheep	1								1		1	0 03
Soda Ash												
Steel												
Sugar	117	74							117	74	191	22 96
Spirits, Beer, &c.	9	42							9	42	51	6 16
Tobacco, Raw												
Tallow		3								3	3	0 29
Tin	23	1							23	1	24	3 75
Turpentine	2								2		2	0 18
Wheat	38	37							38	37	75	2 12
White Lead	8	3							8	3	11	0 97
Whiting	28								28		28	2 45
Wool	4								4		4	0 10
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	458	320							458	320	778	84 38
Bark	115								115		115	2 76
Barrels, Empty	23	2							23	2	25	2 43
Boat Knees												

APPENDIX A—*Concluded.*

No. (A) 35.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Rideau Canal, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts
Floats	3,068								3,068		3,068	53 90
Fire Wood, in Vessels	30,312	5,307							30,312	5,307	35,619	651 40
" Rafts	141								141		141	2 98
Hoops												
Hop Poles	63								63		63	9 00
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	13,771	515	1,804						15,575	515	16,090	981 83
" " Rafts	27								27		27	1 02
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles in Vessels	97								97		97	6 49
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles in Rafts	5								5		5	0 25
Railway Ties, in Vessels	1,444	9	105						1,549	9	1,558	102 62
" Rafts	483								483		483	50 47
Saw Logs	73	1,541							73	1,541	1,614	36 88
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " West India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	165	20							165	20	185	52 40
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	20								20		20	1 77
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts	3	3							3	3	6	0 77
Timber, Square, in Vessels		40								40	40	0 57
" " Rafts	584	1,240							584	1,240	1,824	57 53
Traverses	1,780								1,780		1,780	11 29
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured	5	5							5	5	10	1 40
Total Freight paying Tolls	57,538	15,470	2,059						59,597	15,470	75,067	2,668 20

Coal, Free, per Order in Council	*1,322*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1,322*	.....	*1,322*
Grand Total, Freight.....	*58,860*	*15,470*	*2,059*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*60,919*	*15,470*	*76,389*

Total Tolls on Vessels		1,331 48
do Passengers.....		26 41
do Free Coal.....	$36.88	
Wharfage and Storage.....		111 10
Other Receipts.....		272 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....		$4,409 19

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTEMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 36.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Peter's Canal and the Amount of Revenue Collected thereon, during the Season Navigation in 1884

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Down.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Fish	1,007	201							1,007	201	1,208	12 08
Flour	164	463							164	463	627	6 27
Coal	6,830	3,808							6,830	3,808	10,638	106 38
Lumber	1,418	363							1,418	363	1,781	17 81
Other Agricultural Products	2,834	1,657							2,834	1,657	4,491	44 91
Other Merchandise	80	290							80	290	370	3 70
Total	12,333	6,782							12,333	6,782	19,115	191 15
Total Tolls on Vessels												2,663 30
do Passengers												
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents												$2,854 45

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No (A) 37—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Newcastle District Canals, and the amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Bricks												
Clay, Lime and Sand												
Bark												
Firewood	7,446	24							7,446	24	7,470	119 60
Floats												
Lumber, Sawn	2,204								2,204		2,204	14 80
Railway Ties	250								250		250	5 55
Saw Logs	2,625								2,625		2,625	52 50
Shingles												
Split Posts, &c												
Timber, Square	125	375							125	375	500	10 00
Traverses												
Iron Ore												
Stone, unwrought												
Total Freight Paying Tolls	12,650	399							12,650	399	13,049	202 45
Total Tolls on Vessels												20 00
Other Receipts												
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents												$222 45

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

No. (A) 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned Canals, and

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
Class No. 1.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam	181,518	2,604 75	691,316	4,282 91	67,362	215 69
United States Vessels, steam	136,643	2,052 67	20,801	130 55	402	5 69
Canadian Vessels, sail	222,037	3,862 76	758,529	8,595 92	83,846	1,462 79
United States Vessels, sail	201,131	4,511 57	70,931	642 96	116,378	1,633 97
Total, Class No. 1	741,329	13,031 75	1,531,577	13,652 34	267,988	3,317 14
Class No. 2.	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers	4,676	157 25	49,117	2,629 71	6,502	110 73
Class No. 3.	Tons		Tons.		Tons.	
Bricks	60	9 00	4,124	264 21	699	32 89
Cement and Water Lime	650	62 85	1,779	254 65	298	28 40
Clay, Lime and Sand	1,904	184 81	7,445	311 14	2,512	245 19
Fish	13	2 60	369	29 51	.....	.....
Gypsum	1,478	24 73	4,311	100 05	3	0 10
Iron, Railway	698	104 70	7,296	1,053 12	8	0 27
" Pig	.....	.....	1,285	176 40	.....	.....
" all other	652	99 60	4,347	469 43	286	27 10
Salt	461	82 43	3,970	451 58	605	53 24
Stone, for cutting	3,537	614 35	514	20 95	65	6 50
Apples	556	13 00	4,215	612 09	1,440	121 31
Barley	7,155	1,050 75	4,019	321 01	2,428	210 30
Corn	118,811	23,762 20	9,425	482 93	.....	.....
Cotton, Raw	.....	.....	16	1 20	.....	.....
Flax and Hemp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour	13,683	788 00	5,317	656 99	206	6 91
Hay, Pressed	13	2 60	952	67 14	2,746	188 15
Meals, all kinds	8,179	1,635 45	2,081	90 14	.....	.....
Oil Cake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats	10,746	2,149 20	6,134	340 81	1,443	49 63
Pease	433	86 60	33,730	2,849 55	1,358	64 95
Potatoes	.....	.....	304	39 82	2	0 20
Rye	1,320	221 85	2,555	247 39	.....	.....
Seeds, all kinds	622	124 40	4,551	174 20	.....	.....
Tobacco, Raw	.....	.....	18	2 03	5	0 50
Wheat	144,851	27,002 29	31,508	2,210 44	.....	.....
All other Agricultural Products, Vegetable	7	1 40	4,330	205 91	.....	.....
Bones	.....	.....	403	50 48	239	23 90
Cattle	8	1 25	660	43 49	39	1 40
Hogs	.....	.....	111	10 03	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs	73	14 60	78	11 34	.....	.....
Horses	12	2 30	312	24 90	16	0 56
Lard and Lard Oil	34	5 55	78	5 22	.....	.....
Meats, other than Pork	32	6 40	96	7 41	.....	.....
Pork	292	58 40	345	26 00	.....	.....
Sheep	1	0 20	368	27 05	14	0 47
Tallow	45	6 75	31	4 58	.....	.....
Wool	.....	.....	95	14 00	.....	.....
All other Agricultural Products, Animal	2	0 40	269	22 72	74	2 82
Total, Class No 3	316,328	58,118 56	147,441	11,659 91	14,486	1,064 79

A—*Continued.*

the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
76,114	1,350 80	183,508	618 37	38,446	371 82	97,184	1,943 68	1,120	12 00
....	.....	....	... .	208	6 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,870	608 70	207,964	3,046 19	78,809	878 64	35,981	719 62	1,320	8 00
1,612	16 12	62,540	1,449 13	7,358	74 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
138,596	1,975 62	454,012	5,113 69	124,821	1,331 48	133,165	2,663 30	2,440	20 00
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
232	.....	16,439	260 73	1,015	26 41	6,449	.....	.....	.....
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
28	.....	.....	.....	1,324	30 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	.....	175	15 93	150	8 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
466	.....	2,198	44 39	13	0 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	22	0 94	1,208	12 08	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ..	.....	.....
191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	192	8 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
315	.....	18	0 68	278	10 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	7	0 14	1,036	31 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
456	.....	50	1 00	2	0 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	.....	96	5 79	15	0 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,221	.....	465	29 17	108	2 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	0 22	27	0 86	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	21	0 42	237	10 73	627	6 27	.....	.....
....	.....	20	1 99	10	0 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	29	1 85	19	0 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	989	68 04	31	0 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6,769	520 76	25	2 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	111	6 57	9	0 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	294	28 68	847	55 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	24	1 39	12	0 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,961	.....	43	2 06	75	2 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	23	1 83	53	1 25	4,491	44 91	.....	.....
.....	.....	38	2 59	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	640	34 94	6	0 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	56	3 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	22	2 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	216	9 46	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	0 12	6	0 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	4	0 24	24	0 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	417	22 77	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	0 10	3	0 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
327	.....	820	48 46	1,411	112 94	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,835	.....	13,552	854 92	6,078	284 19	6,326	63 26	.....	.....

APPENDIX

No. (A) 38—STATEMENT of the Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Class No. 4.						
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	55	11 00	306	52 20	110	11 00
Agricultural Implements	9	1 80	319	39 75	26	2 21
Crockery and Earthenware	20	2 74	611	117 07	15	1 30
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs	35	5 25	283	27 60	127	12 70
Furniture	45	8 90	1,145	186 04	22	0 97
Glass, all kinds	23	2 44	802	159 40	1	0 10
Marble	2,359	353 90	34	6 13	.....	.....
Manilla	56	5 78	28	5 60	.....	.....
Molasses	154	21 15	1,130	117 08	624	62 00
Nails	227	22 03	2,834	501 02	26	0 88
Oil (in barrels)	1,103	171 51	1,550	224 44	298	29 54
Paint	12	1 41	554	84 91	54	5 40
Pitch and Tar	2	0 30	1,329	72 23	1,093	109 30
Rags	.....	.....	804	106 90	.....	.....
Resin	.....	.....	1,472	74 50	1,540	154 00
Soda Ash	22	0 42	2,360	463 10	.....	.....
Steel	775	115 99	16	2 99	.....	.....
Sugar	4,374	618 93	8,793	988 79	4,750	475 00
Stone, wrought	704	136 05	222	13 79	270	27 00
Tin	20	0 39	2,390	451 81	.....	.....
Turpentine	1	0 20	541	30 59	513	51 30
White Lead	3	0 06	92	16 10	7	0 70
Whiting	14	0 28	357	64 35	5	0 50
Whiskey and all other spirits	85	13 80	1,127	208 34	3	0 10
Merchandise, not enumerated	7,059	967 29	14,610	2,225 23	3,680	236 26
Total Class No. 4	17,157	2,461 62	43,709	6,239 96	13,162	1,180 26
Class No. 5.						
Bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrels, empty	64	8 38	224	23 93	5	0 98
Boat Knees	25	4 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floats	.....	.....	3,316	58 31	565	33 90
Fire Wood, in Vessels	30,971	1,397 84	25,746	630 83	420	4 68
" in Rafts	6	0 19	54	1 13	.....	.....
Lumber Sawn, in Vessels	60,186	9,904 45	35,501	1,790 22	79,324	4,475 47
" in Rafts	21	2 70	23	0 91	.....	.....
Hoops	.....	.....	4	0 40	.....	.....
Railway Ties, in Vessels	150	8 36	2,559	51 15	6,578	524 58
" in Rafts	97	15 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts	250	37 50	12,238	305 95	100	3 34
Square Timber, in Vessels	54,209	8,162 37	1,066	51 30	.....	.....
" in Rafts	3,600	804 69	7,900	243 20	1,003	100 29
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured	272	50 00	282	110 12	2	0 19
Shingles	87	55 02	251	56 79	5	1 39
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	1	0 15	1	0 40	2	0 14
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts	.....	.....	1	0 07	.....	.....
Saw Logs	6,598	176 71	12,180	278 32	.....	.....

A—*Continued.*

Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, &c.—*Continued.*

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
15		3	0 48	58	12 35				
		8	1 20	146	13 57				
52		1	0 05	43	4 72				
				1	0 09				
9		38	3 64	67	7 03				
174				5	0 45				
5				3	0 36				
10		1	0 05	24	3 22				
310				131	13 89				
38		2	0 24	113	13 51				
11				10	0 89				
		16	3 04	13	1 14				
		16	2 49	7	0 97				
148									
1									
485				191	22 96				
107									
29				24	3 75				
				2	0 18				
11				11	0 97				
25				28	2 45				
22				51	6 16				
5,094		845	78 82	778	84 38	370	3 70		
6,546		930	90 01	1,706	193 04	370	3 70		
		90	8 81	115	2 76				
1		89	10 38	25	2 43				
		5,370	68 14	3,068	53 90				
		89,834	3,189 74	35,619	652 60				
		8,260	83 47	141	2 98			7,470	119 60
1,960		504,873	43,567 59	16,090	981 83	1,781	17 81		
1,500		12,043	468 54	27	1 02			2,204	14 80
		26	2 18						
		201	16 08	1,558	102 62				
		188	20 00	483	50 47			250	5 55
55				97	6 49				
				5	0 25				
4,565				40	0 57				
		19,682	217 72	1,821	57 53			500	10 00
				10	1 40				
		329	120 91	185	52 40				
		1	0 04	20	1 77				
		20	1 14	6	0 77				
		10,626	251 80	1,614	36 88			2,625	52 50

APPENDIX

No. (A) 38.—STATEMENT of the Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
Class No. 5—Concluded.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Staves and Headings, Barrel....	22	3 43	238	8 50	.....	.....
" " Pipe.....	687	128 21	33	1 03	.....	.....
" " West India.	1,269	237 00	52	1 95	.....	.....
" " Salt Barrel.	.....	.....	143	2 85	.....	.....
Traverses.....	.....	.....	7,494	19 58	60	1 20
Hop Poles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Class No. 5.....	158,515	20,996 80	109,306	3,636 91	88,064	5,146 16
Special Class.						
Coal	274,443	53,586 86	184,201	26,120 80	83,434	8,079 63
Kryolite or Chemical Ore.....	10	0 50	1,217	60 85	.....	.....
Iron Ore	52,795	2,639 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone, unwrought, not suitable for cutting.....	7,479	695 91	3,573	71 48	.....	.....
Ice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Special Class.....	334,727	56,913 02	188,991	26,253 13	83,434	8,079 63
Total Freight and Tolls	826,727	151,679 0	489,447	64,071 99	199,146	18,898 71
Timber and other Wood, free ..	1,262	78 33	16,064	1,618 48	.....	.....
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Iron, Salt, Coal, &c., &c., free	9,822	1,434 70	221,537	18,790 68	.....	.....
Grand Totals, Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included.....	837,811	153,192 03	727,048	84,481 15	199,146	18,898 71

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

A—*Continued.*

Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, &c.—*Continued.*

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	233	2 33	1,780	11 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	0 10	63	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,031	.....	651,875	48,028 97	62,770	2,038 96	1,781	17 81	13,049	202 45
50,413	.....	50	3 52	3,141	93 41	10,638	106 38	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,203	360 15	872	43 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	500	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50,413	.....	7,253	363 67	4,513	162 01	10,638	106 38	.....	.....
75,895	1,975 62	673,610	54,711 99	75,067	4,030 09	19,115	2,854 45	13,049	225 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	150	3 00	1,322	36 88	.....	.....	.....	.....
75,895	1,975 62	673,760	54,714 99	76,389	4,062 97	19,115	2,854 45	13,049	225 45

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 40.—STATEMENT showing the amount of Tolls accrued each month during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1884.

Canals and Offices.	January.	April.	May.	June	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
WELLAND CANAL.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Chippawa			15 27	10 46	17 53	12 77	7 74	5 65	14 25		83 87
Colborne		180 00	10,272 73	12,196 81	14,958 45	17,721 72	12,667 78	12,998 26	7,784 76		88,780 51
Dalhousie		1,620 72	9,839 15	7,281 03	8,634 73	10,222 59	9,766 75	7,373 12	4,451 99	10 25	59,200 33
Dunnville		1 72	64 35	60 68		93 11	84 37	207 27	158 44	14 30	684 24
Maitland		0 37	210 67	106 15	131 23	0 90	68 82	96 89	71 87		686 90
Robinson		167 24	201 74	145 37	179 59	146 28	139 32	217 18	208 34		1,405 06
St. Catharines		84 74	148 58	112 05	82 95	125 37	98 01	103 05	80 79	2 75	838 29
Total, Welland Canal		2,054 79	20,752 49	19,913 55	24,004 48	28,322 74	22,832 79	21,001 42	12,770 41	27 30	151,679 00
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.											
Beauharnois			145 53	118 12	142 03	142 52	195 95	456 21	293 33		1,493 69
Cardinal			23 41	78 31	93 94	60 03	41 16	71 33	58 25	18 63	445 06
Cornwall			3,735 14	3,219 25	2,495 36	3,930 55	3,095 79	2,404 54	2,512 30	18 96	21,411 87
Kingston			2,880 53	1,390 39	1,839 40	2,815 86	1,867 07	2,480 53	1,730 45		15,004 23
Lachine			226 61	337 00	240 23	351 53	377 72	466 52	233 37		2,232 98
Montreal			3,347 23	3,471 09	3,985 81	4,609 34	3,110 75	2,981 33	1,978 61		23,484 16
Total, St. Lawrence Canals			10,358 45	8,614 16	8,796 77	11,909 83	8,688 44	8,860 44	6,806 31	37 59	64,071 99
CHAMBLY CANAL.											
Chambly			664 19	862 10	1,225 89	1,175 58	795 55	982 11	488 89		6,194 31
St. Johns			2,172 56	1,185 39	2,448 70	2,527 59	2,040 22	1,313 89	423 45		12,111 80
St. Ours		18 98	58 17	70 16	110 53	69 15	63 60	93 94	108 07		592 60
Total, Chambly Canal		18 98	2,894 92	2,117 65	3,785 12	3,772 32	2,899 37	2,389 94	1,020 41		18,898 71

Ottawa Canals.											
Ottawa		2 56	7,554 14	6,343 09	5,480 71	5,050 36	4,774 94	5,465 03	2,089 55		36,760 38
Carillon		11 99	252 61	350 40	145 03	41 80	35 62	31 51	20 88		890 84
Grenville		135 78	2,312 75	2,839 78	2,294 30	1,940 70	2,031 38	2,377 37	1,227 42		15,159 48
St. Anne's		9 49	234 65	292 80	300 81	268 .7	246 94	365 70	182 67		1,901 29
Total, Ottawa Canals		159 82	10,254 15	9,826 13	8,220 85	7,301 03	7,089 88	8,239 61	3,520 52		54,711 99
Burlington Bay Canal.											
Hamilton		72 32	144 39	188 06	467 02	201 64	187 11	226 18	444 60	44 30	1,975 62
Rideau Canal											
Kingston Mills			154 72	182 77	147 61	125 65	213 83	204 10	94 91		1,133 59
Ottawa			378 62	443 49	328 31	426 44	459 11	308 81	139 53		2,484 34
Smith's Falls			102 12	36 66	69 26	72 13	65 72	37 00	25 27		408 16
Total, Rideau Canal			635 46	662 92	545 21	624 22	738 66	559 91	259 71		4,026 09
St. Peter's Canal.											
St. Peter's	3 43	4 93	181 69	360 51	389 34	462 99	386 63	445 81	524 65	94 47	2,854 45
Newcastle District Canals.											
Bobcaygeon		2 25	20	17 25	32 00	20 00	18 00	43 05	9 00		161 55
Peterborough			2 00		2 50			8 00	1 80		14 30
Hastings			50	12 50	7 00	10 80	2 75	8 30	4 75		46 60
Total, Newcastle District Canals		2 25	22 50	29 75	41 50	30 80	20 75	59 35	15 55		222 45
Grand Total	3 43	2,313 09	45,344 05	41,711 73	46,250 29	52,625 57	42,843 63	41,782 66	25,362 19	203 66	298,440 30

NOTES—Amount of 50 per cent. of Tolls on grain through Welland Canal, refunded, as per Order in Council 26th May, 1884, $13,027.50.
do do refunded on St. Lawrence Canals, $296.76.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885

E MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. (A) 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through the Canals, during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1884; and the amount of Tolls collected thereon.

Vessels.	Total Number	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
WELLAND CANAL.													$ cts
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	530	45,428	43,584	24,637	2,029	.....	.....	13,134	52,706	83,199	98,319	181,518	2,604 75
" " sail.....	1,689	55,143	47,357	51,336	1,535	362	.....	6,937	59,367	113,778	108,259	222,037	3,862 76
Total Canadian	2,219	100,571	90,941	75,973	3,564	362	.....	20,071	112,073	196,977	206,578	403,555	6,467 51
United States Vessels, steam	252	107	155	450	296	67,486	63,529	317	4,303	68,360	68,283	136,643	2,052 67
" " sail...	667	13	.....	4,431	453	97,301	52,078	849	46,006	102,594	98,537	201,131	4,511 57
Total United States.....	919	120	155	4,881	749	164,787	115,607	1,166	50,309	170,954	166,820	337,774	6,564 24
Grand Total, Welland Canal.	3,138	100,691	91,096	80,854	4,313	165,149	115,607	21,237	162,382	367,931	373,398	741,329	13,031 75
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	2,733	357,861	311,168	10,399	78	....	45	7	1,758	368,267	313,049	681,316	4,282 91
" " sail	4,593	399,160	248,586	52,896	1,760	....	....	216	55,911	452,272	306,257	758,529	8,595 92
Total Canadian.....	7,326	757,021	559,754	63,295	1,838	.....	45	223	57,669	820,539	619,306	1,439,845	12,878 83
United States Vessels, steam.	515	115	38	2,025	....	8,423	8,395	109	1,696	10,672	10,129	20,801	130 55
" " sail...	727	949	3,873	5,042	6,951	1,884	1,872	45,244	5,116	53,119	17,812	70,931	642 96
Total United States	1,242	1,064	3,911	7,067	6,951	10,307	10,267	45,353	6,812	63,791	27,941	91,732	773 51
Grand Total, St. Lawrence Canals	8,568	758,085	563,665	70,362	8,789	10,307	10,312	45,576	64,481	884,330	647,247	1,531,577	13,652 34

CHAMBLY CANAL.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	351	33,004	31,953	206					2,199	33,210	34,152	67,362	215 69
" " sail	941	16,513	14,341	8,004					44,988	24,517	59,329	83,846	1,462 79
Total Canadian	1,292	49,517	46,294	8,210					47,187	57,727	93,481	151,208	1,678 48
United States Vessels, steam.	7		1	49					352	49	353	402	5 69
" " sail	1,179		1,450	29,222					85,706	29,222	87,156	116,378	1,632 97
Total United States	1,186		1,451	29,271					86,058	29,271	87,509	116,780	1,638 66
Grand Total, Chambly Canal	2,478	49,517	47,745	37,481					133,245	86,998	180,990	267,988	3,317 14
BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	181	36,672	37,920					1,522		38,194	37,920	76,114	1,350 80
" " sail	275	6,164	14,484	229	15,469			24,524		30,917	29,953	60,870	608 70
Total Canadian	456	42,836	52,404	229	15,469			26,046		69,111	67,873	136,984	1,959 50
United States Vessels, steam.													
" " sail	12		398		408			806		806	806	1,612	16 12
Total United States	12		398		408			806		806	806	1,61.	16 12
Grand Total, Burlington Bay Canal	468	43,836	53,811	229	15,877			26,852		69,917	68,679	138,596	1,975 62
OTTAWA CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	1,052	67,070	114,955		1,483					67,070	116,438	183,508	618 37
" " sail	1,884	15,308	158,341		34 315					15,308	192,656	207,964	3,046 19
Total Canadian	2,936	82,378	273,296		35,798					82,378	309,094	391,472	3,664 56
United States Vessels, steam.													
" " sail	622	9,897	3,289		48,667			687		10,584	51,956	62,540	1,449 13
Total United States	622	9,897	3,289		48,667			687		10,584	51,956	62,540	1,449 13
Grand Total, Ottawa Canals	3,558	92,275	276,585		84,465			687		92,962	361,050	454,012	5,113 69

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels, &c.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Total Number.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down		
RIDEAU CANAL.													$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam	689	18,875	19,571							18,875	19,571	38.446	371 82
" " sail	1,190	35,366	43,259	184						35,550	43,259	78,809	878 64
Total Canadian	1,879	54,241	62,830	184						54,425	62,830	117.255	1,250 46
United States Vessels, steam	27	105	103							105	103	208	6 75
" " sail	72	595	5,898	865						1,460	5,898	7,358	74 27
Total United States	99	700	6,001	865						1,565	6,001	7,566	81 02
Grand Total, Rideau Canal	1,978	54,941	68,831	1,049						55,990	68,831	124,821	1,331 48
ST. PETER'S CANAL.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	593	46,781	50,403							46,781	50,403	97,184	1,943 68
" " sail	901	18,429	17,552							18,429	17,552	35,981	719 62
Total St. Peter's Canal	1,494	65,210	67,955							65,210	67,955	133,165	2,663 30
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	24	100	1,020							100	1,020	1,120	12 00
" " sail	16	112	1,208							112	1,208	1,320	8 00
Total Newcastle District Canals	40	212	2,228							212	2,228	2,440	20 00

RECAPITULATION.

Vessels.	Total Number.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
CANADIAN VESSELS.													
Steam and Sail.													$ cts.
Welland	2,219	100,571	90,941	15,973	3,564	362	.....	20,071	112,073	196,977	206,578	403,555	6,467 51
St. Lawrence	7,326	757,021	559,754	63,295	1,838	.....	45	223	57,669	820,539	619,306	1,439,845	12,878 83
Chambly	1,292	49,517	46,291	8,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,187	57,727	93,481	151,208	1,678 48
Burlington Bay	456	42,836	52,404	229	15,469	.....	.....	26,046	.....	69,111	67,873	136,984	1,959 50
Ottawa	2,936	82,378	273,296	.....	35,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,378	309,094	391,473	3,664 54
Rideau	1,879	54,241	62,830	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,425	62,830	117,255	1,250 46
St. Peter's	1,494	65,210	67,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,210	67,955	133,165	2,663 30
Newcastle District	40	212	2,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	2,228	2,440	20 00
Total Canadian	17,642	1,151,986	1,155,702	147,891	56,669	362	45	46,340	216,929	1,346,579	1,429,345	2,775,924	30,582 61
UNITED STATES VESSELS.													
Steam and Sail.													
Welland	919	120	155	4,881	749	164,787	115,607	1,166	50,309	170,954	166,820	337,774	6,564 24
St. Lawrence	1,242	1,064	3,911	7,067	6,951	10,307	10,267	45,353	6,512	63,791	27,941	91,732	773 51
Chambly	1,186	.....	1,451	29,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,058	29,271	87,509	116,780	1,638 66
Burlington Bay	12	.....	398	.....	408	.....	.....	806	.....	806	806	1,612	16 12
Ottawa	622	9,897	3,289	.....	48,667	.....	.....	687	.....	10,584	51,956	62,540	1,449 13
Rideau	99	700	6,001	865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,565	6,001	7,566	81 02
St. Peter's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States	4,080	11,781	15,205	42,084	56,775	175,094	125,874	48,012	143,179	276,971	341,033	618,004	10,523 68
Grand Total, Canadian and United States	21,722	1,163,767	1,170,907	189,975	113,444	175,456	125,919	94,352	360,108	1,623,550	1,770,378	3,393,928	41,105 32

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Concluded.*

No. (A) 41½.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Grand Total Freight passed through the undermentioned Canals, during the Seasons of Navigation, 1883 and 1884, with the Amounts of Tolls collected on the same, including Tolls on Vessels and Passengers.

Canals.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
1883.												$ cts.
Welland Canal	48,590	84,506	42,044	7,519	257,699	174,912	19,845	370,041	368,178	636,978	1,005,156	182,060 72
St. Lawrence Canals	170,700	496,306	14,011	11,253	1,876	1,550	53,299	107,782	239,890	616,896	856,786	75,869 18
Chambly Canal	21,364	6,479	97,707					106,729	119,071	113,208	232,279	22,199 39
Rideau Canal	67,200	20,254	3,853						71,053	20,254	91,307	5,314 61
Ottawa Canals	4,033	494,210		245,031					4,033	739,241	743,274	59,9 6 58
Burlington Bay Canal	10,002	17,891		2,651			59,488		69,490	20,545	89,0 5	1,966 98
St. Peter's Canal	3,100	12,595							3,100	12,595	15,695	2,190 11
Newcastle District Canals	9,473	437							9,473	437	9,910	165 03
1884.												
Welland Canal	27,671	76,445	53,177	3,609	243,083	163,998	29,680	240,150	353,609	484,202	837,811	51,679 00
St. Lawrence Canals	124,657	423,718	8,315	5,173	1,258	3,443	48,319	111,865	182,549	544,499	727,048	61,071 99
Chambly Canal	15,456	6,333	79,870					97,497	95,326	103,830	199,146	18 893 71
Rideau Canal	58,860	15,479	2,059						60,919	15,479	76,389	4,626 08
Ottawa Canal	967	462,319	360	210,114					1,327	672,433	673,760	54,711 99
Burlington Bay Canal	6,614	13,062		4,349			51,870		58,484	17,411	75 895	1,975 62
St. Peter's Canal	12,333	6,782							12,333	6,782	19, 15	2,854 45
Newcastle District Canals	12,650	399							12,650	399	13,049	222

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. 45.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

	CANADIAN.				UNITED STATES.			
	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.
8	15	120	8	64	4	32	.....	.....
10	7	70	6	60	3	30	3	30
15	12	180	3	45	2	30	1	35
20	36	720	25	500	4	80	2	40
25	14	350	1	25	1	25	.....	.....
30	65	1,950	16	480	3	90	1	30
35	7	245	3	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	8	320	8	320	2	80	2	80
45	2	90	2	90	1	45	.....	.....
50	3	150	7	350	1	50	2	100
55	.....	.....	4	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	4	240	11	660	1	60	3	180
65	3	195	9	585	2	130	1	65
70	3	210	8	560	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	2	150	11	825	1	75	3	225
80	.....	.....	11	880	1	80	7	560
85	3	255	12	1,020	.....	.....	8	680
90	3	270	31	2,790	.....	.....	27	2,430
95	3	285	28	2,660	.....	.....	49	4,655
100	7	700	26	2,600	.....	.....	63	6,300
105	2	210	40	4,200	.....	.....	44	4,620
110	4	440	15	1,650	.....	.....	31	3,410
115	2	230	14	1,610	.....	.....	23	2,645
120	2	240	9	1,080	.....	.....	5	600
125	1	125	9	1,125	.....	.....	2	250
130	1	130	13	1,690	.....	.....	1	130
135	1	135	7	945	1	135	.....	.....
140	.....	.....	14	1,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	.....	.....	10	1,450	.....	.....	2	290
150	1	150	21	3,150	.....	.....	1	150
155	3	465	24	3,720	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	4	640	17	2,720	.....	.....	2	320
165	1	165	10	1,650	1	165	1	165
170	.....	.....	3	510	.....	.....	2	340
175	.....	.....	6	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	1	180	2	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
185	.....	.....	7	1,295	.....	.....	.....	.....
190	1	190	5	950	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	.....	.....	4	780	.....	.....	1	195
200	2	400	2	400	.....	.....	1	200
205	1	205	3	615	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	1	210	5	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	.....	.....	2	430	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	1	220	3	660	.....	.....	3	660
225	.....	.....	5	1,125	.....	.....	1	225
230	1	230	4	920	.....	.....	3	690
235	.....	.....	1	235	1	235	3	705
240	.....	.....	2	480	1	240	.....	.....
245	1	245	3	735	.....	.....	1	245
250	2	500	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
255	.....	.....	2	510	.....	.....	.....	.....
260	.....	.....	2	520	1	260	4	1,040
265	.....	.....	3	795	.....	.....	5	1,325
270	3	810	2	540	.....	.....	3	810

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. 45.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals, &c.—*Continued.*

WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS—*Continued.*

	CANADIAN.				UNITED STATES.			
	eam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
Tonnage	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.
275			3	825	1	275	3	825
280	1	280	1	280			9	2,520
285			5	1,425			5	1,425
290	1	290	3	870			5	1,450
295			2	590			5	1,475
300	2	600	6	1,800			7	2,100
305	2	610	6	1,830	1	305	2	610
310			3	930			4	1,240
315			3	945			7	2,205
320			5	1,600			7	2,240
325			5	1,625			4	1,300
330	1	330	16	5,280			6	1,980
335	2	670	2	670			6	2,010
340			4	1,360			3	1,020
345	1	345					2	690
350			3	1,050	1	350	3	1,050
355			3	1,065			2	710
365			6	2,190				
370			4	1,480				
375	1	375	3	1,125			1	375
380			7	2,660				
385	1	385					1	385
390	1	390	2	780			1	390
395	2	790	2	790				
400			1	400				
405	2	810					1	405
410	1	410			1	410		
415	1	415						
420								
425			1	425				
432	1	432					1	432
440	1	440			1	440		
454	1	454						
460	1	460						
475			1	475			2	950
478			1	478				
483	1	483	1	483			2	966
487			1	487				
495							1	495
500			1	500				
510	2	1,020					1	510
515								
520			1	520			2	1,040
530	1	530						
536			1	536				
540	1	540			1	540		
550							1	550
575	1	575						
580	2	1,160						
585	1	585						
590							1	590
595	2	1,190			1	595	1	595
600	1	600						
615	1	615						

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. 45.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals, &c.—*Continued.*

WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS—*Concluded.*

CANADIAN.					UNITED STATES.			
Steam Vessels.			Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.
628			1	628				
682			1	682				
690	1	690						
716	1	716						
762					1	762		
769	1	769						
917							1	917
929	1	929			1	929		
1,038					1	1,038	1	1,038
1,203					1	1,203		
1,425					1	1,425		
1,441					1	1,441		
Total.....	273	31,508	613	92,783	44	11,595	409	68,908
RIDEAU, OTTAWA AND CHAMBLY CANALS.								
8	36	288	168	1,344	7	56	10	80
10	13	130	56	560	1	10		
15	12	180	12	180				
20	6	120	48	960	1	20		
25	3	75	3	75				
30	6	180	5	150				
35	5	175	7	245				
40	3	120	11	440				
45	5	225	6	270	1	45		
50	5	250	7	350				
55	5	275	5	475				
60	3	180	10	600			2	120
65	1	65	3	195			1	65
70	1	70	4	280			1	70
75			7	525			4	300
80	1	80	15	1,200			4	320
85	2	170	11	935			13	1,105
90	2	180	38	3,420			39	3,510
95	2	190	36	3,330			71	6,745
100	1	100	30	3,000			101	10,100
105	3	315	39	4,095			62	6,510
110	1	110	19	2,190			45	4,950
115	1	115	12	1,380			23	2,760
120	1	120	6	720			10	1,200
125	1	125	9	1,125			1	125
130	2	260	9	1,170				
135			5	675				
140			8	1,120				
145	2	290	11	1,595			1	145
150			17	2,550			1	150
155			26	4,030				
160	1	160	12	1,920				
165			8	1,320				

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. 45.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals, &c.—*Concluded.*

RIDEAU, OTTAWA AND CHAMBLY CANALS—*Concluded.*

CANADIAN.					UNITED STATES.			
Steam Vessels.			Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.
170			4	680				
175			1	175				
180								
185			2	370				
240	1	240						
245	1	245						
272	1	272						
332	1	332						
344	1	344						
397	1	397						
437	1	437						
Total.....	131	6,815	670	43,449	10	131	389	38,255

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 46.—STATEMENT showing the Number and Classified Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

	CANADIAN.							UNITED STATES.						
Class.	Steam Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Class.	Sailing Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Class.	Steam Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Class.	Sailing Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.
1	250 to 1,441 tons	45	20,198	1	250 to 682 tons...	123	39,399	1	250 to 1,441 tons	14	10,013	1	250 to 1,038 tons	110	37,658
2	200 to 249 tons...	7	1,510	2	200 to 249 " ...	30	6,650	2	200 to 249 tons...	2	478	2	200 to 249 tons...	12	2,725
3	150 to 199 " ...	11	1,790	3	150 to 199 " ..	99	16,185	3	150 to 199 " ...	1	165	3	150 to 199 " ...	7	1,170
4	100 to 149 " ...	20	2,210	4	100 to 149 " ...	157	18,310	4	100 to 149 " ...	1	135	4	100 to 149 " ...	171	18,245
5	50 to 99 " ...	24	1,605	5	50 to 99 " ...	125	10,200	5	50 to 99 " ...	5	345	5	50 to 99 " ...	98	8,795
6	Under 50 " ...	166	4,195	6	Under 50 " ...	79	2,039	6	Under 50 " ...	21	462	6	Under 50 " ...	11	315
	Total.....	273	31,508		Total.....	613	92,783		Total	44	11,595		Total	409	68,908

RIDEAU, OTTAWA AND CHAMBLY CANALS.

1	250 to 437 tons....	5	1,782	1	250 to 437 tons...	.....	.....	1	250 to 437 tons...	.....	.....	1	250 to 437 tons...	.....	.....
2	200 to 249 " ...	2	485	2	200 to 249 " ...	.....	.....	2	200 to 249 " ...	.....	.....	2	200 to 249 " ...	.....	.....
3	150 to 199 " ...	1	160	3	150 to 199 " ...	70	11,045	3	150 to 199 " ...	.....	.....	3	150 to 199 " ...	1	150
4	100 to 149 " ...	12	1,435	4	100 to 149 " ...	148	17,070	4	100 to 149 " ...	.....	.....	4	100 to 149 " ...	243	25,790
5	50 to 99 " ...	22	1,460	5	50 to 99 " ...	136	11,110	5	50 to 99 " ...	.....	.....	5	50 to 99 " ...	135	12,235
6	Under 50 " ...	89	1,493	6	Under 50 " ...	316	4,224	6	Under 50 " ...	10	131	6	Under 50 " ...	10	80
	Total	131	6,815		Total	670	43,449		Total	10	131		Total.....	389	38,255

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

No. 47.—The Canals of the Dominion of Canada, 1884.

RATES OF TOLLS.

The Rates of Tolls are divided into Five Classes, as under, and are per ton, unless otherwise specified.	Welland Canal, westward only.	Welland Canal, eastward only.	Lake Erie to Montreal.	St Lawrence Canals, each way.	Chambly Canal and St. Ours Lock, each way.	Burlington Bay Canal, each way.	Rideau Canal, each way.	Ottawa Canals and St. Ann's Lock, each way.	Ottawa to St. John's, each way.
Class No. 1.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
Vessels, Steam .....per ton.	0 01½	0 01½	0 02½	0 00⅜	0 00⅜	0 01	0 01½	0 00⅝	0 01½
do Sail and other ..... do	0 02¼	0 02¼	0 03¾	0 01½	0 01¼	0 01	0 02¼	0 01	0 02⅝
Class No. 2.									
Passengers, 21 years of age and upwards, each	0 10	0 10	0 20	0 10	0 05		0 08	0 02½	0 09⅜
Passengers, under 21 years, each	0 05	0 05	0 10	0 05	0 02		0 04	0 01¼	0 04½
Class No. 3.									
Bricks, Cement and Water Lime.....									
Clay, Lime and Sand									
Brimstone									
Corn									
Flour.....									
Iron, Railway									
do Pig									
do all other									
Plaster, Gypsum.....									
Salt	15	0 20	0 20	0 15	0 10		0 07	0 06	0 19⅜
Salt Meats or Fish, in barrels or otherwise.....									
Agricultural Products, Vegetable, not enumerated									
Agricultural Products, Animal, not enumerated.....									
Stone, for cutting.....									
Wheat.....									
Class No. 4.									
All other Articles, not enumerated...	0 15	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 10		0 26	0 14	0 29
Class No. 5.									
Bark.....	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 15	0 10		0 07	0 06	0 19⅛
Barrels, Empty, each.....	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02		0 02	0 01	0 03⅛
Boat Knees, each	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 02	0 02		0 02	0 01	0 03⅛
Floats, per 1,000 lineal feet	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 20		1 05	0 50	2 05
Firewood, per cord, in Vessels.....	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 10		0 15	0 08	0 23
do do Rafts	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 15		0 19	0 09	0 30½
Hoops	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 20	0 15		0 15	0 10	0 30
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in Vessels.	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 05	0 05		0 08	0 07	0 13¼
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in Rafts ...	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 10	0 10		0 15	0 10	0 22½
Railway Ties, in Vessels, each.....	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 00½	0 00½		0 00¾	0 00¾	0 01⅝
do Rafts do	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 01	0 01		0 02	0 01	0 02½
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in Vessels.....	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 15	0 10		0 11¼	0 06¾	0 20
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in Rafts.....	0 60	0 60	0 60	0 30	0 20		0 19	0 09	0 36½
Square Timber, per M. cubic feet, in Vessels	3 00	3 00	3 00	1 00	1 00		0 56	0 44	1 69
Square Timber, per M. cubic feet, in Rafts	4 50	4 50	4 50	2 00	2 00		1 12	0 63	3 13

Free under O. C. of 1st April, 1873.

No. 47—*Continued.*

RATES OF TOLL—*Continued.*

The Rates of Tolls are divided into Five Classes, as under, and are per ton, unless otherwise specified.	Welland Canal, westward.	Welland Canal, eastward.	Lake Erie to Montreal.	St. Lawrence Canals, each way.	Chambly Canal and St. Ours Lock, each way.	Burlington Bay Canal, each way.	Rideau Canal, each way.	Ottawa Canals and St. Ann's Lock, each way.	Ottawa to St. John's, each way.
Class No. 5—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Waggon Stuff, Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured, per ton of 40 cubic feet	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 25	Free, under O. C. of 1st. April, 1873.	0 30	0 20	0 55
Shingles, per M.	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 04		0 04½	0 02½	0 08
Split Posts and Fence Rails, per M., in Vessels	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 20		0 23	0 12	0 42
Split Posts and Fence Rails, per M., in Rafts	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 40		0 38	0 17	0 77
Saw Logs, each standard log	0 08	0 08	0 08	0 08	0 05		0 06	0 06	0 13
Staves and Headings, Barrel, per M.	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 20	0 15		0 15	0 10	0 30
do Pipe do .	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00	1 00		0 75	0 50	1 75
do W. India do .	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 60	0 25		0 45	0 25	0 65
do Salt Barrel,									
sawn or cut, per M.	0 08	0 08	0 08	0 04	0 03		0 03	0 02	0 06
Traverses, per 100 pieces	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 40		0 38	0 15	0 67½
Hop Poles, per 1,000 pieces	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	1 50		1 50	0 65	2 65
Special Class.									
Gypsum, crude (per O. C., 28th Oct., 1882)	0 15	0 05	.....	0 05	Westward.		.....	.....	.....
Coal	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 15	0 10		0 08	0 05	0 17¾
Stone, unwrought, corded, and not suitable for cutting, per cord	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 60	0 37½		0 28	0 24	9 77½
Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05		0 05	0 05	0 05
Ice	0 05	0 05	0 05	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Coal to pass up all Canals, except the Welland Canal, free of Toll, as per Order in Council, 7th June, 1869.

Logs, Lumber or other produce shall pass free of Toll down the Chippawa Creek, between the Aqueduct and Port Robinson, as per O. C., 18th May, 1863.

Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore, through one section, or all the Canals, per ton, 5 cents.

All goods having paid full Toll through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Ann's Lock, or Ottawa and Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the Welland Canal; and if Tolls have been paid at the Chambly Canal, such Tolls shall be refunded at Montreal or Kingston Mills; and having paid full Tolls through the Welland Canal, they shall be allowed to pass free through the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Ottawa and Rideau Canals, St. Ann's Lock, the Lachine Canal and the Chambly Canal; Provided always:—That the articles to be entitled to the above exemptions shall go downwards through the whole length of the Canal to Montreal, or pass upward from Montreal through the whole length of the St. Lawrence Canals, or the Ottawa and Rideau Canals, to Lake Ontario.

All articles, goods or merchandise not enumerated above, to be charged to Class No. 4.

No Let Passes to be issued to Steam Tugs or other small vessels for less than 25 cents, as a minimum charge; but such vessels, not carrying freight or passengers, can obtain, on payment of $30, a season "Let Pass," which will pass them up and down the Canal as often as desired.

Goods shipped to any port west of the St. Lawrence Canals, Tolls upon which have already been paid for passage through such Canals, may be re-shipped from such ports and be passed through the Welland Canal free of Tolls, in the same way as if they had been shipped through direct in the first instance; and goods going eastward, having paid Welland Canal Tolls, may be transhipped at any port on Lake Ontario, and thereafter pass free through the St. Lawrence Canals, as if they had been shipped through direct in the first instance.

No. 47—*Continued.*

RATES OF TOLL—*Concluded.*

O. C., 17th June, 1885.—On a Memorandum, dated 11th June, 1885, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that by an Order in Council passed on the 28th of May, 1884, the Dominion Canal Tolls on Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, Peas, Barley and Rye, shipped for Montreal or any other Canadian port east of Montreal, were reduced during the past season of navigation from twenty cents to ten cents per ton, this action being taken upon strong representations made by shippers and forwarders interested in the trade affected by the abolition of Tolls on the Erie Canal.

The Minister, in view of similar representations now urged, recommends that the provisions of the said Order be continued during the present season of navigation, and no longer.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

O. C., 4th July, 1885.—On a Memorandum, dated 1st July, 1885, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, submitting that, by an Order in Council passed on the 17th June last, the provisions of an Order in Council of the 28th May, 1884, reducing from twenty cents to ten cents per ton the Dominion Canal Tolls on Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, Peas, Barley and Rye, shipped for Montreal or any other Canadian port east of Montreal, were continued in force for the present season of navigation.

The Minister represents that it is very strongly urged by those interested in the trade that the relief afforded by this Order is insufficient to meet the case, and he, the Minister, considering the experiment of further reduction to be worth trial, in view of the total abolition of Tolls on the competing Erie Canal, recommends that in place of ten cents per ton the Tolls on the products above enumerated be fixed at two (2) cents per ton from the first day of the present month of July to the end of the present season of navigation and no longer, and that the Order in Council of the 17th June last be cancelled.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

O. C., 25th July, 1885.—On a Memorandum, dated 18th July, 1885, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, submitting that by an Order in Council dated the 4th instant the Tolls for the passage of Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, Peas, Barley and Rye through Dominion Canals were reduced to such effect that these articles of produce can now pass from Lake Erie to Montreal for two cents in place of twenty cents per ton, the arrangement, an experimental one, to continue in force during the present season of navigation only.

The Minister represents that an injurious discrimination is thereby created against shipments of these articles from Canadian ports on Lake Ontario, the present Toll (temporarily reduced last season by one-half) being fifteen cents per ton, and he recommends that this disability be removed, and that the Tolls upon the St. Lawrence Canals upon the products above enumerated, shipped for Montreal, or any other port east of Montreal, be fixed at two (2) cents a ton, dating from the first day of the present month of July, and continuing in force to the end of the present season of navigation, and no longer.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

O. C., 8th October, 1885.—On a Memorandum, dated 7th October, 1885, from the Minister of Public Works, representing that the existing Tolls in connection with the channel at Burlington Bay, which constitutes the entrance to the Harbour of Hamilton, are only those on vessels, steam or sail, viz.:—One cent per ton each way, all other Tolls having been abolished by Order in Council of the 1st of April, 1873, and recommending that this Toll of one cent per ton, each way, be reduced to one-third of a cent per ton, each way, during the season of navigation.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

No. 47—*Continued.*

STANDARD FOR ESTIMATING WEIGHTS.

——	Tons.	——	Tons.
2,000 lbs. avoirdupois	1	Stone, 1 cord	7½
Per M. is per thousand feet.		Whiskey, 4 barrels or 215 gallons	1
Per Mille is per thousand pieces.		Empty Barrels, 10	1
Green Fruit, 9 barrels are	1	Barrel Hoops, 10 Mille	1
Ashes, 3 do	1	Board and other sawed Lumber, 600 feet board measure	1
Bark, 4 cords	1	Boat Knees, 4	1
Beef, 7 barrels	1	Firewood, 1 cord	3
Biscuit and Crackers, 9 barrels	1	Hop Poles, 60, or 40 cubic feet	1
Bricks, common, 1,000	2	Shingles, 12 M. or bundles	1
Butter, 22 kegs or 7 barrels	1	Split Posts and Fence Rails, 1 Mille	1
Cattle, 3	1	Staves and Headings, Pipe, 1 Mille	8
Cement and Water Lime, 7 barrels	1	do do W. India, 1 Mille.	4
Fire Bricks, 1,000	3	do do Barrel, 1 Mille	2½
Fish, 7 barrels	1	do do Salt Barrel, 1 Mille	½
Flour, 9 barrels	1	Saw Logs, Standard, 1	⅛
Gypsum and Manganese, 6 barrels	1	Square Timber, 50 cubic feet	1
Horses, 2	1	Telegraph Poles, 10, or 40 cubic feet	1
Lard and Tallow, 7 barrels or 22 kegs	1	Masts and Spars, 40 cubic feet	1
Liquors and Spirits, 215 gallons	1	Railroad Ties, 16, or 50 cubic feet	1
Liquors, all others, 215 gallons	1	All other Woodenware, or partly manufactured Wood, 40 cubic feet, as per Tariff	1
Nuts, 9 barrels	1	Traverses, 40 cubic feet or 5 pieces	1
Oysters, 6 barrels	1	Floats, 50 lineal feet	1
Pork, 7 barrels	1		
Salt, 7 barrels	1		
Seeds, 9 barrels	1		
Sheep, 20	1		
Stone, 12 cubic feet	1		

NOTE.—By the Weights and Measures Act of 1873, the following articles are to be estimated by the cental of 100 lbs., viz.:—Barley, Beans, Charcoal, Corn, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Salt, Seeds and Wheat.

No. 47—*Continued.*

NOTICE.

	Cents.
ST. PETER'S CANAL.	
On each and every vessel passing through the said Canal, two cents per ton on the vessel, and one cent per ton on the freight, each way.	
BOBCAYGEON, PETERBORO' AND HASTINGS LOCKS.	
Bobcaygeon Lock.	
For every lockage of saw log or other cribs	50
For every lockage of saw logs on scows, per log	¼
For every lockage of ties or cedar posts, per 100 pieces	25
For every lockage of sawn lumber, per M. feet	1
For cordwood, shingle bolts or other merchandise, per cord	5
For every lockage of ore, per ton	1
Peterboro' Locks. — Same as Bobcaygeon.	
Hastings Locks. — Same as Bobcaygeon.	

The following Way Rates to be levied on Vessels and Property passing the several Sub-Divisions of the Canals.

WELLAND CANAL.	Rate.
1. From Port Maitland, Dunville and Port Colborne to Port Robinson or Allanburg, not passing the Lock, each way	⅛
2. From Chippawa Cut, or any part thereof, to Dunville, Port Maitland or Port Colborne.	⅛
3. From Dunville to Port Colborne	⅛
4. From Thorold to St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie	½
5. From Maitland, Dunville, Colborne or Port Robinson to Marshville and intermediate places	⅜
6. From Marshville or intermediate places to Port Maitland, Dunville, Port Colborne and Port Robinson	⅜
7. From Port Robinson to Allanburg or Thorold	⅛
8. do St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie	¼
9. From St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie	⅛
10. From Dunville to Maitland	⅛
11. From Port Robinson through the Lock and Chippawa Cut	⅛
12. From Port Colborne to Port Maitland	⅛
13. From Chippawa Cut through Lock to Port Robinson	⅛
14. From Colborne, Dunville, Maitland and Marshville to Thorold	⅛
15. do do do St. Catharines	⅜
16. Through the Chippawa Cut only	⅛
17. Through the Port Robinson Lock only	⅛
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.	
The Navigation to be divided into four sections, viz.: Cardinal, Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine. Tolls to be levied on all vessels and property in proportion to the number of sections passed through.	
CHAMBLY CANAL.	
Vessels and Property passing from Sorel to Chambly, to pay	⅓
do do Chambly to St. John's, to pay	⅔

No. 47—*Concluded.*

NOTICE—*Concluded.*

The following Way Rates to be levied on Vessels and Property passing the several Sub-Divisions of the Canals.

OTTAWA CANALS.

The Navigation to be divided into three sections, viz.: Grenville, Carillon and St. Ann's Tolls to be levied on all vessels and property in proportion to the number of sections passed through.

RIDEAU CANAL.

The Navigation of this Canal is divided into three sections: "Ottawa," "Smith's Falls" and "Kingston Mills." Vessels and Freight passing one section to be charged one-third; two sections, two-thirds.

GENERAL.

Any fraction of a ton freight to be charged one ton, and portions of sections to be charged as a whole section on all the above Canals.

The passing of Saw-Logs or other Lumber through any of the Canals or sections thereof, is to be at all times governed by the Regulations for their management.

HARBOR DUES.

Vessels receiving or discharging Freight at the premises of the Welland Railway, at Ports Colborne or Dalhousie, are to be free from Harbor Dues; but all other Vessels discharging or receiving cargo at Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne or Port Maitland, shall pay on every ton of Freight so received or discharged—Two cents

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—SLIDES AND BOOMS.

No. 48.—STATEMENT showing the Revenue accrued on the undermentioned works for Slides and Booms, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Name of River.	Amount of Slide and Boom Dues accrued on Timber and Saw Logs.		Total.
	On River to Junction with the Ottawa.	Further through Ottawa Works.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Madawaska	16,090 74	1,935 16	
Petewawe	12,703 82	2,370 12	
Coulonge	2,510 88	737 50	
Black River	3,343 20	1,924 38	
Gatineau	4,783 68	.....	
Main Ottawa and tributaries without Government improvements	.....	11,190 55	
	39,432 32	18,157 71	57,590 03

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—SLIDES AND BOOMS.

No. 49.—STATEMENT of the Number of Pieces of Timber and Saw Logs that passed through the Government Slides and Works on the River Ottawa and its tributaries, during the undermentioned Years.

Year.	Square and Flatted Timber.	Saw Logs.	Revenue Accrued.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	$ cts.
January to December, 1865	300,639	549,184	59,930 73
July, 1874, to June, 1875	299,218	1,905,936	104,225 16
July, 1884, to June, 1885	85,350	2,341,171	57,590 03

Analysis of Square and Flatted Timber, 1884-85.

——	No. of Pieces.	——	No. of Pieces.
		Brought forward	82,621
White Pine	53,029	Tamarac	2,149
Red Pine	6,940	Basswood	81
Boom and Dimension	19,613	Birch	1
Cedars	2,572	Spruce	2
Traverses	405	Spars	1
Ash	49	Whitewood	5
Elm	13	3,925 railroad ties, equal to 490 pieces of flatted timber	490
Carried forward	82,621	Total pieces	85,350

5 cribs oars.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. 50.—STATEMENT of Lumber, &c., Measured, Culled and Counted, at the Port of Quebec, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, Culled and Counted.	Tons, Standard.	Rate.			Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total Accrued.
				Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total.			
			Tons. Pts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
34,569	Waney White Pine	Stringed	49,465 06						
7	do Oak	do	4 32						
20	do Elm	do	25 38						
12,839	do Ash	do	10,221 03						
93	do Basswood	do	108 19						
38	do Butternut	do	36 13						
356	do Birch	do	261 02						
95	do Maple	do	101 01						
2,305	do Walnut	do	1,379 15						
931	do Hickory	do	360 02						
212	do Whitewood	do	325 05						
264	do Cherry	do	139 06						
150	do Chestnut	do	119 20						
3	do Balm of Gilead	do	3 19						
11	do Sycamore	do	16 35						
			62,570 16	$3\frac{5}{10}$	4	$7\frac{5}{10}$	2,189 97	2,502 81	4,693 78
67,713	White Pine	Measured	91,507 03						
22	Butternut	do	21 34						
			91,528 37	1	4	5	915 29	3,661 16	4,576 45
8,077	Red Pine	do	7,837 24						
17,674	Oak	do	28,573 37						
15,335	Elm	do	17,526 38						
1,002	Ash	do	625 05						
307	Tamarac	do	129 05						
13,109	Birch	do	5,407 02						
122	Maple	do	70 09						
324	Hickory	do	361 12						

1	Spruce	do	0 24						
			60,532 06	2 1/10	4	6 1/10	1,573 84	2,421 28	3,995 12
1	Ash	Culled	0 14						
3,327	Birch	do	1,441 31						
			1,441 05	8 4/10	3 4/10	12 4/10	118 26	57 68	175 94
475,806	Pine Deals	do	519,098 40	10	50	60	519 10	2,595 49	3,114 59
659,163	Spruce Deals	do	665,743 53	10	50	60	665 75	3,328 72	3,994 47
25,075	Pine Planks	do		15	35	50	37 62	87 86	125 38
19,878	Spruce Planks	do		15	35	50	28 82	69 57	99 39
4,113	Pine Planks	do				40	2 06	14 40	16 46
87,737	Pine Boards	do				40	43 87	307 08	350 95
75,373	Pine Planks	Counted				5		37 69	37 69
1,238	Sleepers	do	274,260 s. f			5		13 72	13 72
	Boards	do	6,094,343 "			5		304 72	304 72
	Sidings	do	1,032,755 "			5		51 64	51 64
422	Longitudinals	Culled	90,372 "	5	35	40	4 52	31 63	36 15
780	Sawn Lumber	do	136,514 "	5	35	40	6 83	47 78	54 61
200	Lathwood, cords	Measured	200 00	10	28 4/10	38 4/10	20 00	56 80	76 80
142,981	Boards	Counted	1,800,743 s f.			5		90 04	90 04
5	Spars	Measured	12 to 19	13 4/10	33 4/10	46 8/10	0 67	1 67	2 34
4	Spars	do	19 to 24	23 4/10	50	73 4/10	0 94	2 00	2 94
7,340	Pine Boards	Counted	107,160 s. f			5		5 35	5 35
3,111,999	Pine Deals	do	3,232,927 "	5	6 7/10	11 7/10	1,616 47	2,166 06	3,782 53
364,098	Spruce Deals	do	360,072 00	5	6 7/10	11 7/10	180 04	241 25	421 29
108,873	Staves, Standard	Culled	M. 116·0·2 19	70	280	350	81 25	324 98	406 23
306,253	Staves, West India	do	255·2·0·13			162	81 67	331 77	413 44
112,674	Barrel Staves	do	57·5·3 9			113 4/10	13 47	51 82	65 29
							8,101 44	18,804 87	26,906 31
	Deduct for fractions						0 68		0 68
							8,100 76	18,804 87	26,905 63
	Add to Office and deduct from Cullers						0 48	0 48	
							8,101 24	18,804 39	26,905 63

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. 51.—STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted at the Ports of Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, Culled or Counted.	Tons Standard.	Rate.	Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total Amount Accrued.
			Tons. Pts.	Cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,421	Pine, Square	Measured	2,275 20				
3,537	do Round	do	3,087 23				
805	do Flat	do	644 05				
234	Saw Logs	do	81 00				
4	Mixed Basswood	do	2 12				
			6,090 20		0 05		304 53
76	Waney Hemlock		91 32				
1,091	do Pine		1,264 14				
206	do Ash		195 19				
25	do Basswood		22 09				
22	do Elm		25 32				
5	do Maple		6 22				
62	do Tamarac		38 20				
4	do Beech		4 11				
39	do Birch		23 29				
1	do Spruce		0 26				
1	do Butternut		1 02				
			1,674 16		0 06½		103 81
561	Spruce, Round		566 30				
175	do Square		112 16				
80	do Flat		56 22				
1,856	Hemlock, Square		1,370 36				
657	do Round		689 14				
468	do Flat		374 09				
			3,170 07		0 03$\frac{4}{10}$		110 95

1,399,840	*Sawed Lumber for exportation*		*Per 100 pieces.*		*0 05*		*699 92*
28,659	*Staves, West India*		*M. 23·8 3·01*		*1 62*		*38 62*
1,291	Tamarac, Flat	Measured	972 05				
39	do Square	do	31 14				
9	do Round	do	6 20				
123	do Crossings	do	80 32				
17	Elm	do	15 39				
2	Spruce, Round	do	2 12				
1	do Flat	do	1 22				
2	Maple, Square	do	1 29				
5	do Mixed	do	2 39				
4	Ash	do	3 03				
347	Red Pine, Square	do	239 06				
2	Beech	do	1 12				
3	Birch	do	1 06				
96	Logs	do	28 32				
			1,388 31	$6\frac{8}{10}$			91 65
661	Spruce, Mixed	Measured	625 30				
3,452	Pine, Flat	do	3,143 30				
362	do Round	do	269 01				
2,454	Cedars	do	1,870 15				
1,538	Tamarac, Flat	do	1,176 08				
150	do Round	do	129 32				
325	Hemlock	do	267 07				
808	Crossings	do	452 34				
52	Ash	do	39 03				
9	Oak	do	23 37				
37	Maple	do	23 23				
17	Basswood	do	12 30				
3	Elm	do	1 20				
2	Butternut	do	2 12				
			8,038 02	80			257 22
	Total						1,606 70

E MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—DETAILS of Excise Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
	Algoma.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ironside, G. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	13 96	686 04	
	Contingencies		57 34	
				743 38
	Belleville.			
McAllister, A.	Salary as Collector for the year	25 04	1,224 96	
Gerald, C.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Howie, A.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Pole, C. W.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
McCoy, W.	do do do	11 04	572 28	
	Salaries	85 28	4,208 04	
	Contingencies		546 42	
				4,754 46
	Brantford.			
Spence, John	Salary as Collector for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
Hawkins, W. L.	do Book-keeper do	24 00	1,176 00	
Hart, P. D.	do Exciseman do	15 44	754 56	
Henwood, G.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Lynes, K.	do do do	14 28	700 68	
Hesson, C. A.	do do do	13 29	651 69	
Webster, Thos.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Fraser, G. J.	do do do	8 49	521 04	
Hobbs, G. N.	do do 1st May to 30th June	2 79	137 19	
	Salaries	130 93	6,518 52	
	Contingencies		1,112 56	
				7,631 08
	Cobourg.			
Gravely, W.	Salary as Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Murphy, F.	do Exciseman do	13 96	686 04	
	Salaries	37 96	1,862 04	
	Contingencies		148 08	
				2,010 12
	Cornwall.			
Mulhern, M. M.	Salary as Collector for the year	13 96	686 04	
				686 04
	Guelph.			
McLean, D.	Salary as Collector for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Earle, R. H.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Woodward, G. W.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Campbell, McD. J.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Powell, J. B.	do Dep'y Collector do	22 04	1,077 96	
Kennedy, J. D.	do Exciseman do	16 96	833 04	
Browne, G. W.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Broadfoot, S.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Brougham, M. E.	do do do	15 00	735 00	

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Guelph—Concluded.			
Erb, E. E	Salary as Exciseman for the year	13 80	676 20	
Robson, Jas	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Bish, Philip	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Bruce, G. A.	do do 1st July to 31st Mar.	9 90	485 10	
Hobbs, G. N.	do do 1st Mar. to 30th Apr.	2 10	102 90	
Bunting, Chas	do Caretaker for July		8 33	
	Salaries	237 88	11,660 45	
	Contingencies		1,151 83	
				12,812 28
	Hamilton.			
Fortier, C. G.	Salary as Collector for the year	31 04	1,518 96	
Ross, S. F	do Deputy Collector for the year	25 20	1,234 80	
Dingman, N. J.	do Special Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Blair, J. B.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Conway, J. B.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Greey, S.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Gosnell, T. S.	do Exciseman do	17 56	862 44	
McHugh, F. J. J.	do do do	15 74	769 26	
Barrett, T. J.	do do do	15 74	769 26	
Egener, A.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Mackay, G. W.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Crawford, W. P.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Logan, J	do do do	11 92	584 27	
Amor, W.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
O'Brien, J. F.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	282 80	13,853 39	
	Contingencies		1,262 24	
				15,115 63
	Kingston.			
Rowland, F.	Salary as Collector for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Gill, Wm	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 31st Oct.	8 00	392 00	
Dickson, C. T.	do Special Exciseman, 1st Nov. to 30th June	16 00	784 00	
Keogh, P. M.	do Exciseman for the year	13 20	646 80	
Hanley, A.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Grimason, Thos	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Miller, J. E.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Fahey, E.	do do do	5 20	254 76	
O'Donnell, J.	do Messenger do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	121 60	5,958 36	
	Contingencies		931 87	
				6,890 23
	London.			
Alexander, Thos	Salary as Collector for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
Davis, T. G.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Power, T. A.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Smith, H. A.	do Accountant do	19 96	980 04	

APPENDIX B—No 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	†Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts. Paid.	Total for each Division.
	London—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Coles, F. H.	Salary as Asst. Accountant for the year	18 00	882 00	
McSween, J.	do Exciseman do ...	17 56	862 44	
Moore, Will.	do do do ...	16 96	833 04	
Elwood, J. V	do do do ...	16 96	833 04	
Taylor, J. F.	do do do ...	15 44	754 56	
Rowland, E.	do do do ...	15 44	754 56	
Stewart, J.	do do do ...	13 29	651 69	
Adams, J. S.	do do do ...	13 20	646 80	
Lee, Ed.	do do do ...	12 60	617 40	
Slattery, R	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
Lett, F. P. A	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	255 41	12,519 57	
	Contingencies	.....	1,255 59	
				13,775 16
	Ottawa.			
Battle, M.	Salary as Collector for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
Henry, J. M B.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	22 04	1,077 96	
Bédard, W. G.	do Exciseman do ...	14 56	715 44	
Heney, J. J.	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
Casey, J.	do do 1st Feb. to 30th June	6 16	301 87	
	Salaries	82 80	4,055 23	
	Contingencies	.....	405 93	
				4,461 16
	Owen Sound.			
Graham, W. J.	Salary as Collector for the year.	19 96	980 04	
Lang, Victor	do Exciseman do	13 20	646 80	
	Salaries	33 16	1,626 84	
	Contingencies	.....	356 71	
				1,983 55
	Perth.			
Kellock, D.	Salary as Collector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Mason, F.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
	Salaries	48 00	2,352 00	
	Contingencies	.....	244 76	
				2,596 76
	Peterborough.			
Hall, J. J.	Salary as Collector for the year	.....	699 96	
Knowlson, J. B	do Exciseman do	12 00	588 00	
Cahill, T.	do do 1st Jan. to 30th June	4 98	244 98	
	Salaries	16 98	1,532 94	
	Contingencies	.....	236 15	
				1,769 09

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
	Prescott.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Longley, G. C.	Salary as Collector, from 1st July to 31st October	10 00	490 00	
Dickson, C. T.	do Exciseman do do	8 00	392 00	
Spereman, Jas.	do do for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Gill, Wm	do Deputy Collector, 1st Nov. to 30th June	16 00	784 00	
Dumbrille, J.	do Collector, 1st April to 30th June	6 60	323 93	
Keilty, Thos.	do Book-keeper for the year	16 04	783 96	
Ferguson, J.	do Exciseman do	13 20	646 80	
Marshall, F	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Johnston, G. E	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Hamilton, T. C	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Dumbrille, R. W.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Gerald, W. H.	do do do	10 08	556 56	
Gerald, W.	do Preventive Officer for the year	4 04	195 96	
	Salaries	157 16	7,760 01	
	Contingencies		1,012 03	
				8,772 04
	Stratford.			
Caven, A.	Salary as Collector for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
Gray, John	do Deputy Collector, 1st Nov. to 30th June	16 00	784 00	
Craig, Joseph	do Exciseman for the year	22 38	1,097 61	
Brown, J. J.	do do do	17 65	862 44	
Clark, A. F.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Nichole, J. F	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Spence, F. H	do do do	13 29	651 69	
Hobbs, G. N.	do do 1st July to 28th February	8 40	411 60	
	Salaries	135 76	6,649 30	
	Contingencies		1,401 90	
				8,051 20
	St. Catharines.			
Seymour, Jas.	Salary as Collector for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
Barrett, J. K.	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 30th April	18 30	898 30	
Schram, B.	do Exciseman, for the year	17 56	862 44	
Milliken, E.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Hicks, W. H.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	91 34	4,475 26	
	Contingencies		508 42	
				4,983 68
	Toronto.			
Stratton, W. C.	Salary as Collector for the year	37 96	1,862 04	
Bennett, Jas.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	27 24	1,337 76	
McPherson, A. F.	do Accountant do	24 00	1,176 00	
Rogerson, J. M.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Reddan, Wm.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Macdonell, A. D.	do Assistant Collector do	22 04	1,077 96	

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
	Toronto—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Boomer, J. B.	Salary as Exciseman for the year	19 96	980 04	
Hartley, R. A.	do Deputy Collector do	18 00	882 00	
Dudley, W. H.	do Exciseman do	17 56	862 44	
Barber, J. S.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Murray, A. E.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Weyms, C.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Mulligan, J.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Wilson, R.	do do do	12 85	629 41	
Cosgrove, J. J.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Evans, G. T.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Hamilton, C. M.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Dodds, E. W.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Carver, G. W.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Helliwell, H. N	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Neelands, H.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Dick, J. W.	do do do	13 29	651 69	
O'Leary, T. J.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
McDonald, J. A.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Henderson, W.	do do do	14 28	700 68	
Coyle, James	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Toupin, F. X. J. A.	do from 1st July to 31st May	11 00	539 00	
Lindsay, W.	do do for the year	12 00	588 00	
Dawson, W.	do do do	12 48	595 86	
Hughes, Thomas.	do Probationary Exciseman for June	0 59	46 45	
Westman, T.	do Messenger for the year	3 72	296 28	
	Salaries	476 29	23,456 29	
	Contingencies		1,488 43	
				24,944 72
	Windsor.			
Gow, James	Salary as Collector for the year	37 96	1,862 04	
Ramon, P.	do Dep'y Collector do	27 24	1,337 76	
Miller, W. F.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Donaghy, W.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Dunlop, C.	do do do	22 04	1,077 96	
Crowe, Wm.	do do do	17 56	862 44	
Yates, J. M.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Beasley, R.	do Accountant do	18 00	882 00	
Girard, I.	do Exciseman do	15 44	754 56	
Falconer, J.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Standish, J. D.	do do do	14 28	700 68	
Till, T. M.	do do do		499 92	
	Salaries	229 16	11,730 72	
	Contingencies		671 89	
				12,402 61
	Beauharnois.			
McEachern, A.	Salary as Collector for the year	5 64	444 36	
	Contingencies		42 00	
				486 36

APPENDIX B—No. 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation,	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
	Iberville.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Regnier, P.	Salary as Collector for the year	6 88	543 12	
Perkins, L. H	do Dep'y Collector do	5 16	414 84	
	Salaries	12 04	957 96	
	Contingencies		52 99	
				1,010 95
	Joliette.			
Leprohon, R. M.	Salary as Collector for the year	16 96	833 04	
Cornellier, H	do Exciseman do		499 92	
Lafontaine, A.	do do do	4 96	395 04	
	Salaries	21 92	1,728 00	
	Contingencies		971 01	
				2,699 01
	Montreal.			
Vincent, J. L.	Salary as Collector for the year	37 96	1,862 04	
Lawlor, H.	do Dep'y Collector do	28 20	1,371 96	
Dodd, John	do do do	27 24	1,337 76	
Macdonald, D.	do Accountant do	24 00	1,176 00	
Baby, J. C.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Cameron, D A.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Hudon, A	do do do	19 96	980 04	
St. Louis, A	do Asst. Accountant do	19 96	980 04	
Richard, R.	do Exciseman do	19 04	930 96	
Hastie, W	do do do	18 00	882 00	
Fox, T.	do do do	18 76	921 24	
Lecours, H. T.	do Asst. Accountant do	18 00	882 00	
Barker, C.	do Exciseman do	16 96	833 04	
Villeneuve, J.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Bulmer, W.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Camyré, J. N.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Malo, T.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Tansey, J. P. F.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Goron, D.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Beauchamp, J. P.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
St. Marie, L. C. A.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Manning, J.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
St. Marie, J. B. E.	do do do	14 56	715 44	
Millier, E	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Harwood, R. W.	do do do	13 29	651 69	
Baby, J.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Dumouchel, L.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Scullion, J W	do do do	13 29	651 69	
Panneton, G. E.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Caven, W.	do do do	13 29	651 69	
Watkins, J. A.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Pinsonnault, A.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Outram, Jos.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Perry, G. L.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Quinn, J. D.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Forrest, E.	do do 1st March to 30th June	4 00	196 00	
Fox, J. D.	do do 1st to 30th June	0 45	35 65	
Toupin, F. X. J. A.	do do do	1 00	49 00	

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts. Paid.	Total for each Division.
	Montreal—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Laporte, Geo.	Salary as Exciseman, 1st to 30th June...	1 00	49 00	
Cullen, P.	do Messenger for the year.....	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	620 04	30,576 16	
	Contingencies	.....	2,083 21	
				32,659 37
	Quebec.			
LaRue, George	Salary as Collector for the year.....	30 00	1,470 00	
Cahill, J. H	do Deputy Collector do	24 00	1,176 00	
Iler, B.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Bourassa, G.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Rouleau, J.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
McNamara, M.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Courtney, J. J.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
LeMoine, G.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Bourget, O.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Lépine, Louis	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Langlois, F. X., *dit* Traversy	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Fahey, O.	do do 1st Aug. to 30th June	8 13	493 17	
Hamond, E.	do Preventive Officer, 1st April to 30th June.....	0 44	35 81	
	Salaries.....	193 81	9,603 74	
	Contingencies	.....	726 74	
				10,330 48
	St. Hyacinthe.			
Boivin, C. A.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	15 00	735 00	
	Contingencies	.....	398 06	
				1,133 06
	Sherbrooke.			
Griffith, J.	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 30th April.....	16 60	816 70	
Pennoyer, H. J.	do Exciseman for the year.....	6 32	493 68	
Simpson, A. F.	do Act. Collector, 18th to 30th June	0 72	35 39	
	Salaries	23 64	1,345 77	
	Contingencies	.....	406 11	
				1,751 88
	Sorel.			
Roy, A.	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 31st Jan.	3 99	316 82	
Fortier, J. J. O	do do 1st March to 30th June	1 98	157 68	
Duguay, J.	do Exciseman for the year	.....	499 92	
	Salaries	5 97	974 42	
	Contingencies	.....	165 44	
				1,139 86

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
	Terrebonne.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Desroches, D	Salary as Collector for the year	12 00	588 00	
	Contingencies		52 13	
				640 13
	Three Rivers.			
Hébert, C. D	Salary as Collector for the year	16 04	783 96	
Duplessis, C. Z	do Exciseman do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	28 04	1,371 96	
	Contingencies		251 08	
				1,623 04
	Magdalen Islands.			
Painchaud, Jos	Salary as Preventive Officer for the year.	6 00	294 00	
				294 00
	Chatham.			
Lawlor, R. A	Salary as Collector for the year	19 96	980 04	
	Contingencies		103 51	
				1,083 55
	St. John, N.B.			
Perkins, D. C	Salary as Collector for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Moore, J. N	do Book-keeper do	19 96	980 04	
Travis, James	do Exciseman do	18 00	882 00	
Ganong, J. E	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Atherton, R	do Deputy Collector do	15 44	754 56	
Frederickson, J	do Exciseman do	15 00	735 00	
Mason, J	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Hill, A. M	do Deputy Collector do	7 96	392 04	
Dibblee, Wm	do do do	3 72	296 28	
	Salaries	138 72	6,911 28	
	Contingencies		499 60	
				7,410 88
	Cape Breton.			
McDonald, M. A	Salary as Collector for the year	15 00	735 00	
	Contingencies		83 37	
				818 37
	Halifax.			
Grant, H. H	Salary as Collector for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Dustan, W. M	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 30th Nov.	10 00	490 00	
James, T. C	do Accountant for the year	18 00	882 00	
Carroll, D	do Exciseman do	15 44	754 56	
Wainwright, F. G	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Hagerty, James	do do do	14 02	688 90	
Tompkins, P	do do do	13 80	676 20	
Munro, H. D	do do do	13 04	636 96	
Cox, Jas. E	do do 1st Dec. to 30th June	3 72	287 98	
	Salaries	133 02	6,621 60	
	Contingencies		1,448 53	
				8,070 13

APPENDIX B—No. 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
	Pictou.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Jack, Wm	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 30th Oct.	6 00	294 00	
Nash, S. C	do do 1st Dec. to 30th June	11 62	571 69	
Campbell, G. J	do Exciseman for the year	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	23 94	1,359 37	
	Contingencies		399 71	
				1,759 08
	Charlottetown.			
Nash, S. C	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 30th Nov.	8 30	408 35	
Dustan, W. M	do Acting Collector, 1st Dec. to 30th June	14 00	686 00	
Moore, T	do Exciseman for the year	15 44	754 56	
Cox, J. E	do do 1st Sept. to 30th November	1 49	117 93	
	Salaries	39 23	1,966 84	
	Contingencies		425 67	
				2,392 51
	Winnipeg.			
Kenning, J. H	Salary as Collector for the year	31 96	1,568 04	
Dixon, R. B.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	28 04	1,371 96	
Bouteiller, G. A	do Exciseman do ...	24 00	1,176 00	
Christie, H. J	do do do ...	19 96	980 04	
Baby, W. A. D	do do do ...	15 44	754 56	
Girdlestone, R. J	do do do ...	13 20	646 80	
Laporte, Geo	do do 1st July to 31st May	11 00	539 00	
Allan, R. K	do do for the year.		600 00	
	Salaries	143 60	7,636 40	
	Contingencies		4,174 15	
				11,810 55
	Alberta, N. W. T.			
Huggard, R. T.	Salary as Preventive Officer for the year	6 00	294 00	
				294 00
	Calgary, N. W. T.			
Bannerman, Wm	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 1st July to 30th November	1 65		81 65
	British Columbia.			
Good, H. B	Salary as Collector for the year	31 96	1,568 04	
Lindsay, D	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 31st October	8 64	424 68	
	Salaries	40 60	1,992 72	
	Contingencies		1,260 50	
				3,253 22

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
	DISTRICT INSPECTORS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Ontario.			
Morrow, John	Salary for the year	48 00	2,352 00	
	Contingencies		642 94	
				2,994 94
Davis, John	Salary for the year	49 96	2,450 04	
	Contingencies		212 40	
				2,662 44
Hamilton, W. L.	Salary for the year	42 00	2,058 00	
	Contingencies		981 58	
				3,039 58
	Quebec.			
Bellemare, R.	Salary for the year	48 00	2,352 00	
	Contingencies		389 64	
				2,741 64
LeMoine, J. M.	Salary for the year		2,199 96	
	Contingencies		214 80	
				2,414 76
	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island			
Borradaile, R.	Salary for the year	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies		1,325 43	
				3,481 47
	New Brunswick.			
Hanford, Thos.	Salary as Inspector for the year	40 04	1,959 96	
	Contingencies		424 75	
				2,384 71
	Manitoba.			
Gouin, W. F.	Salary from 1st July to 31st May	36 60	1,796 70	
Barrett, J. K	do 1st May to 30th June	6 00	294 00	
	Salaries	42 60	2,090 70	
	Contingencies		909 02	
				2,999 72
	British Columbia.			
Dupont, C. T.	Salary for the year	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies		242 85	
				2,398 89
	INSPECTOR OF TOBACCO FACTORIES.			
Gerald, W. J.	Salary for the year	40 04	1,959 96	
	Contingencies		959 44	
				2,919 40
	CHIEF INSPECTOR.			
Godson, H.	Salary for the year	55 96	2,744 04	
	Contingencies		372 20	
				3,116 24

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	General Contingencies.	$ cts.	$ cts.
J. B. Edwards	Analysis and report on wood naphtha	5 00	
A. Mortimer & Co.	Lithographing, cutting and printing maps; engraving, transferring and printing petroleum labels, alterations, &c.; transferring and printing bottling labels; blue (oil can) labels; altering and engraving to order; printing spirit permit forms; printing cigar licenses	565 90	
British American Bank Note Co.	Lithographing and printing tobacco and cigar stamps and labels; postage on coupons to Victoria, and freight on paper from Toronto Paper Co.; tobacco stamps; engraving labels, &c.; tobacco stamps and labels	23,693 68	
S. & H. Borbridge	1 bag and 2 coat straps, and leather travelling cases	22 80	
Pritchard & Mingard	Rubber dating stamps, &c.; rubber daters and Custom C. dater; stencil plates, daters and outfits	212 15	
Geo. Cox	Engraving cheque; lithographing 2,000 official cheques	35 00	
D. K. Miller Lock Co.	1 doz. padlocks; 25 doz. label locks; 1 doz. padlocks, with chain; seal locks, &c.; permutation locks	881 90	
T. W. Currier	Lumber for making boxes	13 75	
Dominion Express Co.	Freight on locks	3 85	
G. E. Desbarats & Co.	Printing removal permits	401 00	
Canada Atlantic Ry. Co	Freight on hydrometers and thermometers	44 63	
M. C. McCormac	Services as Extra Clerk	546 00	
Canada Bank Note Co.	Cigar removal permits, and printing tobacco labels	94 55	
John Gray	Expenses to Ottawa on official business	11 10	
A. Fréchette	Translation of 14 pages technical matter	55 42	
B. Schram	Expenses incurred in relieving Officer Henwood	40 40	
Negretté & Zambra	50 hydrometers and brass cases; thermometers	261 22	
A. Bureau	Advertising general warehousing regulations	150 00	
W. Truman	Work in connection with still	88 94	
L. Oertling	Hydrometers; re-gilding and repairing hydrometers, and cablegram	815 19	
Queen's Printer	2 copies Dominion Statutes	4 30	
Shoolbred & Co	Oil cloth, and laying same	30 85	
Graves Bros.	Sheet rubber	5 40	
E. B. Eddy	Lumber, &c.	16 50	
Thos. Birkett	Hardware	10 51	
Evans, Sons & Mason	Ammonia, &c.	2 44	
John Davis	Travelling and incidental expenses as Inspector of Distilleries	1,285 65	
	Total	29,298 13	
	DEDUCT—Received from sale of hydrometers, petroleometers, thermometers, Excise locks, &c.	256 55	
	Total General Contingencies		29,041 58

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To Whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Law Costs.	$ cts.	$ cts.
J. A. MacDonell	Professional services *in re* Carter, seizure		
do	do Toronto do	144 94	
do	Law costs in Regina *vs.* Fairall, and Regina *vs.* McFee		
D. O'Connor	Services and disbursements in the issuing of writs of assistance in favor of Martin Battle, C. Curless and Jno. K. Barrett	60 00	
Aikins, Culver & Hamilton	Professional services *in re* Regina *vs.* Keys, Winnipeg, seizure	5 00	
L. R. Church	Professional services obtaining papers in connection with the Bartley case; revising a tobacco manufacturer bond of M. Lesser	12 25	
E. J. Hodgson	Professional services in Regina *vs.* McCarthy, seizure	46 68	
H. Abbott	Professional services in Regina *vs.* Legault & Thérien, seizure	45 00	
do	Professional services *in re* Regina *vs.* Hardy		
W. H. Bowlby	Law costs *in re* Seagram's distillery	12 00	
Fell & Mills	Professional services *in re* Victoria seizure No. 9, Regina *vs.* Jones & Barry	30 00	
N. Murphy	Professional services *in re* Regina *vs.* Maxwell, Toronto, seizures	20 50	
W. C. Stratton	Expenses in Toronto seizure	1 70	
W. Graham	Regina *vs.* Stratford, Halifax, seizure		
do	Regina *vs.* H. Russell	108 70	
do	Regina *vs.* Colin McDougall, assaulting officers.		
S. J. Lane	Professional services in connection with prosecution and conviction of H. McDonald	25 00	
	Total Law Costs		511 77

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Place of Residence and Division.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		Commissions to Customs Officers.	$ cts.	$ cts.
G. M. Elliott	Napanee, Ont.	From 8th Feb. 1883, to 30th June 1884	97 90	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	250 00	
J. Warren	Pembroke do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	250 00	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	250 00	
F. J. McGuire	Trenton do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	66 10	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	200 00	
H. Carman	Morrisburgh do	do do	200 00	
W. T. Ross	Picton do	do do	200 00	
W. A. Hogg	Collingwood do	do do	200 00	
Jno. Ormiston	Gananoque do	do do	150 00	
D. Dinsmore	Wiarton do	do do	75 94	
A. M. Williamson	Kincardine do	do do	145 26	
Jos. Wilson	Sault Ste. Marie do	do do	118 82	
P. C. Beauchesne	Paspébiac, Que.	do do	90 85	
J. J. Kavanagh	Gaspé do	do do	11 99	
John Farmer	Campo Bello, N.B.	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	56 00	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	47 14	
G. W. Wallace	Sussex do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	39 75	
W. J. O'Brien	Bathurst do	do do	40 89	
A. F. Street	Fredericton do	do do	112 18	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	200 00	
R. B. Haddow	Newcastle do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	22 82	
Jas. Robertson	Moncton do	From 1st July 1883, to 11th Sept. 1883	36 13	
J. W. Binney	do do	From 12th Sept. 1883, to 30th June 1884	107 21	
W. C. Milner	Sackville do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	18 00	
C. M. Gove	St. Andrews do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	250 00	
N. Tupper	Amherst, N.S.	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	124 78	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	150 00	
R. Grant	Antigonish do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	80 35	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	130 42	
J. F. Crowe	Truro do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	148 44	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 12th May 1885	147 67	
E. O'Brien	Windsor do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	8 07	
A. S. Townshend	Parrsboro' do	do do	28 10	
G. P. Nelson	Truro do	From 14th May 1884, to 30th June 1885	21 79	
C. W. Strong	Summerside, P.E.I.	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	10 76	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	6 93	

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Place of Residence and Division.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		Commissions to Customs Officers—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
F. H. Hesson	Brandon, Man.	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	104 14	
J. S. Clute	New Westminster, B.C.	do do	200 00	
		Total Commission to Customs Officers		4,393 43
		Commission on Sale of Canada Twist Stamps.		
Z. Cloutier	St. Jacques.	Allowance of 5 per cent. on sale of Stamps.	105 13	
J. E. Dupuis	St. Alexis	do do	26 51	
U. B. Desrochers	St. Liguori	do do	12 20	
Jos. Laporte	St. Esprit	do do	4 24	
Ed. Leblanc	L'Epiphanie	do do	126 95	
S. Martineau	Lavaltrie	do do	33 12	
H. C. Primeau	Lanoraie	de do	22 35	
		Total Commission on Sale of Canada Twist Stamps		330 50
		Duty-Pay to Officers in Charge of most important Establishments.		
Miller, W. F.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1884.		200 00	
G. W Woodward	do	do	200 00	
W. Reddan	do	do	200 00	
C. Gerald	do	do	200 00	
J. Spereman	do	do	200 00	
F. Mason	do	do	200 00	
D. M. Cameron	do	do	200 00	
B. Iler	do	do	200 00	
J. B. Blair	From 16th May to 30th June, 1885		25 20	
		Total Duty-Pay		1,625 20
		Total		292,181 54
		Add—Printing	6,039 96	
		Stationery	1,762 65	
		Preventive Service	4,351 69	
				12,154 30
		Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation)		304,335 84
Add—Balances due to Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1884			49 08	
do by do 30th June, 1885			350 33	
				399 41
				304,735 25
Less—Balances due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1884			501 48	
do to do 30th June, 1885			49 08	
				550 56
Actual Disbursements agreeing with Statement 4, page 10				304,184 69

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, E. MIALL,
OTTAWA, 5th October 1885. *Commissioner.*

APPENDIX B.

No. 2—DETAILS of Canal Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Canals.	Names of Employés.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
Welland Canal.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Port Colborne	McFarland, D. E., Collector for the year	28 04	1,371 96		
do	Leggett, J. E., Clerk for the year	16 04	783 96		
do	Scholfield, J. S. do do	10 04	489 96		
do	Haun, J. R. do do	4 96	395 04		
	Salaries	59 08	3,049 92		
	Contingencies		301 48		
				3,342 40	
Port Dalhousie	Clark, W. B., Collector for the year.	19 96	980 04		
do	Pirritte, J., Acting do do	16 04	783 96		
	Salaries	36 00	1,764 00		
	Contingencies		236 44		
				2,000 44	
Dunville	Tipton, T. L. M., Collector for the year	15 00	735 00		
	Contingencies		21 25		
				756 25	
Port Maitland	Galbraith, T. J., Collector for the year	10 04	489 96		
	Contingencies		125 00		
				614 96	
Port Robinson	Coulter, R., Collector for the year	14 40	705 60		
	Contingencies		8 96		
				714 56	
St. Catharines	Collier, H. H., Collector for the year.	4 04	195 96		
	Contingencies		7 88		
				203 84	
Chippawa	Contingencies			99 00	
St. Lawrence Canals.	Total, Welland Canal				7,731 45
Beauharnois	Danis, A. D., Collector for the year.	16 96	833 04		
do	Lefebvre, H., Clerk do		366 00		
	Salaries	16 96	1,199 04		
	Contingencies		236 45		
				1,435 49	
Cornwall	Phelan, J. A., Collector for the year.	19 96	980 04		
do	Mulhern, M. M., Clerk do	1 96	98 04		
	Salaries	21 92	1,078 08		
	Contingencies		96 51		
				1,174 59	
Montreal	O'Neil, J., Collector for the year	36 00	1,764 00		
do	McNally, T., Clerk do	24 00	1,176 00		
do	Pominville, N. do do	16 91	828 93		
do	Bussières, F. do do	16 04	783 96		
do	St. Louis, J. do do	16 04	783 96		
do	Arahill, A. do do	13 96	686 04		
do	Corbeille, F. do from 1st to 31st July	1 16	57 17		
do	Giroux, A. do from 1st August to 30th June	11 00	539 00		
	Salaries	135 11	6,619 06		
	Contingencies		1,387 36		
				8,006 42	

APPENDIX B—No. 2—Details of Canal Expenditure, 1885—*Continued.*

Canals.	Names of Employés.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
St. Lawrence Canals—Concluded.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lachine	Paré, L., Collector for the year	19 96	980 04		
do	Deschamps, J. B., Clerk for the year.	13 04	636 96		
	Salaries	33 00	1,617 00		
	Contingencies		447 17		
				2,064 17	
Cardinal	McMillan, R. P., Collector for the year	15 00	735 00		
do	Reid, John, Clerk for the year	4 96	395 04		
	Salaries	19 96	1,130 04		
	Contingencies		64 50		
				1,194 54	
Kingston	Burrows, Wm., Collector for the year	12 00	588 00		
do	Fahey, E., Asst. do do	10 04	489 96		
	Salaries	22 04	1,077 96		
	Contingencies		82 18		
				1,160 14	
	Total, St. Lawrence Canals				15,035 35
Chambly Canal.					
Chambly	Jodoin, A. P., Collector for the year.	19 96	980 04		
do	Berger, N., Clerk do	6 32	493 68		
	Salaries	26 28	1,473 72		
	Contingencies		30 01		
				1,503 73	
St. Johns	Quesnel, J., Collector for the year.	16 04	783 96		
do	Fournier, J. A., Clerk do	6 32	493 68		
	Salaries	22 36	1,277 64		
	Contingencies		70 95		
				1,348 59	
St. Ours Lock	Lebœuf, J., Collector for the year	9 00	591 00		
	Contingencies		15 13		
				606 13	
	Total, Chambly Canal				3,458 45
Rideau Canal.					
Ottawa	Farley, J. F., Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00		
do	Battle, T., Asst. do do	16 04	783 96		
	Salaries	40 04	1,959 96		
	Contingencies		587 53		
				2,547 49	
Kingston Mills	Deane, J., Collector for the year	3 72	296 28		
	Contingencies		51 11		
				347 39	
Smith's Falls	Richey, W. M., Collector for the year	2 48	197 52		
	Contingencies		37 80		
				235 32	
	Total, Rideau Canal				3,130 20

APPENDIX B—No. 2—Details of Canal Expenditure, 1885—*Concluded.*

Canals.	Names of Employés.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
Ottawa Canals.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grenville	Pridham, A., Collector for the year	16 04	783 96		
	Contingencies		139 32		
				923 28	
Carillon	Murphy, D., Collector for the year	12 00	588 00		
	Contingencies		128 51		
				716 51	
Ste. Anne's Lock	Barrett, J., Collector for the year		900 00		
	Crevier, W., Asst. do		488 00		
	Salaries		1,388 00		
	Contingencies		50 91		
				1,438 91	
	Total, Ottawa Canals				3,078 70
Newcastle District Works	Contingencies				2 85
Burlington Bay Canal	Campbell, T., Ferryman for the year	4 96	395 04		
	Contingencies		240 00		
					635 04
St. Peter's Canal	Contingencies				4 50
Inspector of Canals	Witton, H. B., for the year	31 96	1,568 04		
	Contingencies		410 95		
					1,978 99
	Totals				35,055 53

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	
	General Canal Contingencies.	$ cts.	
L. H. Dumouchel	Professional services *in re* Bartley *et al*	19 70	
Miss Kathleen Merrick	Services compiling canal statistics, from 8th October to 31st December, 1884, 85 days, at $1.50 per diem	127 50	
Pritchard & Mingard	Rubber stamps, &c	2 25	
			149 45
	Grand Total		35,204 98
	ADD—Printing	466 36	
	Stationery	170 47	
			636 83
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation)		35,841 81
	LESS—Balances due by Collector, 1st July, 1884	0 01	
	do do 30th June, 1885	17 90	
			17 91
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement 6, page 16		35,823 90

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 8.—SLIDES AND BOOMS' SERVICE—Details of Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Salaries.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
OTTAWA	Poupore, J.	Collector for the year	48 00	2,352 00		
	Macnutt, C. T.	Assistant Collector for the year	40 04	1,959 96		
	Ritchie, Jas.	Accountant do	31 96	1,568 04		
	Russell, Alex	Draughtsman do	24 00	1,176 00		
	Smith, E. T.	Clerk do	24 00	1,176 00		
	Darby, H. J.	do do	16 96	833 04		
	Larose, S. C.	do do	16 04	783 96		
	Slater, Jas.	do do	16 04	783 96		
	Redmond, J.	Boatman do	12 00	588 00		
	Steen, Jas.	do do	12 00	588 00		
	Jackson, M.	Messenger do	6 32	493 68		
		Total Salaries	247 36		12,302 64	
		Contingencies.				
	McCoughlan, Mrs.	Service as Extra Clerk		156 00		
	Russell, A. J.	Rent of office		450 00		
	Post Office	Postal account		189 96		
	Telegraph Co	Telegrams		136 27		
	Telephone Co.	Rent of telephone		40 00		
	City Corporation	City taxes		83 76		
	do	Water rates		26 40		
	Butterworth, J. G.	Coal		80 50		
	Dunlop, R.	Firewood		4 50		
	Donaldson, S.	Charwoman		48 00		
	Butterworth & Co.	Coal stove, oil, &c		42 72		
	Russell, A. J.	Iron box		15 00		
	Christin & Co.	Ice for the season		5 00		

APPENDIX B—No. 3.—SLIDES AND BOOMS' SERVICE—Details of Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Concluded.*

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Contingencies—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
OTTAWA—*Con.*	Workman, A.	Hardware		5 98		
	Pritchard & Mingard	Compound for copying		14 77		
	Chamberlin, B.	"Canada Gazette"		4 00		
	"Grip" Printing Co.	"Ontario Gazette"		4 00		
	Langlois, C. F.	"Quebec Gazette"		5 00		
	Foote, J. J.	"Morning Chronicle"		6 00		
	Tesback, J.	Almonte "Times"		1 00		
	Pattison, J. T.	Pontiac "Advance"		3 25		
	"Citizen" Co.	Ottawa "Citizen"		6 00		
	Ryan, C.	do "Sun"		8 15		
	Woodburn, A. S.	do Directory		2 00		
	Poupore, John	Travelling expenses		31 00		
	Macnutt, C. T.	do		51 40		
	do	Petty expenses		48 51		
		Total Contingencies			1,469 17	
		Total Ottawa Office				13,771 81
		Salaries.				
QUEBEC	Chaloner, H. J.	Collector for the year	43 96	2,156 04		
	Miller, H. J.	Assistant Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00		
	Miller, Pierre	Clerk do	24 00	1,176 00		
	Harney, Thos.	Messenger do	1 81	148 19		
		Total Salaries	93 77		4,656 23	
		Contingencies.				
	Giblin, J.	Rent of office		250 00		
	Telegraph Co.	Telegrams		5 83		

	Foley, Mary	Charwoman		12 00		
	Miller, H. J	Cove expenses		16 25		
	Queen's Printer	"Official Gazette"		5 00		
	Foote, J. J.	Subscription to "Chronicle"		6 00		
	Cherrier & Co	Quebec Directory		4 00		
	Postmaster	Rent of post box		6 00		
	For office use	Postage stamps and petty expenses		25 43		
	Miller & Son	Ink, &c		11 05		
		Total Contingencies			341 56	
		Total Quebec Office				4,997 79
		Salaries.				
St. Maurice	Dubord, A.	Collector for the year	4 40		345 60	
		Contingencies.				
	Normand, J. B.	Timber Counter		200 00		
	Lymburner, C.	do		102 05		
	Normand, P	do		116 31		
	Lymburner, Nar.	do		168 75		
	Dubord, A.	Travelling expenses		50 50		
	Normand, J. B.	do		14 25		
		Total Contingencies			651 86	
		Total St. Maurice Office				997 46
	D. O'Connor	Professional services				44 43
		Total				19,811 49
		Add—Printing			40 13	
		Stationery			147 78	
						187 91
		Actual Disbursements (less Superannuation) agreeing with Statement 7½, page 19				19,999 40

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 4.—DETAILS of Fees paid to Cullers, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Office.	Departments.	Names of Cullers.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
QUEBEC	Square timber	Bergeron, Joseph	700 00		
		Duggan, Edward	700 00		
		Dorval, George	700 00		
		French, W. J	700 00		
		Frederick, Antoine	700 00		
		Gauvreau, Olivier	700 00		
		Gilchen, Thomas	700 00		
		Kelly, Michael	700 00		
		Kelly, Edward	700 00		
		Larose, Joseph	700 00		
		Lockquell, A. H	700 00		
		Miller, George	700 00		
		Miller, Alfred	700 00		
		McInenly, Thomas	700 00		
		McKendry, Dan	700 00		
		McPeak, William	700 00		
		Noël, Elie	700 00		
		O'Brien, Michael	700 00		
				12,600 00	
		Malone, Thos., sen	1,795 53		
		Malone, J. C	610 20		
		Malone, Thos., jun	612 54		
		Malone, Jeff	401 49		
		McNaughton, J	445 00		
		Vachon, J. B	401 49		
		Demers, F. X	401 50		
		Morency, Denis	762 71		
		Lynch, John	1,023 77		
		Power, Richard	302 08		
		Laflamme, Joseph	389 49		
		Myler, James	401 48		
		Cauchy, Chas	401 49		
		Frenette, Joseph	401 48		
		Patry, Thomas	405 67		
		Murphy, Thomas	498 83		
		Gilchrist, John	356 60		
				9,611 35	

	Staves	Beaupré, Noël	94 36		
		Frederick, Joseph	256 28		
		Ferland, Pierre	68 35		
		Murphy, John	138 33		
		Munro, William	151 23		
				708 55	
	Spars, &c	Brousseau, T. B		3 67	
	Extra Service	Gilchrist, John		44 90	
		Total, Quebec			22,968 47
Montreal, Lachine and Sorel	General Cullers	Barsalo, Edward	803 35		
		Cusson, François	803 35		
		Total Montreal, Lachine and Sorel			1,606 70
		Total Fees paid to Cullers			24,575 17

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 5.—DETAILS of Cullers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Salaries.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
QUEBEC	Patton, James	Supervisor of Cullers for the year	40 04	1,959 96		
	Lane, John	Deputy Supervisor of Cullers for the year	31 98	1,568 04		
	Walsh, T. J.	Cashier do	28 04	1,371 96		
	Gowen, Edmund	Specification Clerk do	22 04	1,077 96		
	Lecompte, Salem	de do	13 96	686 04		
	Harney, Thomas	Messenger do	4 32	345 60		
	Whelan, W. F	Specification Clerk, 8 months	20 00	980 00		
	deMartigny, C. P. L	do do	14 00	686 00		
	Belland, J. E	do do	14 00	686 00		
	Levasseur, Z	do do	12 96	637 04		
	Poliquin, F	do do	12 00	588 00		
	Gallagher, F	do do	12 00	588 00		
	Grogan, S. E	do do	6 88	543 12		
	Belle Rives, C	do do	6 88	543 12		
	Power, Richard	do 9 do	10 42	514 53		
	Lambert, P. (late)	do 3 do	3 48	171 51		
		Total Salaries	253 00		12,946 88	
		Contingencies.				
	Giblin, John	Rent of office, 12 months		950 00		
	Quebec Corporation	Taxes do		370 96		
	Lainé, Léon	Firewood		240 00		
	McNaughton & Co	Coal		12 75		
	O'Neil, John	Sawing and firewood		60 00		
	Stevenson, J	Kindling wood		8 00		
	Carrel, James	Advertising in "Budget" and "Telegraph"		38 75		
	Demers et frère	do "Canadien" do		30 25		
	Mercier et cie	do "Quotidien"		6 30		
	Gingras et cie	do "Nouvelliste"		28 48		
	Foote, J. J	do "Shareholder"		5 50		
	do	do and subscription to "Chronicle"		38 95		
	Côté et cie	Subscription to "Journal"		6 00		
	"Gazette" Printing Co	do "Gazette"		12 00		

	Duggan & Rogers	Watchmen		29 50		
	Power, Mary	Charwoman		50 00		
	Foley, Mary	do		65 00		
	Lemieux, Z	Locksmith		5 00		
	Corbin, J	Joiner		60 92		
	Kane, J. R	Tinsmith		72 64		
	Phillips & Sullivan	Plumbers		248 46		
	Leonard, J	Painter		140 59		
	Quebec Post Office	Rent of drawer		6 00		
	Arnold, Thomas	Removing snow		14 00		
	Dobbin, T. J	Reparing clock		2 00		
	Behan Brothers	Sundries		20 78		
	Drum Cabinet Co	Repairs to furniture		1 50		
	Telephone Co	Use of instrument		40 00		
	Dawson & Co	Ink, &c		25 55		
	Rancour, Noël	Ice		15 00		
	Grant, A	Sundries		15 85		
	Miller & Son	Cubing books		5 00		
	Patton, James	Travelling expenses		151 02		
	Walsh, T. J	do		38 25		
	do	Petty expenses		163 22		
		Total Quebec Contingencies			2,978 22	
		Cullers' Expenses.				
Quebec	Duggan, Edward	Cullers' gratuity		150 00		
	Kelly, Michael	do		150 00		
	Noël, Elie	do		150 00		
	Miller, George	do		150 00		
	Gilchen, Thos	do		150 00		
	McKendry, D	do		150 00		
	Frederick, A	do		144 50		
	Dorval, George	do		150 00		
	Larose, J	do		138 90		
	Lockquel, A	do		126 10		
	Kelly, Edward	do		150 00		
	Gauvreau, Olivier	do		138 35		
	McInenly, Thos	do		150 00		
	Miller, Alfred	do		150 00		
	O'Brien, M	do		150 00		
	McPeak, Wm	do		150 00		
	Bergeron, Jos	do		148 12		
	French, W. J	do		150 00		
		Total Gratuity for Cullers			2,645 97	
		Total Quebec Expenditure				18,571 07

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Paid to Retired Cullers.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Jeunest, Pierre	Superannuation		200 00		
	Morrisette, Jos	do		200 00		
	Lockquel, Ovide	do		16 68		
	Miller, John	do		200 00		
	Demers, Louis	do		200 00		
	Verrault, Edward	do		200 00		
	Murphy, Michael	do		200 00		
	Feore, J. F	do		200 00		
	Dorval, Philippe	do		200 00		
	Walsh, Will	do		200 00		
	Myrand, Louis	do		200 00		
	Hamel, A. F	do		200 00		
	Gibbons, Michael	do		200 00		
	Hamel, M	do		200 00		
	Villeneuve, Jacques	do		200 00		
	Couture, Chas	do		200 00		
	Bédard, Jérémie	do		200 00		
	Thompson, F. X	do		200 00		
	Peverly, J. R	do		200 00		
	Rafferty, John	do		200 00		
	McCormack, J	do		200 00		
	Duggan, Wm	do		200 00		
	Clark, Thomas	do		200 00		
	Donaghue, Geo	do		200 00		
	Jobin, Jacques	do		200 00		
	Lockquel, Louis	do		200 00		
		Total paid to Retired Cullers				5,016 68
		Salaries.				
	Daveluy, Geo	Deputy Supervisor of Cullers for the year	18 00	882 00		
	DeSerres, Geo	Book-keeper for the year	4 96	395 04		
	Carter, W. H	Clerk do	2 48	197 52		
		Total Salaries	25 44		1,474 56	

		Contingencies.				
MONTREAL, LACHINE AND SOREL.	Adam & Duhamel	Rent of office		99 96		
	Fauteux, L	Coal		27 00		
	Lussier, Dame	Charwoman		36 00		
	Desaulnier, J. A	Specification Clerk		22 00		
	Montreal Water Works	Water taxes		9 50		
	Postmaster	Post box		4 00		
	Lovell & Co	Directory		2 50		
	Express Company	Express charges		1 20		
	Sundries	Grate for stove		1 50		
		Total Contingencies			203 66	
		Total, Montreal, Lachine and Sorel				1,678 22
		General Contingencies.				
	J. A. Macdonell	Professional services *in re* British Canadian Lumber Co			16 00	
	D. O'Connor	do do			11 65	
	Hon. John Costigan	Travelling and other expenses to Quebec on Cullers' business			52 00	
	Larue, Angers & Casgrain	Professional services, &c., in collecting penalties, &c, in connection with illegal culling			136 44	
						216 09
		Total				50,057 23
		ADD—Printing		94 72		
		Stationery		116 61		
						211 33
		ADD—Balances due by Supervisors, 30th June, 1885				123 98
						50,392 54
		LESS—Balances due by Supervisor, 1st July, 1884				75 00
		Actual Disbursements, agreeing with Statement No. 10½, page 24				50,317 54

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 6.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
		Ontario.		
Hamilton	Officer A. Egener	For his proportion of seizure No. 25	10 87	
	do	do do 26	1 88	
	do	do do 28	2 25	
				15 00
	Officer Wm. Amor	do do 25	10 88	
	do	do do 26	1 87	
	do	do do 28	2 25	
				15 00
Kingston	Officer E. Fahey	do do 29	1 55	
	do	do do 30	1 20	
	do	do do 31	0 65	
	do	do do 32	0 70	
	do	do do 33	0 20	
	do	do do 34	0 10	
				4 40
	Officer A. Hanley	do do 35	0 15	
	do	do do 36	0 55	
	do	do do 37	0 43	
	do	do do 38	0 22	
	do	do do 39	0 10	
				1 45
	Officer J. E. Miller	do do 35	0 15	
	do	do do 36	0 55	
	do	do do 37	0 42	
	do	do do 38	0 23	
	do	do do 39	0 10	
				1 45
London	Officer John S. Adams	do do 43		24 00
Ottawa	Officer John Heney	do do 53		5 40
Prescott	Officer C. T. Dickson	do do 8	1 50	
	do	do do 9	8 83	
				10 33
	Officer T. Keilty	do do 8		1 50
	Officer A. S. Geralds	do do 9		8 83
Toronto	Officer H. N. Helliwell	Penalty imposed on T. Davis		100 00
	Officer W. H. Dudley	For his proportion of seizure No. 124	10 78	
	do	do do 127	8 89	
	do	do do 128	4 02	
				23 69
	Collector W. C. Stratton	do do 140		100 00
	Officer A. E. Murray	do Excise seizure No. 124		10 77
	Officer J. A. McDonald	do do 130	12 32	
	do	do do 131	9 00	
				21 32
	Officer R. Wilson	do do 130		12 32
	Officer W. Henderson	do do 135	3 60	
	do	do do 136	25 76	
	do	do do 137	11 20	
	do	do do 138	4 32	
				44 88
		Quebec.		
Joliette	Officer A. Lafontaine	For his proportion of seizure No. 40	0 28	
	do	do do 43	0 42	
	do	do do 44	1 15	
	do	do do 46	1 05	
	do	do do 47	3 37	
				6 27

APPENDIX B—No. 6.—Distribution of Seizures—*Continued.*

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
		Quebec—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Montreal	Officer J. Villeneuve	For his proportion of seizure No. 421	5 23	
	do	do do 464	6 40	
	do	do do 473	6 85	
				18 48
	Officer J. A. Watkins	do do 421	5 22	
	do	do do 447	0 83	
				6 05
	Officer D. M. Cameron	do do 447		0 83
	Officer J. Outram, jun.	do do 447		0 84
	Officer A. Hudon	do do 464		6 41
	Officer W. M. Caven	do do 465	0 38	
	do	do do 466	0 25	
	do	do do 468	1 75	
	do	And penalty imposed on Z. Davis	25 00	
				27 38
	Officer K. W. Harwood	For his proportion of seizure No. 465		0 37
	Officer H. Lawlor	Penalty imposed on Z. Davis		25 00
	Officer Thos. Fox	For his proportion of seizure No. 452		0 50
	Officer J. D. Quinn	do do 470		2 82
	Officer L. Dumouchel	do do 475		30 75
	Officer J. F. P. Tansey	do do 474		4 00
Quebec	Officer O. Bourget	do do 142		0 64
	Officer J. Clifford	do do 142		0 63
	Officer L. Lépine	do do 146		28 64
		New Brunswick.		
St. John	Officer R. Atherton	For his proportion of seizure No. 5		2 50
		Nova Scotia.		
Halifax	Officer D. Carroll	For his proportion of seizure No. 42	28 25	
	do	do do 53	0 75	
				29 00
	Officer P. Tompkins	Penalty imposed on D. Keith	25 00	
	do	For his proportion of seizure No. 48	0 87	
	do	do do 49	34 50	
	do	do do 50	25 75	
	do	do do 52	6 80	
				92 92
	Officer C. Curless	do do 48	0 87	
	do	do St. John's do 3	35 50	
	do	do do 4	74 25	
				110 62
	Officer P. Hagarty	do do 48	0 86	
	do	do do 49	34 50	
	do	do do 50	25 75	
	do	do do 51	1 50	
				62 61
		Manitoba.		
Winnipeg	Officer W. A. D. Baby	Penalty imposed on Thos. Cairns		25 00
		Grand total		882 60

APPENDIX B—No. 6—Distribution of Seizures—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	$400 34
Quebec	159 61
New Brunswick	2 50
Nova Scotia	295 15
Manitoba	25 00
Total	$882 60

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 7.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Name.	Rank.	Period.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		Salaries.		$ cts	$ cts
Costigan, Hon. Jno	As Minister	For the year...	.....	7,000 00	
Miall, E.	Commissioner	do ...	64 00	3,136 00	
Robins, P. M.	Chief Clerk, Accountant	do ...	43 50	2,131 50	
Himsworth, W.	Chief Clerk, Corresponding Clerk	do ...	36 00	1,764 00	
Measam, F.	Statistical Clerk	do ...	35 00	1,715 00	
Heron, W. L.	do	do ...	33 50	1,641 50	
Campeau, F. R. E.	Assistant Accountant	do ...	32 50	1,592 50	
Valin, J. E	Accountant's Branch, Clerk	do ...	29 00	1,421 00	
Hall, C. R.	do	do ...	28 00	1,372 00	
LaMothe, H. G.	Stamps Branch, Clerk	do ...	28 00	1,372 00	
Carter, Wm	Assistant Corresponding Clerk and Shorthand Writer	do ...	26 75	1,310 75	
Blatch, F. K.	Clerk of Printing	do ...	25 50	1,249 50	
Nettle, R.	Statistical Clerk	do ...	25 00	1,225 00	
Teakles, B. H.	Canal Branch Clerk.	do ...	25 00	1,225 00	
Walsh, M. F	Clerk	do ...	24 00	1,176 00	
do	Private Secretary	do ...	.....	600 00	
Lusignan, A.	Corresponding Branch Clerk and Translator	do ...	23 00	1,127 00	
Stewart, Neil	Canal Branch Clerk	do ...	22 00	1,078 00	
Devlin, R.	do	do ...	22 00	1,078 00	
Shaw, J. F	Statistical Branch Clerk	do ...	22 00	1,078 00	
do	do difference between his salary and that of F. Measam, while performing the latter's duties during his absence	....	.....	150 00	
Chubbuck, C. E. D	Hydraulic Rents and Adulteration of Food Clerk	For the year...	22 00	1,078 00	
Doyon, J. A	Accountant's Branch Clerk	do ...	22 00	1,078 00	
Brunel, J	Weights and Measures Branch Clerk	do ...	17 50	857 50	
Brown, J. F.	Accountant's Branch Clerk	do ...	17 00	833 00	
Fowler, J.	Laboratory Clerk	do ...	17 00	833 00	
Brunel, Geo	Accountant's Branch Clerk	do ...	16 00	784 00	
Byrnes, J	do	do ...	12 00	588 00	
Fowler, Geo.	Messenger	do ...	6 25	493 75	
Archambault, R.	do	do ...	6 25	493 75	
Courtman, J.	do	do ...	3 75	296 25	
			684 50		41,778 00
	Contingencies.				
Coughlin, Mrs.	Services from 13th to 21st July, 1884, at $1.50 per day, $58.50; and from 12th Feb. to 12th March 1 month, at $33.33; and from 13th March to 30th June, 1885, $120 55			212 38	
Piché, Miss M.	Services from 5th Jan. to 10th Feb., 37 days, and 34 days from 27th Feb., and 18th April to 18th May, all at a rate of $400 per annum			111 11	
Merrick, Miss K.	Services from 2nd March to 3rd April, 1885, at $400 per annum			34 48	
McCarthy, Mrs. M	Services from 18th April to 18th May, 1885, at $400 per annum			33 33	
O'Hanley, R. E.	Services from 6th Feb. to 6th March, 1885, and from 7th March to 7th June			133 33	

APPENDIX B—No. 7.—Details of Departmental Expenditure—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Contingencies- Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	844 63	
Canada Mutual do	do	208 60	
Stationery Office	Stationery	996 61	
Queen's Printer	Printing	1,091 96	
Postmaster	Postage	186 06	
The Bell Telephone Co	Rent of telephone	57 75	
Costigan, Hon. John	Travelling expenses	350 00	
Miall, E	do	169 35	
Robins, P. M	do	49 40	
Walsh, M. F	do	100 00	
Heron, W. L	do	120 10	
Shaw, J. F	do	121 05	
Costigan, Hon. J	Cab hire and telegraphing	9 50	
Fowler, Geo	Sundry petty expenses	63 14	
do	Cartage and cab-hire	66 10	
Keegan, Mrs. J	Washing towels	56 40	
Donovan, Jno	Cartage for year	55 75	
Express charges	Freight	159 58	
La Minerve	Subscription	12 00	
Presbyterian Witness	do	5 00	
The Lumberman Publishing Co	do	4 00	
The Herald Printing Co	do	2 00	
Post P. & P. Co.	do	6 00	
Evening Canadian	do	13 50	
Canadian Lumbermam	do	2 00	
The Critic Publishing Co	do	1 87	
La Vallée d'Ottawa	do	16 00	
The Manitoba Free Press	do	4 50	
The Sanitary Engineer	do	4 00	
Tri-Weekly Planet	do	3 00	
Orillia Packet	do	2 00	
The Toronto World	do	6 00	
La Tribune	do	0 50	
Journal de Quebec	do	6 00	
Hull Despatch	do	3 00	
Canadian Sportsman & Live Stock Journal	do	4 00	
Le Canada	do	12 00	
Gazette Printing Co	do	24 00	
Canadian Manufacturer Publishing Co	do	2 00	
Morning Chronicle	do	12 00	
The Catholic Record	do	2 00	
The Mail Printing Co	do	21 00	
Moncton Times	do	4 00	
The Globe Printing Co	do	21 00	
Winnipeg Times	do	20 00	
Canadian Gazette(L.E.)	do	8 86	
Brockville Times	do	8 00	
Le Canadien (2 copies)	do	12 00	
Courrier du Canada do	do	12 00	
Antigonish Casket	do	1 00	
Brantford Courier	do	6 00	
Evening Telegram	do	5 00	
The Week (3 copies)	do	9 00	
Durham Chronicle	do	1 00	
Scientific American	do	7 00	

APPENDIX B—No. 7.—Details of Departmental Expenditure—*Continued*.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Contingencies—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Daily Telegraph	Subscription	12 00	
Budget	do	6 00	
Times Printing Co	do	2 00	
Citizen Printing and Publishing Co.	do	24 00	
L'Etendard	do	20 00	
Investigator	do	1 50	
Le Journal du Dimanche	do	2 00	
The Mail Office, Brandon	do	18 00	
The Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co.	do	5 00	
Le Nouvelliste	do	3 00	
Aylmer Times	do	2 00	
Canadian Times	do	2 00	
Le Nord	do	4 00	
La Patrie, and 1 copy Le Vieux Montréal	do	14 00	
Richmond Guardian	do	2 00	
Telegram Printing Co (daily)	do	5 00	
Grip Printing and Publishing Co. (4 copies)	do	8 00	
The Shareholder	do	2 00	
Courrier de St. Hyacinthe	do	6 00	
Free Press (4 copies)	do	24 00	
Brampton Times	do	4 50	
Muskoka Herald	do	1 25	
The Irish Canadian	do	2 00	
The Inter-Ocean	do	12 00	
The Daily News	do	6 00	
Digby Courier	do	1 50	
The Equity	do	2 75	
Montreal Herald	do	18 00	
Herald	do	1 00	
Morning Herald Printing and Publishing Co	do	6 00	
Union Standard	do	2 00	
Montreal Daily Witness	do	3 00	
Le Quotidien	do	5 00	
Daily Mercury	do	4 00	
Paris Star	do	5 00	
Le Monde	do	6 00	
Guelph Daily Herald and The National Newspaper	do	14 00	
The Sun (daily)	do	24 00	
Sanitary Journal	do	2 00	
L'Union des Cantons de l'Est	do	1 50	
Le Journal des Trois-Rivières	do	2 00	
Yarmouth Times	do	4 00	
Weekly Standard, Victoria	do	3 00	
Herald	do	2 00	
Essex Review	do	1 50	
L'Evénement	do	2 50	
Les Nouvelles Soirées Canadiennes	do	13 00	

APPENDIX B—No. 7.—Details of Departmental Expenditure - *Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Contingencies—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.
L'Echo des Laurentides	Subscription	2 00	
Le Progrès	do	1 50	
Gerbié, F.	4 copies Le Canada et l'Emigration Française	6 00	
Cherrier & Co	2 do Quebec Directory	8 00	
Tremblay, Rémi	4 do of work Un Revenant	4 00	
Lander, Mrs.	3 do each of Legends and Tales, and Evergreen Tales	9 00	
Ridgway, Wm., London, Eng.	Mail and Gas Journal, 1884; Nature and Analyst; Etra Papers	29 08	
Winnipeg Directory Publishing Co.	2 copies, 1885	5 00	
King & Son, P. S.	Free Trade Monthly Review, Trade Annual Statements	4 66	
Mortimer & Co.	Lithographic printing, note paper, and stamping 1 *fac simile* die of Minister's signature, cutting steel die and stamping envelopes	222 75	
Lusignan, A.	4 copies Coups d'œil and coups de plume	3 00	
Morgan, H. J.	Advertising	200 00	
Downs, F. E.	1 copy Exchange and Mart, and 1 copy Trade and Mart	3 00	
Carroll, M.	Cab-hire for the Minister	149 50	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	4 copies Dominion Annual Register for 1883	12 00	
Smallpiece, H. E.	4 do Toronto, Past and Present	8 00	
Lovell & Son, J.	Montreal Directory, 1884-85	3 00	
Duggan, H.	Delivering night mail at Minister's residence	36 00	
Pritchard & Mingard	Rubber date bands and pad, 1 combination key ring	23 00	
Virtue, G.	6 Nos. Life of Her Majesty the Queen, 2 parts of Life of Queen, 2 vols. Encyclopœdia Americana	23 80	
Shea, M	Cab-hire for the Minister	2 50	
Archambault, R.	To pay cab-hire for the Minister	62 75	
Goddard, G. F.	1 vol., No. 17, Encyclopœdia Britannica, vol. 18	14 00	
Appleton & Co., D.	1 Annual American Encyclopœdia for 1883	7 00	
Elliot, Mrs. Geo. B.	Norwester	3 00	
Canadian Express Co.	Freight on box	17 28	
Coursolle, Jacob	Cab-hire for Minister	4 00	
Durie & Son, J.	Annual Register, London Fortnightly, &c., &c.; books, &c; Toronto Week; maps and 2 copies of B.'s Chemistry	144 15	
Christin & Co., J	Ice account for season of 1884	13 80	
Buies, Arthur	4 copies Chroniques Canadiennes	4 00	
Nesbitt, T. T.	50 do of Hon J. Blanchet's speech, The Autonomy of the Provinces	12 50	
Esmonde, Jos. R.	2 boxes of tapers, at $1.50	3 00	
Woodburn, A. S.	2 of Woodburn's Topographical Maps of Ottawa, at $7.50; 1 copy Plant Life	18 00	
Landreville, V.	Cab-hire for Minister	5 50	
Riopel, O	do	3 00	
Dunn, E. H.	Hooks and eyes, and 2 Yale locks	2 90	
Sadlier & Co.	1 Catholic Dictionary	1 25	
Periard, A.	Law books	5 50	
Montpetit, A. N.	4 pamphlets, L'amiante c'est le million, at 50c	2 00	
Jarvis, H. M.	4 copies Map of Seat of War	1 00	
Nobile, A.	1 copy Miscellaneous Poems	1 00	
Lancefield, Geo. R.	2 vols. Canada Under the Administration of Lord Lorne	12 00	
Davis, J. G.	2 copies Canadian Nile Contingent Photograph	6 00	
Kenly, R.	Repairing clock	2 00	

APPENDIX B—No, 7—Details of Departmental Expenditure—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Contingencies—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Roy, B	Cab-hire to and from Mr. Doyon's residence during his illness	6 00	
Stewart, R.	Material for towels	12 99	
Burland Lithographic Co	The Canadian Magazine of Science, and the Industrial Arts and Patent Office Record	2 50	
Béchard, A.	4 copies Biography of the late Hon. A. W. Morin	5 00	
Jordan, R.	3 telephone resonanters	9 00	
Charrier, Médéric	3 vols. Manuel de L'Artisan	7 50	
Ricard, G.	Cab-hire for the Minister	48 50	
Borbridge, S. & H.	12 duck post bags, with patent seal locks	30 72	
Munn & Co.	2 rock files	3 00	
	Total Departmental Contingencies		7,052 42
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation)		48,830 42
	Add—Balance due 30th June, 1885		16 66
			48,847 08
	Less—Balances due 1st July, 1884		418 61
	Grand Total, agreeing with Statement No. 17, page 44		48,429 07

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 8.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
	Minor Public Works.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
R. Quain	Salary as Collector of Suspension Bridge tolls, from 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885.	16 04	783 96	
British American Bank Note Co	Printing Law Stamps		6 75	
Le Canada	Advertising tenders *in re* Clarence & Thurso Ferry		15 40	
do	do Ste. Angélique & Brown's Wharf Ferry		11 96	
Daily Sun	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry		15 40	
do	do Ste. Angelique & Brown's Wharf Ferry		11 96	
The Citizen Printing and Publishing Co.	do Papineauville Ferry		11 96	
do	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry		15 40	
John T. White	do do		4 40	
do	do Papineauville Ferry		4 60	
M. F. Haldane & Co.	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry		5 72	
J. G. Gingras et Cie	do do		7 00	
J. G. Gingras et Cie	do Restigouche Ferry		8 80	
Smith & Cowan	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry		4 95	
The Pontiac Advance	do do		6 30	
L. H. Taché	do Thurso Ferry		8 80	
The Canadian Mining Review	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry		4 40	
do	do Papineauville Ferry		4 70	
Le Nouvelliste	do Cross Point & Campbellton Ferry		6 45	
L'Orignal Advertiser	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry		4 40	
do	do Papineauville Ferry		4 80	
The Journal Printing Co	do Fort Erie Ferry		6 14	
do	do Victoria & Black Rock Ferry		6 30	
La Vallée d'Ottawa	do Ste. Angélique & Brown's Wharf Ferry		11 96	
W. J. Cuzner	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry		6 16	
do	do Ste. Angélique & Brown's Wharf Ferry		8 28	
Aylmer Times	do Papineauville Ferry		5 98	
J. F. Fletcher	do St. Bazil Ferry		6 88	
Welland Telegraph	do Victoria & Black Rock Ferry		6 30	
Fred. Robidoux	do St. Bazil Ferry		10 82	
J. L. Stewart	do Restigouche Ferry		7 04	
Daily Telegraph	do do		11 44	
The World	do Cross Point & Campbellton Ferry		5 59	
				1,041 00
	Inspection of Staples.			
J. E. Graham	Advertising meeting of Board of Examiners, for Inspectors of Leather and Hides		3 75	
Le Canada	do do in Hull, Que.		8 58	
Wm. J. Patterson	To defray expenses in connection with calling meeting of Board of Examiners, at Montreal, for the purpose of renewing the Standard of Flour and Meal		600 00	
do	Expenses in re-establishing of Standards of Flour		11 00	
R. Bellemare	Freight on flour samples		55 55	

APPENDIX B—No. 8.—Details of Sundry Minor Expenditures—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
	Inspection of Staples—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Edgar A. Wills	To pay expenses of Messrs. Chapman & Mathews, deputation from the Board *in re* proposed alterations in the Inspection Laws	45 00	
R. Borradaile	Expenses incurred in connection with Inspector's report on barrels	12 00	
Wm. H. Cross & Co	Advertising meeting of Board of Examiners, for election of Inspectors of Hides and Leather for Simcoe	17 40	
		753 28	
	LESS—Sale of old flour samples	29 36	
			723 92
	Adulteration of Food.		
J. B. Edwards	Fees for analysis	1,316 00	
do	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples	100 00	
do	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa	22 00	
			1,738 00
Pritchard & Mingard	Food Inspector's seal, brass seal for Public Analyst, and 6 brass Food Inspection seals		74 00
F. X. Valade	Allowance for apparatus and material used in Laboratory, first year	300 00	
do	Fees for analysis	733 00	
do	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples	100 00	
			1,433 00
John E. Wright	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples	100 00	
do	Fees for analysis	257 00	
do	Allowance for apparatus and material used in Laboratory, first year	300 00	
			957 00
W. H. Ellis	Fees for analysis	1,453 00	
do	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples	100 00	
do	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa	36 75	
			1,889 75
Wm. Saunders	Fees for analysis	1,019 00	
do	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples	100 00	
do	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa	41 00	
			1,460 00
M. Fiset	Fees for analysis	662 00	
do	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples	100 00	
do	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa	42 00	
			1,104 00

APPENDIX B—No. 8.—Detail of Sundry Minor Expenditures—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Adulteration of Food—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.
M. Bowman	Fees for analysis	1,245 00	
do	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples	100 00	
do	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa	78 50	
			1,723 50
W. F. Best	Fees for ayalysis	744 00	
do	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples	100 00	
do	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa	73 00	
			1,217 00
H. Sugden Evans	Salary as Chief Analyst from 1st Sept., 1884, to 30th June, 1885	1,633 30	
do	Travelling expenses	244 60	
do	Polariscope, lamp and weights, freight, &c	109 84	
			1,987 74
W. C. Stratton	Purchase of samples for analysis	49 29	
Geo. LaRue	do do	36 87	
J. L. Vincent	do do	80 64	
D. C. Perkins	do do	28 75	
H. H. Grant	do do	66 29	
Thos. Alexander	do do	26 18	
M. Battle	do do	32 46	
C. G. Fortier	do do	4 63	
J. H. Kenning	do do	17 35	
A. McAllister	do do	3 44	
Jno. Spence	do do	4 97	
A. Caven	do do	4 15	
J. Dumbrille	do do	2 28	
Shoolbred & Co	Cloth for fitting up Chief Analyst's room	6 09	
Harris & Campbell	Desk do	39 15	
Geo. Fowler	Sundry expenses do	3 81	
do	Lock do	3 50	
Butterworth & Co	Sink and basin do	3 35	
W. M. Truman	Carpenter work done in do	102 83	
Evans Sons & Mason	Chemicals, bottles and corks do	92 42	
do	Rubber tubing and drugs do	15 97	
A. K. Mills	Fixing up grate for do	24 90	
Lyman Sons & Co	½ doz. Horsley's milk tubes and corks	5 60	
do	3 extraction apparatus	10 50	
Meadows & Co	Refrigerator	14 25	
John J. Griffin	2 bills of exchange to pay for chemical apparatus	407 34	
Manager Bank of Montreal	To pay drafts on New York	121 69	
Dominion Express Co	Freight	5 45	
Canada Atlantic Ry	do	39 91	
R. & J. Beck	Bill of exchange	29 69	
			1,282 85
			14,866 84
	LESS—Received from penalties		10 00
	Total		14,856 84

APPENDIX B—No. 8.—Details of Sundry Minor Expenditures—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Liquor License Act.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Mrs. A. E. Laxton	Services from 26th June to 12th July, 1884	25 50	
do	do 13th July to 2nd August, 1884	31 50	
			57 00
Miss J. Grant	do 3rd to 12th July, 1884		15 00
J. A. Doyon	Liquor License Act—Work in connection therewith, preparing forms, &c.		35 00
C. E. Chubbuck	do do do		50 00
John Byrnes	do do do		50 00
John Courtman	do do do		50 00
George Fowler	do do do		25 00
M. C. McCormac	Services from 1st to 31st July, 1884	62 00	
do	do 1st to 31st August, 1884	62 00	
do	do 1st to 30th September, 1884	60 00	
			184 00
Miss C. A. Moore	do 4th to 17th August, 1884	21 00	
do	do 18th to 30th do	19 50	
			40 50
Miss Mary Costello	do 25th to 30th do		9 00
Miss A. Duhamel	do 8th to 22nd September, 1884		21 00
Miss Sara Caldwell	do 14th July to 30th September, 1884		118 50
Miss Kathleen Merrick	do 9th do do		33 00
James Bethune, Q.C.	Professional services		1,500 00
C. T. Dupont	Paid for advertising		19 90
			2,207 90
	Total		18,829 66
	ADD—Printing	344 67	
	Stationery	16 25	
			360 92
			19,190 58
	LESS—Refund		0 03
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 11½, page 26		19,190 55

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 9.—DETAILS of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
	Belleville.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Johnson, Wm.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Cahill, Thos.	do Assistant Inspector from 1st July, 1884, to 31st Dec, 1884.	4 98	244 98	
Slattery, Thos.	do Mechanical Assistant for the year	6 32	493 68	
Irwin, Samuel	do Assistant Inspector from 9th April, 1885, to 30th June, 1885	1 42	112 45	
	Salaries	32 68	1,831 15	
	Contingencies		940 94	
				2,772 09
	Hamilton.			
McKenzie, Thos. H.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
McDonnell, W. J.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
McDonald, John	do do do ...	16 04	783 96	
Beattie, Thos	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
Black, U. E. S.	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
Park, J. D.	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	80 72	4,319 28	
	Contingencies		809 79	
				5,129 07
	Kingston.			
Crysler, Chas. B.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Giffin, W. W.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	6 32	493 68	
Whitteker, Wm.	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	32 60	1,967 40	
	Contingencies		718 38	
				2,685 78
	London.			
Egan, James	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Henderson, Thos.	do Mechanical Assistant for the year	13 96	686 04	
Boggs, G. W.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	44 28	2,355 72	
	Contingencies		1,043 98	
				3,399 70
	Orillia.			
Bolster, Geo. I.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Lyons, John	do Assistant Inspector for the year	13 96	686 04	
	Salaries	33 92	1,666 08	
	Contingencies		683 68	
				2,349 76

APPENDIX B—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Ottawa.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Code, A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Gorman, M.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	6 32	493 68	
Lynch, P.	do do do	6 32	493 68	
Martin, Jas.	do do from 1st July, 1884, to 4th February, 1885	3 71	293 86	
Cosgrove, John	do Assistant Inspector from 6th February to 30th June, 1885	2 50	198 36	
	Salaries	42 85	2,655 58	
	Contingencies		1,170 93	
				3,826 51
	Toronto.			
Piper, H.	Salary as Inspector for the year	23 96	1,176 04	
Kinnee, D.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	
Wright, R. J.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Flynn, D.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	59 96	2,940 04	
	Contingencies		461 24	
				3,401 28
	Windsor.			
Hayward, W. J.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Marentette, A.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	31 96	1,568 04	
	Contingencies		1,807 34	
				3,375 38
	Montreal.			
Chalut, J. O.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Urquhart, Jas.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	16 04	783 96	
Dorion, Geo. T.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Daoust, J. A.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Des Rivières, F. L.	do do do	6 32	493 68	
Dillon, S.	do do do	6 32	493 68	
King, T. D.	do Clerk, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th November, 1884	5 80	285 85	
	Salaries	87 44	4,654 21	
	Contingencies		866 06	
				5,520 27
	Quebec.			
Côté, L. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	621 83	
Bourassa, P. E.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
do	Difference between his salary and that of Inspector, from 15th February, 1884, to 30th April, 1885, as Acting Inspector		841 89	

APPENDIX B No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures' Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Quebec—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Adams, W. C	Salary as Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
Chabot, F. X	do do do	6 32	493 68	
Kelley, M	do do do	6 32	493 68	
Simard, H	do do do	6 32	493 68	
Petit, J. B	do do do	4 40	345 60	
Moreau, A	do Caretaker do		150 00	
	Salaries	60 00	4,427 72	
	Contingencies		1,016 71	
				5,444 43
	Sherbrooke.			
Clark, E	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Richard, J. U	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	9 12	540 84	
Smith, P	do do do	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	35 40	2,014 56	
	Contingencies		550 90	
				2,565 46
	Three Rivers.			
Rocheleau, F	Salary as Inspector from 1st July, 1884, to 30th April, 1885	18 26	898 37	
Provost, J. J	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
Kittson, R. M	do do do	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	30 90	1,885 73	
	Contingencies		548 69	
				2,434 42
	Fredericton.			
Freeze, E. C	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
Bois, Geo. A	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	28 04	1,371 96	
	Contingencies		133 07	
				1,505 03
	King's.			
Scovil, W. B	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
Richard, D	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	22 36	1,277 64	
	Contingencies		293 33	
				1,570 97
	St. John.			
Wilmot, J. B	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Cowan, E	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	36 00	1,764 00	
	Contingencies		96 89	
				1,860 89

APPENDIX B—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
	Cape Breton.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Tremaine, L. E.	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
	Contingencies		356 12	
				1,140 08
	Halifax.			
King, R. M.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
	Contingencies		298 12	
				1,474 12
	Pictou.			
McKay, John	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
	Contingencies		167 32	
				951 28
	Yarmouth.			
Allison, C.	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
	Contingencies		295 82	
				1,079 78
	Charlottetown.			
Reddin, James	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
	Contingencies		276 15	
				1,256 19
	Winnipeg.			
Costigan, H. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Park, R. S.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	3 72	296 28	
Bowman, Jas.	do do from 1st July, 1884, to 31st Aug., 1884	2 00	98 00	
Cowley, W.	do Assistant Inspector, from 11th Nov., 1884, to 30th June, 1885	7 63	374 03	
Costigan, H. A.	Extra allowance		120 00	
Cowley, W.	do		152 90	
	Salaries	37 35	2,217 21	
	Contingencies		580 86	
				2,798 07
	Alberta, N.W.T.			
Huggard, R. T.	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
	Contingencies		454 50	
				1,238 46
	Victoria.			
Good, H. B.	Salary as Inspector, from 1st to 31st July, 1884	0 33	16 33	
Jones, R.	do do 1st Aug., 1884, to 30th June, 1885	18 26	898 37	
	Salaries	18 59	914 70	
	Contingencies		461 58	
				1,376 28
District Inspectors	Contingencies, Ontario			91 75
do	do New Brunswick			21 19
do	do Nova Scotia			7 15

APPENDIX B—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures' Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
	General Contingencies.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Miall, E.	Salary as Commissioner of Standards, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885 ..	16 00	784 00	
Johnstone, W. J.	Salary as Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885	36 00	1,764 00	
do	Travelling expenses		880 71	
Valleé & Drolet	Professional services		40 00	
Fowler, Geo.	Purchasing samples for testing weight		9 20	
Graham, W.	Professional services		124 55	
Corcoran, John T	Expenses in connection with Weights and Measures Office, Chapeau		39 35	
Costigan, H. A	Fitting up Weights and Measures Office, Winnipeg.		30 95	
Dunn, E. H	Services as Mechanical Assistant		536 00	
Bailey, George	To pay for brass pots, clips, retort, stands, plates, &c.		73 10	
Hay, Geo.	To pay for nails, screws, &c		4 92	
Fréchette, H.	Translation of rules concerning weights and measures		10 00	
The Queen's Printer	3 copies Dominion Statutes for Weights and Measures Office		5 80	
Pritchard & Mingard	Steel brands, stamps and dies		116 70	
Jones & Wright	Professional services		22 67	
King, R. M.	Fitting up new Weights and Measures Office		193 82	
Abbott, H., jun	Professional services		25 00	
Macdonell, J. A.	do		5 00	
London, W. J.	Travelling expenses; work on standards		108 15	
Birkett, Thos.	Brass box, locks and hardware		8 88	
Shoolbred & Co	Green cloth and rings, for fitting up		9 13	
Vallée, R. P.	Professional services in 14 prosecutions		140 00	
May, Geo	Leather, &c., for portable kits		14 67	
B. A. Bank Note Co.	Stamps, &c.		55 00	
McKay, N. L.	Law costs *in re* Ferguson *vs.* Kennelly		125 80	
Bourassa, P. E.	To pay expenses *in re* Penalties		10 22	
Bingay, T. V. B., & Sons	Professional services *in re* Regina *vs.* Crowell		8 75	
Johnson, Wm.	Law costs		25 00	
Heney & Co	4 pairs of straps		3 00	
Mortimer & Co	Engraving salt cart; transferring and printing		45 68	
			5,280 05	
	LESS—Sale of old stove		5 00	
	Total, General Contingencies			5,275 05
	Total			64,550 44
	ADD—Printing		426 50	
	Stationery		116 60	
				543 10
	Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation)			65,093 54
	ADD—Balance due by Officers, 30th June, 1885			286 26
				65,379 80
	LESS—Balances due by Officers, 1st July, 1885			878 26
	Actual Disbursements agreeing with statements 21 (*a*) and 21 (*b*), pages 52 and 53			64,501 54

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 10.—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Belleville.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Johnson, Wm.	Salary as Inspector for the year	3 00	147 00	
	Contingencies		105 25	
				252 25
	Cobourg.			
Cahill, Thos.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 48	122 52	
	Contingencies		81 50	
				204 02
	Hamilton.			
McPhie, D.	Salary as Inspector for the year	14 98	910 02	
	Contingencies		239 16	
				1,149 18
	Kingston.			
Burrows, Wm.	Salary as Inspector for the year	7 96	392 04	
	Contingencies		301 01	
				693 05
	Lindsay.			
Cahill, Thos.	Salary as Inspector for the year	1 96	98 04	
	Contingencies		75 00	
				173 04
	London.			
Williams, J.	Salary as Inspector for the year	18 91	931 05	
	Contingencies		370 60	
				1,301 65
	Ottawa.			
Hubertus, H. J.	Salary as Inspector for the year	13 96	686 04	
	Contingencies		246 12	
				932 16
	Peterborough.			
Cahill, Thos.	Salary as Inspector for the year	3 00	147 00	
	Contingencies		37 13	
				184 13
	Port Hope.			
Cahill, Thos.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 48	122 52	
	Contingencies		106 35	
				228 87
	Toronto.			
Sutherland, Geo.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
	Contingencies		11 75	
				1,187 75

APPENDIX B—No. 10.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Montreal.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Aubin, N.	Salary as Inspector for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
	Contingencies	....	735 66	
				2,107 62
	Quebec.			
LeVasseur, N.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Moreau, A.	do Caretaker do	....	150 00	
	Salaries	19 96	1,130 04	
	Contingencies	....	607 08	
				1,737 12
	Three Rivers.			
Marchand, N.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 48	197 52	
	Contingencies	....	8 75	
				206 27
	Chatham.			
Lawlor, R. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	3 00	147 00	
	Contingencies	....	70 00	
				217 00
	Fredericton.			
....	Contingencies	....	....	81 66
	Moncton.			
Lawlor, R. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	3 00	147 00	
	Contingencies	....	117 41	
				[264 41
	St. John.			
Rowan, A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	....	999 96	
	Contingencies	....	160 84	
				1,160 80
	Halifax.			
Miller, A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Munro, H. D.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	1 96	98 04	
	Salaries	25 96	1,274 04	
	Contingencies	....	685 70	
				1,959 74
	Pictou.			
....	Contingencies	....	....	11 36
	Charlottetown.			
Knight, Jos.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 48	197 52	
	Contingencies	....	124 32	
				321 84

APPENDIX B—No. 10.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	Winnipeg.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
Costigan, H. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	4 04	195 96	
do	Extra allowance	.....	20 00	
	Salaries	4 04	215 96	
	Contingencies	.....	175 67	
				391 63
	Victoria.			
Jones, R	Salary as Inspector from 1st August, 1884, to 30th June, 1885	3 63	179 63	
	Contingencies	.....	182 75	
				362 38
District Inspectors.	Contingencies, Ontario	.....	30 00	
do	do New Brunswick	.....	12 48	
				42 48
Aubin, N.	Salary as Consulting Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	
				588 00
	General Contingencies.			
Aubin, N.	To pay Customs duties on gas meter from New York		1 50	
do	Contingencies at Quebec Gas Office, instructing Mr. Z. LeVasseur in his duties as temporary Gas Inspector		81 67	
do	For travelling and other expenses on account of general Gas Inspection, equipment of Cornwall and London Offices		201 60	
do	Deposited as refund of Gas Contingencies, Montreal District		137 84	
do	On account of improvements in gas photometers		62 16	
do	Expenses incurred on account of Gas Inspection Office, Windsor		4 25	
do	Expenses incurred on account of Gas Inspection Office, Winnipeg		143 56	
do	Expenses incurred on account of Gas Inspection Office, Victoria		386 35	
do	Expenses incurred on account of Gas Inspection Office, Sherbrooke		35 55	
do	Travelling and other expenses on account of general Gas Inspection		75 75	
do	For new small photometers		35 15	
do	Travelling and personal expenses on account of Gas Inspection in British Columbia and Manitoba		483 50	
do	Travelling, personal and other expenses on account of general Gas Inspection		50 00	
The American Meter Co.	For gas meter, &c.; five test meters, &c		192 78	
Costigan, H. A.	Fitting up gas offices in Winnipeg, purchasing instruments, &c., for gas office at said place		287 72	
Sugg, Wm., & Co	To pay draft for £53 4s. 0d. balance due on photometric apparatus		258 90	
Canada Atlantic Ry.	Freight on gas apparatus from England		7 88	
Wallace, J., & Son	Balance on five gas meter testers		525 60	
Wright, Alex., & Co.	To pay bill of exchange for thermometers for test gas holders, candles, &c., &c., repairing 27 gas holder thermometers		219 49	
Marshall, F.	To pay Grand Trunk Railway express charges on gas apparatus sent from Hamilton to Brockville		5 74	

APPENDIX B—No. 10.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	General Contingencies—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pritchard & Mingard....	Rubber stamps, rubber cement and brush....	1 60	
Dupont, C. T	To pay for equipment at Victoria, B.C	304 39	
Canadian Rubber Co....	Tubing wire, &c., for Department and for Quebec Office	89 88	
Miller, A	Fitting up Gas Office	198 14	
Griffith, J	Freight on gas fixtures from Hamilton	8 56	
The B.A. Bank Note Co.	Gas Inspection stamps	161 55	
Rowan, A	1 barometer	12 00	
The American Gas Light Journal	Subscription	3 00	
Birkett, Thos	Brass box locks, brackets	0 80	
Shoolbred & Co	3 yards blue cloth	5 25	
Lavigne, Azarie	6 photo-meter boxes and packing cases	109 90	
Parent, Paul	Equipment of Quebec Gas Office	62 83	
Mitchell, R., & Co	6 sets of photometric mountings fitted up; work in connection with simplified photometers, &c.	432 43	
Ross, L. A	Fitting up Cornwall Gas Office, desk, &c	57 20	
Hunter, Jno. G	Fitting up Cornwall Gas Office, gas fitting in office and pipe laying	39 47	
McLeod, A	Equipment of Napanee Office	12 67	
			4,695 16
	Total		20,453 57
	ADD—Printing	185 59	
	Stationery	70 09	
			255 68
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation)		20,709 25
	ADD—Balances due by Inspectors 30th June, 1884.		219 51
			20,928 76
	LESS—Balances due by Inspectors 1st July, 1884		1,469 51
	Actual disbursements agreeing with statement No. 22, page 55		19,459 25

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on Salary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Culler's Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Adams, J. S		1						
Adams, Wm. C							1	
Alexander, Thos		1						
Allan, R. K		1						
Allison, Chas							1	
Amor, Wm		1						
Arahill, John			1					
Archambault, R	1							
Atherton, R		1						1
Aubin, N								1
Baby, J. C		1						
Baby, Jos		1						
Baby, W. A. D		1						
Bannerman, Wm		1						
Barber, J. S		1						
Barker, C		1						
Barrett, J. K		1						
Barrett, John			1					
Barrett, Thos. J		1						
Battle, M		1						
Battle, T			1					
Beasley, R		1						
Beattie, Thos							1	
Beauchamp, J. P		1						
Bédard, W. G		1						
Belland, J. E					1			
Bellemare, R		1						
BelleRive, Chas					1			
Bennett, Jas		1						
Berger, N			1					
Bish, Philip		1						
Black, C. E. S							1	
Blair, J. B		1						
Blatch, F. K	1							
Boggs, G. W							1	
Bois, G. A							1	
Boivin, C. A		1						
Bolster, G. I							1	
Boomer, J. B		1						
Borradaile, R		1						
Bourassa, G		1						
Bourassa, P. E							1	
Bourget, O		1						
Bouteiller, G. A		1						
Broadfoot, S		1						
Brougham, M. E		1						
Brown, J. F	1							
Brown, J. J		1						
Browne, G. W		1						
Brunel, G	1							
Brunel, J	1							
Bulmer, Wm		1						
Burrows, Wm			1					1
Bussières, F			1					
Byrne, Jno	1							
Cahill, J. H		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Culler's Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Cahill, T.								1
Cameron, D. M.		1						
Campbell, G. J.		1						
Campbell, J. McD.		1						
Campbell, Thos.			1					
Campeau, F. R. E.	1							
Camyré, J. N.		1						
Carroll, D.		1						
Carter, Wm.	1							
Carter, Wm. H.					1			
Carver, G. W.		1						
Caven, A.		1						
Caven, W.		1						
Chabot, F. X.							1	
Chaloner, H. J.				1				
Chalut, J. O.							1	
Christie, W. J.		1						
Chubbuck, C. E. D.	1							
Clark, A. F.		1						
Clark, E.							1	
Clark, W. B.			1					
Code, A.							1	
Coles, F. H.		1						
Collier, H. H.			1					
Conway, B. J.		1						
Cornellier, H.		1						
Cosgrove, J. J.		1						
Costigan, H. A.							1	1
Coté, L. A.							1	
Coulter, Robt.			1					
Courtman, John	1							
Courtney, J. J.		1						
Cowan, Edgar							1	
Coyle, Jas.		1						
Craig, J.		1						
Crawford, W. P.		1						
Crevier, Wm.			1					
Crowe, W.		1						
Crysler, C. B.							1	
Cullen, P.		1						
Danis, A. D.			1					
Daoust, J. A.							1	
Darby, John				1				
Daveluy, George					1			
Davis, John		1						
Davis, T. G.		1						
Dawson, W.		1						
Deane, Joseph			1					
deMartigny, C. R.					1			
Deschamps, J. B.			1					
DeSerres, G.					1			
DesRivières, F. L.							1	
Desroches, David		1						
Devlin, R.	1							
Dibblee, Wm.		1						
Dick, J. W.		1						
Dickson, C. T.		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Culler's Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Dillon, S.							1	
Dingman, N. J.		1						
Dixon, R. B.		1						
Dodd, John.		1						
Dodds, E. W.		1						
Donaghy, Wm.		1						
Dorion, G. T.							1	
Doyon, J. A.	1							
Dubord, A.				1				
Dudley, W. H.		1						
Duguay, Joseph.		1						
Dumbrille, R. N.		1						
Dumouchel, Léandre.		1						
Dunlop, C.		1						
Duplessis, C. Z.		1						
Dupont, C. T.		1						
Dustan, Wm. M.		1						
Earle, R. H.		1						
Egan, James.							1	
Egener, A.		1						
Elwood, G. V.		1						
Erb, A. A.		1						
Evans, G. T.		1						
Fahey, Ed.		1	1					
Falconer, James.		1						
Farley, J. F.			1					
Ferguson, J.		1						
Flynn, D.							1	
Fortier, C. G.		1						
Fournier, J. A.			1					
Fowler, George.	1							
Fowler, John.	1							
Fox, Thomas.		1						
Fraser, John.		1						
Frederickson, J.		1						
Freeze, E. C.							1	
Galbraith, T. J.			1					
Gallagher, F.					1			
Ganong, J.		1						
Gerald, C.		1						
Gerald, Wm. W.		1						
Gerald, W. H.		1						
Gerald, W. J.		1						
Giffin, Wm. W.							1	
Gill, Wm.		1						
Girard, Irénée.		1						
Girdlestone, R. J. M.		1						
Godson, H.		1						
Good, H. B.		1						
Gorman, M.							1	
Goron, D.		1						
Gosnell, T. S.		1						
Gow, James.		1						
Gowen, Edmund.					1			
Graham, W. J.		1						
Grant, H. H.		1						
Graveley, Wm.		1						
Greey, S.		1						
Grimason, Thomas.		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Outlier's Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Grogan, S. E					1			
Hagerty, P		1						
Hall, C. R	1							
Hall, J. J		1						
Hamilton, C. M		1						
Hamilton, T. C		1						
Hamilton, W. L		1						
Hanford, Thos		1						
Hanley, A		1						
Harney, Thos				1	1			
Hart, P. D		1						
Hartley, R. A		1						
Harwood, R. W		1						
Hastie, Wm		1						
Haun, S. R			1					
Hawkins, W. L		1						
Hayward, W. J							1	
Hébert, C. D		1						
Helliwell, H. N		1						
Henderson, T							1	
Henderson, W		1						
Heney, J. J		1						
Henry, J. M. B		1						
Henwood, Geo		1						
Heron, W. L	1							
Hesson, C. A		1						
Hicks, W. H		1						
Hill, A. M		1						
Himsworth, Wm	1							
Hobbs, G. N		1						
Howie, A		1						
Hubertus, H. J								1
Hudon, A		1						
Huggard, R. T		1					1	
Iler, B		1						
Ironside, G. A		1						
Jack, Wm		1						
Jackson, John				1				
James, T. C		1						
Jodoin, A. P			1					
Johnston, Wm							1	1
Johnston, G. E		1						
Johnstone, W. J							1	
Keilty, Thos		1						
Kellock, D		1						
Kelly, M. J							1	
Kennedy, J. D		1						
Kenning, J. H		1						
Keogh, P. M		1						
King, R. M							1	
Kinnee, Daniel							1	
Kittson, R. H							1	
Knight, Joseph								1
Knowlson, J. B		1						
Lafontaine, A		1						
LaMothe, H. G	1							
Lane, John					1			
Lang, V		1						
Langlois (*dit* Traversy), F. X		1						
Laporte, Geo		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Cullers' Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
LaRose, S. C				1				
LaRue, Geo.		1						
Lawlor, H.		1						
Lawlor, R. A.		1						1
Lebœuf, Jules			1					
Lecompte, S					1			
Lecours, H. T		1						
Lee, Edward		1						
Lefebvre, H			1					
Leggett, J. E			1					
LeMoine, Jules		1						
LeMoine, J. M		1						
Lépine, Louis		1						
Leprohon, R. M		1						
Lett, F. P. A		1						
LeVasseur, N.								1
LeVasseur, Z					1			
Lindsey, Wm		1						
Logan, John		1						
Lusignan, A.	1							
Lynch, P							1	
Lynes, K.		1						
Lyons, John							1	
Macdonald, D		1						
Macdonnell, A. D.		1						
MacKay, G. W		1						
Macnutt, C. S.				1				
Malo, T		1						
Manning, J		1						
Marchand, N.								1
Marcotte, Alex.							1	
Marshall, F.		1						
Mason, F		1						
Mason, Jas.		1						
Measam, F	1							
Miall, E	1						1	
Miller, A.								1
Miller, H. J				1				
Miller, J. E.		1						
Miller, P.				1				
Miller, W. F		1						
Millier, E		1						
Milliken, E.		1						
Moore, J. N.		1						
Moore, T		1						
Moore, W		1						
Moreau, Alf							1	1
Morrow, John		1						
Mulhern, M. M.		1	1					
Mulligan, Jas.		1						
Munro, H. D.		1						1
Murphy, D			1					
Murphy, F.		1						
Murray, A. E		1						
McAllister, A		1						
McCoy, Wm		1						
McDonald, J.							1	
McDonald, J. A.		1						
McDonald, M. A.		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Outlers' Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
McDonnell, W. J.							1	
McEachern, A.		1						
McFarland, D. E.			1					
McHugh, F. J.		1						
McKay, John							1	
McKenzie, T. H.							1	
McLean, D.		1						
McMillan, R. P.			1					
McNally, T.			1					
McNamara, M.		1						
McPherson, A. F.		1						
McPhie, Donald								1
McSween, Jas		1						
Nash, S. C		1						
Neelands, H.		1						
Nettle, R.	1							
Nichols, J. T.		1						
O'Brien, J. F.		1						
O'Donnell, J.		1						
O'Donnell, Jno.		1						
O'Leary, T. J.		1						
O'Neill, John			1					
Outram, J.		1						
Painchaud, J. B. F.		1						
Panneton, G. E.		1						
Paré, Louis			1					
Park, R. S.							1	
Parks, J. D.							1	
Patton, James					1			
Pennoyer, H. J.		1					1	
Perkins, D. C.		1						
Perkins, L. A.		1						
Perry, G. L.		1						
Petit, J. B.							1	
Phelan, J. A.			1					
Pinsonnault, Alfred C.		1						
Piper, H.							1	
Pirritte, John			1					
Pole, C. W.		1						
Poliquin, F.					1			
Pominville, L.			1					
Poupore, Jno.				1				
Powell, J. B. D.		1						
Power, Thos. A.		1						
Pridham, Alexander			1					
Provost, J. J.							1	
Quain, R.						1		
Quesnel, Jules			1					
Quinn, J. D.		1						
Ramon, Pierre		1						
Reddan, Wm.		1						
Reddin, James							1	
Redmond, John				1				
Regnier, P.		1						
Reid, John			1					
Richard, D.							1	
Richard, J. U.							1	
Richard, S.		1						
Richey, W. M.			1					

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Cullers' Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Ritchie, James				1				
Robins, Paul M.	1							
Robson, James		1						
Rocheleau, F.							1	
Rogerson, J. M.		1						
Ross, S. F		1						
Rouleau, J.		1						
Rowan, A.								1
Rowland, E.		1						
Rowland, F.		1						
Russell, A. J., jun				1				
Scholfield, J. S.			1					
Schram, B.		1						
Scovil, W. B.							1	
Scullion, J. W.		1						
Seymour, James		1						
Shaw, J. F.	1							
Simard, H.							1	
Slater, James				1				
Slattery, R.		1						
Slattery, Thos.							1	
Smith, E. T.				1				
Smith, H. A		1						
Smith, Peter							1	
Spereman, J		1						
Spence, F. H.		1						
Spence, John		1						
Standish, J. D.		1						
Steen, Jas.				1				
Stewart, Jas.		1						
Stewart, Neil	1							
Stratton, W. C.		1						
Sutherland, George								1
St. Louis, A.		1						
St. Louis, Jos.			1					
Ste. Marie, J. B. E. L.		1						
Ste. Marie, L. C. A.		1						
Tansey, J. P. F.		1						
Taylor, J. F.		1						
Teakles, B. H.	1							
Till, T. M.		1						
Tipton, T. L. M			1					
Tompkins, P.		1						
Toupin, F. X. J. A.		1						
Travis, George		1						
Tremaine, L. E.							1	
Urquhart, James							1	
Valin, J. E.	1							
Villeneuve, J.		1						
Vincent, J. L.		1						
Wainwright, F. G.		1						
Walsh, M. F.	1							
Walsh, T. J.					1			
Watkins, J. A.		1						
Webster, Thos.		1						
Westman, T.		1						
Weyms, C.		1						
Whelan, W. F.					1			
Whitteker, Wm							1	

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Concluded.*

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Collers' Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Williams, J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wilmot, J. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wilson, R.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Witton, H. B.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodward, G. W	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wright, Robt. J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Yates, J. M	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27	246	41	16	17	1	61	18

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—No. 12.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on Salary, during a portion of the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

Name.	Period.	Services.				
		Excise.	Canals.	Cullers.	Weights & Measures.	Gas.
Bowman, Jas.	From 1st July to 31st August	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Banting, Chas.	do 1st do 31st July	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, G. A.	do 1st do 31st March	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cahill, T.	do 1st do 31st December	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
do	do 1st January to 30th June	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casey, J.	do 1st February do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corbeille, F.	do 1st July to 31st July	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cosgrove, John	do 6th February to 30th June	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cowley, W.	do 11th November do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cox, Jas. E.	do 1st September do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dumbrille, J.	do 1st April do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fahey, O.	do 1st August do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest, E.	do 1st March do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fortier, J. J. O.	do 1st do do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox, J. D.	do 1st June do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Giroux, A.	do 1st August do	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Good, H. B.	do 1st July to 31st July	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gouin, W. F.	do 1st do 31st May	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gray, John	do 1st November to 30th June	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Griffith, John	do 1st July to 30th April	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamond, E.	do 1st April to 30th June	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hughes, Thos.	do 1st June do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irwin, Samuel	do 9th April do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Jones, R.	do 1st August do	.....	.....	.....	1	1
King, T. D.	do 1st July to 30th November	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lambert, P.	do 1st do 30th September	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lindsay, D.	do 1st do 31st October	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Longley, G. C.	do 1st do do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martin, James	do 1st do 4th February	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Power, Richard	do 1st October to 30th June	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Roy, A.	do 1st July to 31st January	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simpson, A. F.	do 18th June to 30th June	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	19	2	2	9	1

APPENDIX B—No. 12.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Employed during the year as per Statement No. 11				427
do	a portion of the year only as per Statement No. 12			33
		Total		460
Deduct employed in the	Inside and Weights and Measures service		1	
do	do	Excise and Canal service	2	
do	do	do Weights and Measures service	2	
do	do	Gas service	3	
do	do	Canal and Gas service	1	
do	do	Weights and Measures and Gas service	4	
do	do	Slides and Cullers service	1	
				14
		Net Total		446

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX C.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.

APPENDIX

DR. HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts				
.....	.....	.....	1	Chaudière Falls.	Perley & Pattee.....	.....
9,779 66	397 33	10,176 99	2	do ...	do	.....
1,680 00	80 00	1,760 00	3	do ...	do	Thompson & Perkins.
7,268 00	376 00	7,644 00	4	do ...	J. R. Booth	Lyman Perkins.....
6,638 35	294 93	6,933 28	5	do ...	Thomas McKay.....	John McKay & Co.....
2,040 00	80 00	2,120 00	6	do ...	Mrs. Petrie.....	J. & J. Petrie..... .....
2,080 00	80 00	2,160 00	7	do ...	Blaisdell & Co.....	P. H. & L. R. Church.
6,120 00	240 00	6,360 00	8	Victoria Island...	Levi Young.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9	do ...	Philip Thompson.....	Perley & Pattee.....
2,040 00	80 00	2,120 00	10	do ...	N. S. Blaisdell.....	J. M. Currier.....
12,000 00	480 00	12,480 00	11	do ...	Bronson & Weston.....	Harris, Bronson & Co.
.....	200 00	200 00	12	do ...	Levi Young	.....
.....	180 00	180 00	13	Chaudière Island	J. R. Booth.....	J. R. O'Connor. .....
.....	10 00	10 00	14	do ...	Bronson & Weston.....	.....
.....	100 00	100 00	15	do ...	do	.....
.....	96 00	96 00	16	do ...	Perley & Pattee.....	.....
.....	8 00	8 00	17	Ottawa River....	Mary Conroy.....	L. M. Coutlee.....
260 00	.....	260 00	18	do ...	D. Carmichael.....	.....
24 00	16 00	40 00	19	do ...	Heirs John Morrison.....	John Morrison .....
380 00	.....	380 00	20	do ...	John Rankin.....	.....
200 00	.....	200 00	21	do ...	do	Hon. J. Skead.....
96 00	.....	96 00	22	do ...	do	do .....
500 00	50 00	550 00	23	do ...	John Rochester.....	.....
20 00	20 00	40 00	24	do ...	Heirs G. Sterling.....	G. Sterling.....
.....	1 00	1 00	25	do ...	Hector Pruneau	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	26	do ...	Ottawa Canoe Club.....	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	27	do ...	Henry E. Mason.....	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	28	do ...	John Brophy	.....
51,146 01	2,810 26	53,956 27				
.....	3 00	3 00	1	Rideau Canal & River.....	Benjamin Tett.....	.....
.....	3 00	3 00	2	do ...	Thomas May	.....
2 00	2 00	4 00	3	do ...	Henry James	.....
16 50	8 25	24 75	4	do ...	Philip Kennedy.....	.....
90 00	11 25	101 25	5	do ...	Thomas Paget.....	.....
39 00	9 75	48 75	6	do ...	George Morris.....	.....
6 75	2 25	9 00	7	do ...	D. Cameron	.....
.....	3 75	3 75	8	do ...	George Rickey.....	.....
32 25	.....	32 25	9	do ...	Daniel Delaney.....	.....
33 00	8 25	41 25	10	do ...	William Powell.....	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	11	do ...	Stafford Merrifield.....	.....
.....	25 00	25 00	12	do ...	Canada Pacific Railway.	St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway.....
.....	7 50	7 50	13	do ...	John Blair.....	.....

C.

Lessees' Accounts, 1884–85. CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorised.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
			$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lot A.—Chaudière St.—Service Ground	1					
Lots B and C.— do do	2	June 30, 1885			10,176 99	10,176 99
Lot D — do do	3	do			1,760 00	1,760 00
Lots E, F and G.—South Head Street	4	do			7,644 00	7,644 00
Lots H, I and J.—Grist Mill, South Head St.	5	April 1, 1885			6,933 28	6,933 28
Lot K.—Fanning Mill do	6	May 1, 1885			2,120 00	2,120 00
Lot L.—Service Ground do	7	do			2,160 00	2,160 00
Lots Q, R and T.— do North Middle Street	8	April 1, 1885			6,360 00	6,360 00
Lots M, N, O and P.—Service Ground. No water used	9	do				
Lot S.—Service Ground	10	do			2,120 00	2,120 00
Lot U, V, W, X, Y and Z.—Service Ground	11	do			12,480 00	12,480 00
Two strips of land	12	Jan. 1, 1886		200 00		200 00
Lumber Yard head of Slides	13	Sept. 1, 1885		180 00		180 00
Bridge over Slides	14	do		10 00		10 00
Strip of land (Amelia Island)	15	do		100 00		100 00
Reserve, head of Island	16	do		96 00		96 00
Small Island, Duchêne Rapids	17	do		8 00		8 00
Water Lot, Calumet	18	do			260 00	260 00
Part of Lot 9, Range 1, Chatham	19	do		16 00	24 00	40 00
East portion of Hawley's Island	20	do			380 00	380 00
Water Lots, opposite Lot 30, Con. A, Nepean	21	do			200 00	200 00
Three Small Islands do	22	do			96 00	96 00
Portion of Lot 39 do	23	do			550 00	550 00
Water Lot, foot of Majors' Hill, Ottawa	24	do		40 00		40 00
do Cathcart St. do	25	do		1 00		1 00
Site for Boat House, foot of Rideau Canal Locks, Ottawa	26	do		1 00		1 00
Lot for Pasture, Carillon Canal	27	do		10 00	10 00	20 00
do do	28	do		10 00	10 00	20 00
				672 00	53,284 27	53,956 27
Land at Isthmus, Lock Station	1	May 1, 1886.		3 00		3 00
Reserve in front of ½ Lot No. 23, Rideau front.	2	do		3 00		3 00
do Sub-Lot No. 5, Con. B do	3	Jan. 1, 1886.			4 00	4 00
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot No. 6, Con. 2, Nepean	4	do			24 75	24 75
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot No. 4, Con. 2, Nepean	5	do			101 25	101 25
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot No. 5, Con. 2, Nepean	6	do			48 75	48 75
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot No. 22, Gloucester	7	do			9 00	9 00
Reserve in front of Lot No. 1, Con. 2, Nepean	8	do		3 75		3 75
do South ½ Lot No. 8, Con. 2 do	9	Dec. 1, 1883.			32 25	32 25
Reserve in front of Lot No. 5, Con. 2, Nichol's Island	10	Dec. 1, 1885.			41 25	41 25
Reserve in front of Lot No. 4, Con. 1, Oxford.	11	July 1, 1885.		20 00		20 00
Right of way of Canal, Lots 8 and 9, Dow's Swamp	12	Jan. 1, 1886.		25 00		25 00
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot No. 9, Con. 2, Nichol's Island	13	do			7 50	7 50

DR. APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c —

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.				
.....	80 00	80 00	14	Rideau Canal & River.....	J. McLaren & Co.....	J. McKay.....
5 00	5 00	10 00	15	do ...	Alfred Chester.....	.....
.....	10 00	10 00	16	do ...	Jessie Miner	.....
.....	12 00	12 00	17	do ...	Hiram Easton	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	18	do ...	John Graham.....	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	19	do ...	John Heney.....	.....
.....	13 50	13 50	20	do ...	Mrs. Hannah Patterson..	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	21	do ...	R. W. Baxter.....	.....
.....	2 00	2 00	22	do ...	George May.....	.....
12 00	4 00	16 00	23	do ...	Widow A. Howlett..	.....
.....	6 00	6 00	24	do ...	William Rowland.....	.....
9 00	3 00	12 00	25	do ...	Francis Abbott.....	.....
4 00	2 00	6 00	26	do ...	Thomas Kingston.	.....
.....	10 00	10 00	27	do ...	Temporal Committee....	St. Andrew's Church...
.....	2 00	2 00	28	do ...	Andrew Hickey.....	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	29	do ...	L. Duhamel.....	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	30	do ...	W. J. Webster.....	.....
.....	4 50	4 50	31	do ...	George Shepperd.....	.....
.....	2 00	2 00	32	do ...	J. G. White.....	.....
100 00	25 00	125 00	33	do ...	William Little.....	.....
.....	5 00	5 00	34	do ...	A. C. White.....	.....
8 00	2 00	10 00	35	do ...	John Neville.....	.....
120 00	.....	120 00	36	do ...	J. W. McRae & Co.....	.....
6 00	2 00	8 00	37	do ...	Robert McCloy.....	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	38	do ...	Smith's Falls Curling Club	.....
112 50	22 50	135 00	39	do ...	William Dawson.....	.....
78 00	.....	78 00	40	do ...	R. E. Hardy	.....
4 00	4 00	8 00	41	do ...	T. & P. Collins.....	.....
.....	9 00	9 00	42	do ...	James Marks.....	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	43	do ...	Henry Hartney.....	.....
78 75	11 25	90 00	44	do ...	Charles McCaffrey.....	.....
52 50	52 50	105 00	45	do ...	J. S. Foster.....	M. J. Foster.....
210 00	105 00	315 00	46	do ...	Wm. Anglin	.....
6 00	2 00	8 00	47	do ...	Francis Abbott...	.....
3,900 00	120 00	4,020 00	48	do ...	Russell Ward	Joshua Bates.....
.....	2 00	2 00	49	do ...	William Lavender.....	.....
5 00	5 00	10 00	50	do ...	Henry Merrick.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	51	do ...	George Merrick.....	.....
24 75	8 25	33 00	52	do ...	M. Kilroe.....	.....

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—*Continued.* CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Green Island at Ottawa	14	Jan. 1, 1885.		80 00		80 00
Reserve of portion of Lot No. 3, Con. B, Walford	15	July 1, 1885.		5 00	5 00	10 00
Reserve of portion of Lot No. 2, Con. B, Walford	16	do ...		10 00		10 00
Lot above old Lock, Merrickville	17	Jan. 1, 1885.		12 00		12 00
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot G, Con. C, Nepean	18	Jan. 1, 1886.		1 00		1 00
Reserve at Deep Cut, Ottawa	19	Sept. 1, 1885		1 00		1 00
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot G, Con. C, Nepean	20	Jan. 1, 1886.		13 50		13 50
Reserve in front of Lot G, Con. C, Nepean.	21	do ...		1 00		1 00
Wharf privileges on Sub-Lots 29 and 30, on Lot K, Con. B, Nepean	22	do ...		2 00		2 00
Reserve in front of Lot No. 40, Con. 1, Nepean	23	July 1, 1885.			16 00	16 00
do Lot N, Con. 1 do ...	24	Jan. 1, 1886.		3 00	3 00	6 00
Reserve on Lot 40, Con. 1, Nepean	25	Nov. 1, 1885			12 00	12 00
do Lot F, Con. C do	26	do ...		6 00		6 00
do both sides Canal, Lot H, Con. C, Nepean	27	Jan. 1, 1886.		10 00		10 00
do Lot G, Con. C, Nepean	28	Dec. 1, 1885.		2 00		2 00
do Lot K, Con. B do	29	Jan. 1, 1886.		1 00		1 00
do Lot No. 1, Con. 5 do	30	May 1, 1886.			1 00	1 00
do Lot No. 4, Con. 1 do	31	June 1, 1886		4 50		4 50
do Lot K, Con. C do	32	Aug. 1, 1885		2 00		2 00
Reserve on East side of Canal, Ottawa	33	April 1, 1885			125 00	125 00
Reserve on West ½ Lot No. 27, Con. 1, Marlboro'	34	Jan. 1, 1886.			5 00	5 00
Reserve in front of his property at Deep Cut, Ottawa	35	do ...			10 00	10 00
Reserve on S.E. Lot No. 1, Canal Basin, Ottawa	36	April 1, 1882			120 00	120 00
Reserve on Sub-Lots 34, 35 and 36, Lot K, Con. C, Kingston	37	Nov. 1, 1885			8 00	8 00
Reserve on Lot No. 1, Con. 4, Elmsly	38	do ...		1 00		1 00
Reserve in front of Lot No. 3, Con. 2, Nepean	39	Jan. 1, 1886.			135 00	135 00
Reserve in front of Lots Nos. 22 and 23, Con. A, Nepean	40	Jan. 1, 1884			78 00	78 00
Reserve in front of Lot No. 9, Con. 1, Gloucester	41	June 1, 1886		4 00	4 00	8 00
Reserve on Lot 1, Con. B, Nepean	42	Jan. 1, 1886.		9 00		9 00
Reserve in front of Sub-Lots Nos. 64 and 65, Lot 1, Con. B, Nepean	43	do ...		1 00		1 00
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot No. 4, Con. 2, Nepean	44	do ...			90 00	90 00
Water Power at Brewer's Lower Mills	45	Jan. 1, 1885.		105 00		105 00
do do Upper Mills	46	June 30, 1885		157 50	157 50	315 00
Reserve on Lot No. 40, Con. 1, Nepean	47	July 1, 1885			8 00	8 00
Lots A, B, Old Sly Station	48	May 1, 1885.			4,020 00	4,020 00
Reserve on part Lot No. 2, Con. 4, Smith's Falls	49	Jan. 1, 1885.			2 00	2 00
Reserve near Swing Bridge, Merrickville	50	Jan. 1, 1886.			10 00	10 00
Water Lot at Hog's Back Station	51	do ...				
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot 8, Con. 1, Nepean	52	do ...			33 00	33 00

DR. APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.				
				Rideau Canal &		
9 00	3 00	12 00	53	River...	Francis Abbott.....	....
52 50	52 50	105 00	54	do ...	Thomas H. Hughes.....	John Rourk..... .....
10 00	10 00	20 00	55	do ...	John Branigan.....	....
.....	50 00	50 00	56	do ...	London and Canadian Loan Co.....	....
1 00	1 00	2 00	57	do ...	Henry Jackson.....	....
0 20	0 20	0 40	58	do ...	A. Wood.....	....
.....	13 00	13 00	59	do ...	Michael Keily.....	....
120 00	60 00	180 00	60	do ...	G. W. McCullough.....	....
.....	9 50	9 50	61	do ...	Patrick O'Donnell.....	....
.....	1 00	1 00	62	do ...	Corporation of Ottawa...	....
.....	1 00	1 00	63	do ...	do ...	....
80 00	80 00	160 00	64	do ...	J. G. Butterworth & Co..	....
.....	80 00	80 00	65	do ...	Dey Bros.....	....
....	10 00	10 00	66	do ...	Benj. E. Chaffey.....	....
5,237 70	1,003 70	6,241 40				
123 00	246 00	369 00	1	Williamsburg Canal	William Gibson	B. Chaffey..... .....
245 00	140 00	385 00	2	do ...	Bailey & Mills.....	....
180 00	140 00	320 00	3	do ...	Cameron & McInnis	J. Molson, jun .....
3,840 00	160 00	4,000 00	4	do ...	W. T. Benson	Benson & Aspden.....
2,250 00	140 00	2,390 00	5	do ...	P. O'Keef	P. Carmen .....
20 00	5 00	25 00	6	do ...	J. C. Irvine.....	....
12 00	12 00	24 00	7	do ...	W. T. Benson	....
20 00	20 00	40 00	8	do ...	W. M. Doran	Wm. Bailey .....
24 00	24 00	48 00	9	do ...	J. H. Ross	....
6 00	1 00	7 00	10	do ...	Trustees School	Section No. 4 .....
15 00	5 00	20 00	11	do ...	Wm. Clegg	....
....	5 00	5 00	12	do ...	John Reid	....
....	8 00	8 00	13	do ...	G. P. Anderson	....
10 00	10 00	20 00	14	do ...	Sidney Shaver.....	....
6,745 00	916 00	7,661 00				
120 00	240 00	360 00	1	Cornwall Canal.	Andrew Hodge.....	....
75 00	150 00	225 00	2	do ...	A. F. Gault.....	....
270 00	....	270 00	3	do ...	W. D. & G. C. Wood	....
....	135 00	135 00	4	do ...	George Stephen	....
60 00	120 00	180 00	5	do ...	Stormont Cotton Co	....
20 00	20 00	40 00	6	do ...	Henry Harrison	....
247 50	....	247 50	7	do ...	J. & C H. Wood	....
30 00	150 00	180 00	8	do ...	Toronto Paper Manufacturing Co	....
....	25 00	25 00	9	do ...	Flack Brothers	....
822 50	840 00	1,662 50				

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—*Continued.* CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
			$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Reserve on part of Lot No. 40, Con. 1, Nepean	53	Nov. 1, 1885	.....	.....	12 00	12 00
Water Lot on Lot 38, Con. 4, Kingston	54	Jan. 1, 1885.	.....	105 00	....	105 00
Reserve on Lots Nos. 35 and 36, Con. 1, Kingston.....	55	Aug. 1, 1885	.....	10 00	10 00	20 00
Surplus Water at Bulk Head, Long Island....	56	June 30, 1885	.....	....	50 00	50 00
Reserve in front of Lot B, Con. C, Nepean.....	57	Jan. 1, 1886.	.....	2 00	....	2 00
Reserve on part Lot 1, Con. 4, Nepean.	58	June 30, 1885	.....	0 40	....	0 40
Lot near Head of Deep Cut, Ottawa.....	59	May 1, 1886.	.....	13 00	....	13 00
Lot for Coal Shed on Basin do	60	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	180 00	180 00
Reserve on Lot E, Con. D, Rideau front.....	61	May 1, 1886.	.....	9 50	.....	9 50
Lot for Weigh-house, Canal Basin, Ottawa...	62	do ...	.....	.....	1 00	1 00
Small strip of Reserve for enlargement of ½ mile track at Show Grounds	63	Jan. 1, 1886.	.....	.....	1 00	1 00
Lots 1 and 2 for Coal Shed on S.E. side of Basin, Ottawa.....	64	June 30, 1886	.....	80 00	80 00	160 00
Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 on S.E. side of Basin, Ottawa	65	May 1, 1886.	.....	80 00	....	80 00
Water Lot at Chaffey's Lock.....	66	July 1, 1885.	.....	10 00	....	10 00
			.....	796 15	5,445 25	6,241 40
Grist Mill, Mill Street, Williamsburg	1	June 30, 1884	.....	246 00	123 00	369 00
do Matilda Lock.....	2	do ...	.....	.....	385 00	385 00
do do	3	do ...	.....	250 00	70 00	320 00
Starch Factory, Edwardsburg	4	do ...	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Tannery do	5	do ...	.....	70 00	2,320 00	2,390 00
Part of Lot No. 6, Con. 1, Edwardsburg.....	6	do ...	.....	.....	25 00	25 00
Pasture Ground, Galops Canal.....	7	Mar. 1, 1886	.....	12 00	12 00	24 00
Wharf Lot No. 2, Point Iroquois.....	8	Aug. 30, 1885	.....	20 00	20 00	40 00
do No. 1 do	9	Dec. 1, 1885	.....	24 00	24 00	48 00
Lot for School purposes, Matilda	10	May 1, 1886	.....	5 00	2 00	7 00
Lot at Galops Canal, Edwardsburg.....	11	Aug. 1, 1885	.....	20 00	.....	20 00
Lot near do do	12	do ...	.....	5 00	.....	5 00
Lot near upper entrance of Galops Canal, Edwardsburg	13	Jan. 1, 1885	.....	8 00	.....	8 00
Part of Lot No. 32, Con. 1, Matilda.....	14	May 1, 1885	.....	10 00	10 00	20 00
			.....	670 00	6,991 00	7,661 00
Flour and Grist Mill, Lots 3 and 4	1	June 30, 1885	....	240 00	120 00	360 00
Hydraulic Lot No. 6, south side.....	2	do ...	.....	150 00	75 00	225 00
do Nos. 1 and 2, north of Lock No. 20	3	June 30, 1878	.....	.....	270 00	270 00
do No 7	4	Jan. 1, 1885	.....	135 00	....	135 00
do No. 6	5	June 30, 1885	....	120 00	60 00	180 00
Wharf Lot, Moulinette.....	6	May 1, 1886	.....	.....	40 00	40 00
Water Lot, near Lock No. 20	7	June 30, 1881	.....	.....	247 50	247 50
Surplus water for Paper Mill, at Lock No. 18.	8	June 30, 1885	....	120 00	60 00	180 00
Lot on south side of Water Street for a Coal Shed.....	9	do ...	.....	25 00	....	25 00
			.....	790 00	872 50	1,662 50

DR. APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.				
100 00	.....	100 00	1	Beauharnois Canal	N. Papineau.....	D. B. Pease.....
20 00	20 00	40 00	2	do ...	H. Lavecque.	.....
80 00	20 00	100 00	3	do ...	E. Dion.....	St. Amour & Co.....
20 00	20 00	40 00	4	do ...	do	J. Demers & Co.....
358 50	717 00	1,075 50	5	do ...	A. Buntin.....	.....
60 00	120 00	180 00	6	do ...	do	Stephen May. ....
60 00	120 00	180 00	7	do ...	A. Anderson..	F. X. Poitras ....
60 00	120 00	180 00	8	do ...	Anderson & Wattie.....	P. Poulin ....
360 00	120 00	480 00	9	do ...	J. Meloche.	.....
400 00	400 00	800 00	10	do ...	Montreal Cotton Co	.....
35 00	35 00	70 00	11	do ...	Lake St Francis Navigation Co	.....
....	23 00	23 00	12	do ...	R. N. Walsh..	.....
.....	23 00	23 00	13	do ...	James Anderson	.....
.....	20 00	20 00	14	do ...	C. E. Wilson..	.....
.....	20 00	20 00	15	do ...	Todd & Nicholson	.....
.....	20 00	20 00	16	do ...	Alex. McPhee & Co.....	.....
.....	10 00	10 00	17	do ...	O. Longtine.	.....
.....	20 00	20 00	18	do ...	O. P. Dennie.	.....
.....	15 00	15 00	19	do ...	Est. A. Hodge.....	.....
.....	14 00	14 00	20	do ...	Alex. Cockburn	.....
.....	10 00	10 00	21	do ...	J. Larocque.....	.....
4 00	4 00	8 00	22	do ...	Wm. Hood	.....
40 00	40 00	80 00	23	do ...	Robert Steel.....	.....
.....	20 00	20 00	24	do ...	James Wattie	.....
20 00	20 00	40 00	25	do ...	Montreal Cotton Co	.....
.....	20 00	20 00	26	do ...	do	.....
.....	20 00	20 00	27	do ...	Jas. McDonald	.....
40 00	.....	40 00	28	do ...	E. Bergin	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	29	do ...	A. D'Aoust	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	30	do ...	A. McFee & Co.....	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	31	do ...	Auguste Lesperance.....	.....
.....	30 00	30 00	32	do ...	Louis Leduc.....	.....
....	20 00	20 00	33	do ...	Lake St. Francis Tow Boat Co...	.....
....	20 00	20 00	34	do ...	Eusèbe French.....	.....
.....	10 00	10 00	35	do ...	Moïse Lalande.....	.....
.....	40 00	40 00	36	do ...	John H. Wilson	.....
.....	8 00	8 00	37	do ...	S. A. Brodeur	.....
.....	45 00	45 00	38	do ...	Coll. McFee.....	.....
....	1 00	1 00	39	do ...	The Canada Mutual Telegraph Co	.....
1,687 50	2,195 00	3,882 50				

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—*Continued.* CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wharf Lot, St. Timothy	1	Jan. 1, 1864			100 00	100 00
do Valleyfield	2	May 1, 1885		20 00	20 00	40 00
do St. Cecile	3	do ...		20 00	80 00	100 00
do do	4	do ...		20 00	20 00	40 00
Paper Mill on Lots 12 and 13, Valleyfield	5	June 30, 1885		717 00	358 50	1,075 50
Grist Mill on Lot 5 do	6	do ...		120 00	60 00	180 00
Saw Mill, Head of Canal do	7	do ...		120 00	60 00	180 00
Woollen Mill on Lot 2, and Building Lot, Valleyfield	8	do ...		120 00	60 00	180 00
Lot at Lock No. 7	9	do ...		420 00	60 00	480 00
Lots at Head of Canal, Valleyfield	10	do ...			800 00	800 00
Wharf and Shed above Guard Lock, Valleyfield	11	May 1, 1886		35 00	35 00	70 00
Wharf and Storehouse do do ...	12	Aug. 1, 1885		23 00		23 00
do do do ...	13	July 1, 1885		23 00		23 00
do do do ...	14	Nov. 1, 1885		20 00		20 00
do do do ...	15	Oct. 1, 1885		20 00		20 00
do do do ...	16	do ...			20 00	20 00
Reserve do do ...	17	Dec. 1, 1885		10 00		10 00
do do do ...	18	do ...		20 00		20 00
do do do ...	19	do ...		15 00		15 00
do do do ...	20	do ...		14 00		14 00
do Head of Canal	21	Sept. 1, 1885		10 00		10 00
Lot at Grand Isle, east end of Dam	22	Apr. 1, 1886		4 00	4 00	8 00
Lot above Guard Lock, Valleyfield	23	May 1, 1885		40 00	40 00	80 00
Lot of Land in rear of Lots 1 and 2, Valleyfield	24	July 1, 1885			20 00	20 00
Cadastral Lot 486, Grand Isle	25	May 1, 1886			40 00	40 00
do 845, for Public Park, Valleyfield	26	Jan. 1, 1886			20 00	20 00
do 830, Valleyfield	27	July 1, 1885		20 00		20 00
Lot near St. Timothy Bridge	28	Sept. 30, 1880			40 00	40 00
Lot for Wharf and Storehouse, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	29	May 1, 1886		10 00	10 00	20 00
Lot for Wharf and Storehouse, below St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	30	do ...		10 00	10 00	20 00
do do do ...	31	do ...		10 00	10 00	20 00
Lot for Shops and Ship Yard, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	32	Sept. 1, 1885		30 00		30 00
Lot for Wharf, north of St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	33	July 1, 1883		20 00		20 00
Part of Lot 1, for Piling Ground, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	34	Sept. 1, 1885		20 00		20 00
Part of Lot 1, for Lumber Yard, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	35	do ...			10 00	10 00
Part of Lot 1, for Coal Yard, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	36	July 1, 1885		40 00		40 00
Part of Lot No 60, Parish of St. Cecile	37	Oct. 1, 1885		8 00		8 00
Lot for Wharf, south side of Canal, above Guard Lock	38	Nov. 15, 1885		45 00		45 00
Privilege of placing poles on Bank of Canal	39	Oct. 1, 1885		1 00		1 00
				2,005 00	1,877 50	3,882 50

DR. APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.				
215 00	430 00	645 00	1	Lachine Canal...	Pillow, Hersey & Co.....	.....
215 00	430 00	645 00	2	do ...	do	.....
215 00	430 00	645 00	3	do ...	Lymans, Sons & Co.....	W. Lyman.....
430 00	860 00	1,290 00	4	do ...	Montreal Warehousing Co.....	Grant, Hall & Co. .....
.....	430 00	430 00	5	do ...	James McDougall.	.....
.....	650 00	650 00	6	do ...	Peck, Benney & Co.....	Thos. Peck.....
840 00	1,680 00	2,520 00	7	do ...	Ira Gould & Son.	Young & Gould.....
.....	40 00	40 00	8	do ...	Richelieu Navigation Co	.....
.....	75 00	75 00	9	do ...	do ...	.....
.....	10 00	10 00	10	do ...	E. V. Mosley & Co.....	Mosely & Rickers.....
.....	30 00	30 00	11	do ...	Beauharnois Steam Navigation Co.....	Henry Shackell.....
.....	60 00	60 00	12	do ...	James Wilson, jun	M. K Dickenson.....
.....	1 00	1 00	13	do ...	Agustin Cantin.....	.....
.....	1,296 00	1,296 00	14	do ...	Ira Gould & Son.	Ira Gould..... .....
2,330 50	1,601 00	3,931 50	15	do ...	Estate J. Frothingham...	W. Parkyn ....
.....	1 00	1 00	16	do ...	Corporation of Montreal	....
6,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	17	do ...	George Tait.....	G & W. Tait ....
196 00	392 00	588 00	18	do ...	Frothingham & Workman	....
132 00	264 00	396 00	19	do ...	H. McLennan.....	....
.....	430 00	430 00	20	do ...	Peck, Benny & Co	J. Harvey..... .....
.....	100 00	100 00	21	do ...	Montreal Transportation Co.....	....
.....	700 00	700 00	22	do ...	Montreal Warehousing Co	....
.....	1 00	1 00	23	do ...	S. Delisle.....	....
2,656 00	1,328 00	3,984 00	24	do ...	Maltby & King.....	W. P. Bartley ....
322 50	645 00	967 50	25	do ...	James McDougall.....	do ....
322 50	645 00	967 50	26	do ...	Peck, Benny & Co.....	do ....
.....	30 00	30 00	27	do ...	Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.....	....
.....	100 00	100 00	28	do ...	St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.....	....
100 00	100 00	200 00	29	do ...	Merchants Manufacturing Co	....
.....	1 00	1 00	30	do ...	Corporation Montreal ...	....
.....	25 00	25 00	31	do ...	Acer & Kennedy.	....
.....	25 00	25 00	32	do ...	Dominion Abattoir Co...	....
180 00	180 00	360 00	33	do ...	Vital Paradis.....	....
.....	400 00	400 00	34	do ...	Acer & Kennedy.	....
.....	50 00	50 00	35	do ...	Dominion Bridge Co	....
.....	25 00	25 00	36	do ...	G. E. Jacques & Co.	....
14,154 50	14,465 00	28,619 50				
50 00	50 00	100 00	1	Chambly Canal.	M. S. Willett.	Willet & McPherson....
5 00	.....	5 00	2	do ...	J. A. Maurice	....
2 50	.....	2 50	3	do ...	do	....
19 34	.....	19 34	4	do ...	J. C. Pierce & Sons.....	....

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85.—*Continued.* CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spike and Nail Factory, Lot 15	1	June 30, 1885		430 00	215 00	645 00
do Lot 16	2	do ...		430 00	215 00	645 00
Paint Mill, Lot 17	3	do ...		430 00	215 00	645 00
Grist and Flour Mill, Lots 18 and 19	4	do ...		860 00	430 00	1,290 00
do Lot 11	5	April 1, 1885		215 00	215 00	430 00
Elevator and Store, Lots 9 and 10	6	do ...		650 00		650 00
Surplus Water at Lock No. 3	7	June 30, 1885		1,680 00	840 00	2,520 00
Freight Sheds at Basin No. 1	8	May 1, 1886.		40 00		40 00
do do	9	do ...		75 00		75 00
Water supply at G.T.R. crossing	10	Oct. 1, 1884.		10 00		10 00
Freight Shed, Basin No. 1	11	May 1, 1886.		30 00		30 00
Store do	12	do ...		60 00		60 00
Water lot in front of his Dry Dock	13	April 1, 1885		1 00		1 00
Flour Mill and Store on Lot 12, 13 and 14	14	do ...		1,296 00		1,296 00
Water power, Côte St. Paul's, Lock No. 4	15	July 1, 1885.		1,601 00	2,330 50	3,931 50
Privilege of Floating Bath near Wellington Bridge	16	do ...		1 00		1 00
Dry Dock, Ship Yard and Mill, Basin No. 2	17	do ...		1,000 00	6,000 00	7,000 00
Warehouse and Coal Yard, Lot No. 1 do ...	18	do ...		392 00	196 00	588 00
Grain Elevator on ½ Lot No. 2	19	do ...		264 00	132 00	396 00
do Lot No. 8	20	May 23, 1885		430 00		430 00
Island No. 5, Shipyard, &c	21	July 1, 1885.		100 00		100 00
Land at Basin No. 4	22	Aug. 1, 1885		700 00		700 00
Floating Bath near Brewsters Bridge	23	do ...		1 00		1 00
Machine shop on ½ of Lot 2, 3 and 4, Basin No. 2	24	July 1, 1885.			3,984 00	3,984 00
Flour Mill, Lot 5 and ½ of 6 do ...	25	do ...		645 00	322 50	967 50
Nail Factory, Lot 7 and ½ of 6 do ...	26	do ...		645 00	322 50	967 50
Freight Shed on Basin No. 1	27	May 1, 1886.		30 00		30 00
Water Supply through 10 inch pipe, Basin No. 1	28	July 1, 1885.		100 00		100 00
do do St. Henry.	29	Jan. 1, 1885.		200 00		200 00
Strip of Land near Wellington Bridge for a Public Park	30	July 1, 1885		1 00		1 00
Part of Cadastral Lot No. 323, Point St. Charles, for a Cattle Yard	31	Feb. 1, 1885		25 00		25 00
Water Supply through a 6-inch pipe to their establishment, St. Henry.	32	July 1, 1885		25 00		25 00
Wharf Lot at St. Gabriel's, Basin No. 2	33	Jan. 1, 1886		360 00		360 00
Lot on south-east side of Mill St., Point St Charles	34	Oct. 1, 1885		400 00		400 00
Water Supply through a 7-inch pipe below Guard Lock, Lachine.	35	July 1, 1886		50 00		50 00
Lot for Office on Colborne St., at Basin No. 2.	36	do ...		25 00		25 00
				13202 00	15,417 50	28,619 50
Wharf Lot and Store at Lock No. 4, Chambly.	1	July 1, 1882	100 00			100 00
Lot near upper entrance to Lock No. 7 do ...	2	Old balance.			5 00	5 00
Lot on west side of Canal St., Chambly.	3	do ..			2 50	2 50
Lot for Storehouse, St. John's	4	Nov. 19, 1881			19 34	19 34

DR. APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1885.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.				
.....	60 00	60 00	5	Chambly Canal.	South Eastern Railway Co.	.....
20 00	20 00	40 00	6	do ...	Catelli Bros.....	.....
96 84	130 00	226 84				
93 65	187 30	280 95	1	Welland Canal..	R. & J. Laurie.....	R. Laurie.....
120 00	240 00	360 00	2	do ...	S. Neelan.....	R. & J. Laurie.....
10 00	20 00	30 00	3	do ...	do	do .....
.....	176 00	176 00	4	do ...	A. Muir.....	.....
1,050 00	.....	1,050 00	5	do ...	Andrews & Sons.....	Donaldson, Andrews & Ross .....
1,270 50	.....	1,270 50	6	do ...	Donaldson, Andrews & Ross.....	.....
50 00	100 00	150 00	7	do ...	William Hutchison.	.....
4,545 00	260 00	4,805 00	8	do ...	Tuttle, Date & Rodden...	John L. Ranney .....
75 00	150 00	225 00	9	do ...	S. Neelan	C. Phelps .....
20 00	40 00	60 00	10	do ...	Norris & Neelan	do .....
5 00	10 00	15 00	11	do ...	M. Kerins	.....
167 66	167 66	335 32	12	do ...	Whitman, Barns Manufacturing Co.	R. Collier .....
70 00	140 00	210 00	13	do ...	J. B. Smith.	Thomas Towers .....
250 00	500 00	750 00	14	do ...	St. Catharines Water Power Co	.....
.....	20 00	20 00	15	do ...	St. Catharines and Welland Canal Gas Light Co.....	.....
300 00	75 00	375 00	16	do ...	J. C. & J. Gillespie.....	.....
25 00	5 00	30 00	17	do ...	St. Catharines Street Railway Co.....	.....
100 50	.....	100 50	18	do ...	John F. Rees	.....
.....	75 00	75 00	19	do ..	Whitman & Barns Manufacturing Co	.....
.....	12 00	12 00	20	do ...	H. Jarvis.....	.....
216 00	216 00	432 00	21	do ...	Gillespie & McLean	W. Beatty.. .....
720 00	240 00	960 00	22	do ...	Lybster Cotton Co.....	Gordon & McKay.....
1,200 00	240 00	1,440 00	23	do ...	John Riordon.....	.....
1,100 00	200 00	1,300 00	24	do ...	do	.....
800 00	400 00	1,200 00	25	do ...	Merriton Cotton Co	King & Dolan.....
60 00	60 00	120 00	26	do ...	James Wilson	.....
63 60	63 60	127 20	27	do ...	McPherson & Weir	Wm. Beatty.....
25 00	50 00	75 00	28	do ...	J. McDonagh.....	W. H. Ward .....
1,229 00	146 00	1,375 00	29	do ...	do	do .....
100 00	25 00	125 00	30	do ...	John Battle.....	.....
360 00	80 00	440 00	31	do ...	do	.....
111 00	222 00	333 00	32	do ...	Howland, Jones & Co....	P. Howland.....

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—*Continued.* CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Wharf Lot at St. Joseph, near Lock No. 4	5	July 1, 1885			60 00	60 00
Lot of Land opposite Lock No. 7, Chambly	6	May 1, 1886		20 00	20 00	40 00
			100 00	20 00	106 84	226 84
Grist Mill, Waste Weir No. 1, Port Dalhousie.	1	June 30,1885		93 65	187 30	280 95
Mill Lot do do	2	do		120 00	240 00	360 00
Lot near do do	3	do		10 00	20 00	30 00
Docks near Lock No. 1 do	4	do		176 00		176 00
Dry Dock, part do do	5	do			1,050 00	1,050 00
Saw Mill, Waste Weir No. 1 do	6	do			1,270 50	1,270 50
Wharf Lot, east side E. Pier do	7	do		50 00	100 00	150 00
Union Mill, near Lock No. 2, St. Catharines	8	do			4,805 00	4,805 00
Merchants' Red Mill, near Lock No. 4, St. Catharines	9	do		150 00	75 00	225 00
Wharf at Lock No. 4, St. Catharines	10	do		40 00	20 00	60 00
Lot at Lock No. 2 do	11	do		10 00	5 00	15 00
Saw Mill at Lock No. 5 do	12	do		167 66	167 66	335 32
Grist Mill at new Lock No. 10, St. Catharines	13	do		140 00	70 00	210 00
Water from Locks 3 to 11 do	14	do		500 00	250 00	750 00
Wharf Lot at Lock No. 4 do	15	Jan. 1, 1885.		20 00		20 00
Lot near Lock No. 5 do	16	Oct. 1, 1885.			375 00	375 00
Privilege of placing Bridge over Water-way, St. Catharines	17	do			30 00	30 00
16¾ acres Lot 11, Con. 7, Grantham, for Pasture, St. Catharines	18	March 1,1885			100 50	100 50
Old Lock House Lot at Lock No. 6, St. Catharines	19	Oct. 1, 1885.		75 00		75 00
Part of Lot 16, Con. 4, Grantham, for sail loft, St. Catharines	20	July 1, 1885.			12 00	12 00
Saw Mill at Lock No. 21, Merritton	21			216 00	216 00	432 00
Cotton Factory at Locks 12, 13 and 14, Merriton	22	June 1, 1885		840 00	120 00	960 00
Water Lots at Locks 16, 18, 19 and 21, Merriton	23	June 30,1885		1,320 00	120 00	1,440 00
Paper Factory at Lock 17, Merriton	24	do		1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Water Supply to Merriton Cotton Mills at Lock No. 15, Merriton	25	do		400 00	800 00	1,200 00
Water Supply, Merriton	26	do		60 00	60 00	120 00
Tannery at Lock No. 22, Thorold	27	do		95 40	31 80	127 20
Factory do 23 do	28	do			75 00	75 00
Saw Mill do 23 do	29	do			1,375 00	1,375 00
Wharf and Right of Way over Raceway at Lock No. 25, Thorold	30	do			125 00	125 00
Plaster Mills at Lock No. 25, Thorold	31	do		400 00	40 00	440 00
Grist Mill do 25 do	32	do		222 00	111 00	333 00

DR. APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.				
65 00	130 00	195 00	33	Welland Canal	Jas. Norris	Brown & Ross
200 00	80 00	280 00	34	do ...	Arch. Dobbie	Welland Canal Loan Co
55 00	110 00	165 00	35	do ...	W. B. Robinson	McPherson & Weir
	5 00	5 00	36	do ...	Corporation of Thorold.	
300 00	120 00	420 00	37	do ...	J. Davey, jun	John Battle
5,007 46		5,007 46	38	do ...	Wright & Duncan	
	20 00	20 00	39	do ...	P. H. Musson	
940 00		940 00	40	do ...	J. & J. Abbey	McFarland & Lemon
394 38	68 68	463 06	41	do ...	John Hill	R. Band
70 00	140 00	210 00	42	do ...	S. Neelan	Port Robinson Dry Dock Co
208 00	52 00	260 00	43	do ...	Jacob Crowe	Killens & Dockstader
40 00		40 00	44	do ...	F. O. White	
141 15		141 15	45	do ...	Hendershott Bros.	Eli Mead.
151 30		151 30	46	do ...	do	A. Sherwood
300 00		300 00	47	do ...	Hendershott Bros	
50 00	25 00	75 00	48	do ...	L. G. Carter	A. K. Scholfield
	20 00	20 00	49	do ...	Welland Railway Co	
12 50	25 00	37 50	50	do ...	J. & F. Conlin	John Gordon
133 26	53 32	186 58	51	do ...	Edward Lee	John Graybiel
30 00	10 00	40 00	52	do ...	Alex. Lattimore	
762 66	47 66	810 32	53	do ...	A. McDonald	Wm. Melanby
30 00	60 00	90 00	54	do ...	R Chambers	H. & N. Davis
202 24	28 90	231 14	55	do ...	S. & J. Haney	S. Darling
53 38	17 78	71 6	56	do ...	S. Walthe & Co	L. J. Weatherly
395 41	37 66	433 07	57	do ...	S & J. Haney	Brown & Merritt
600 54	651 74	1,252 28	58	do ...	W. Scholfield	L. Brocklebank
670 19	947 65	1,617 84	59	do ...	M. A. Smith	Chisholm & Minor
70 00		70 00	60	do ...	John Taylor	
150 00		150 00	61	do ...	John W. Holmes	
60 00		60 00	62	do ...	George Wallace	
	100 00	100 00	63	do ...	Lybster Cotton Mill	
25,229 38	6,870 95	32,100 33				
	40 00	40 00	1	Trent River Works	Estate J. Cummings	Jas. Cummings
	40 00	40 00	2	do ...	Henry J. B. Williams	
1 00		1 00	3	St. Anne's Lock.		Canada Mutual Telegraph Co.
	1 00	1 00	4	do ...		Dom. Telegraph Co.
3 00	1 00	4 00	5	St. Lawrence River		Quebec Harbor Commissioners
	1 00	1 00	6	do ...		L. T. Pinze
	25 00	25 00	7	do ...		Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co
	75 00	75 00	8	do ...	Corporation of Three Rivers	
100 00	100 00	200 00	9	Burlington Bay Canal	Sarah K. Birely	N. F. Birely
	20 00	20 00	10	do ...		B. Perry
	10 00	10 00	11	do ...		J. C. McKeand

Lessees' Account, 1884-85—*Continued.* CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Merchants Millat Lock No. 23, Thorold	33	June 30,1885		130 00	65 00	195 00
Machine Shop do 22 do	34	do ...		200 00	80 00	280 00
do do 23 do	35	do ...		110 00	55 00	165 00
Part of Lot No. 17 near Lock No. 24, Thorold	36	Oct. 1, 1885		5 00		5 00
Lot in connection with his Cement Mill do	37	June 30,1885		360 00	60 00	420 00
Grist Mill, Allanburg	38	June 1, 1883			5,007 46	5,007 46
Store House do	39	April 1, 1885		20 00		20 00
Saw Mill, Port Robinson	40	Feb. 1, 1876			940 00	940 00
Grist Mill do	41	June 30, 1885			463 06	463 06
Water to float Vessels, Port Robinson	42	do ...			210 00	210 00
Saw Mill, Welland	43	do ...			260 00	260 00
Lot of 4 acres for Pasturage, Welland	44	April 1, 1885			40 00	40 00
Wharf Lot, Welland	45	Dec. 31, 1866			141 15	141 15
do do	46	do ...			151 30	151 30
Wharf Lot, Welland	47	June 30, 1878			300 00	300 00
do Port Colborne	48	June 30, 1885			75 00	75 00
Lot for Elevator, Port Colborne	49	Jan. 1, 1885		20 00		20 00
Lot for Coal and Wood Yard, Port Colborne.	50	June 30, 1885		37 50		37 50
Grist Mill, Marshville	51	do ...			186 58	186 58
Part of Lots 18 and 19, Con. 4, Wainfleet, Marshville	52	do ...			40 00	40 00
Saw Mill, Broad Creek	53	do ...		300 00	510 32	810 32
Grist and Saw Mill, Dunnville	54	do ...			90 00	90 00
Grist Mill do	55	do ...			231 14	231 14
Carding Mill do	56	do ...			71 16	71 16
Plaster Mill do	57	do ...			433 07	433 07
Grist Mill do	58	Dec. 31, 1887	1,252 28			1,252 28
Saw Mill do	59	June 30, 1885	1,201 89		415 95	1,617 84
Wharf Lot do	60	Jan. 1, 1882			70 00	70 00
Mill Lot do	61	July 1, 1884			150 00	150 00
Lot for Tannery do	62	Nov. 1, 1884			60 00	60 00
Parts Lots 11 and 12, Con. 10, Grantham, Merriton	63	Feb. 4, 1886		50 00	50 00	100 00
			2,454 17	7,538 21	22,107 95	32,100 33
Lot and Lock House, Chisholm's Rapids	1	June 30, 1885			40 00	40 00
Water Power at Hall's Bridge, Buckhorn Rapids	2	do ...			40 00	40 00
Permission to place a Pole on Government Reserve	3	June 30, 1884			1 00	1 00
do do	4	May 1, 1886		1 00		1 00
Small Lot of Land near Custom House, Quebec	5	Sept. 1, 1885			4 00	4 00
do for an Office at River du Loup	6	June 30, 1885			1 00	1 00
Roadway, from Pier at Coteau Landing	7	do ...		25 00		25 00
Portion of Platoon for Park	8	Feb. 7, 1884			75 00	75 00
Reserve of Beach	9	Jan. 1, 1886		100 00	100 00	200 00
do	10	do ...		20 00		20 00
do	11	do ...		10 00		10 00

DR. APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.				
.....	.....	.....	12	British Columbia	.....	Henry Holbrook .....
165 00	.....	165 00	13	do ...	.....	A. Peel.....
90 00	.....	90 00	14	do ...	.....	Jonathan Maury .....
60 00	20 00	80 00	15	Fort Frances Canal	.....	S. H. Fowler.....
.....	50 00	50 00	16	Georgian Bay....	Grand Trunk, Great Britain and Lake Erie Railway Companies....	.....
.....	5 00	5 00	17	Brantford.....	.....	B. Heyd.....
.....	1 00	1 00	18	Canals.....	.....	Bell Telephone Co .....
.....	2 00	2 00	19	Rondeau Harbor	.....	School Trustees.....
419 00	391 00	810 90				

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—*Continued.* CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Camp Reserve, with Wharf and Building, New Westminster	12	Sept. 9, 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portion of Assay Office	13	June 30, 1881	.....	.....	165 00	165 00
do	14	do ...	.....	.....	90 00	90 00
Lot near Town of Alberton, for piling lumber	15	May 1, 1886	.....	.....	80 00	80 00
Lot for Docks at Wiarton	16	Jan. 1, 1886	.....	50 00	.....	50 00
Permission to tap the Post Office Drain	17	Aug. 1, 1885	.....	.....	5 00	5 00
Permission to place their Poles along the line of the Cornwall, Williamsburg, Chambly and Welland Canals, and St. Anne's Lock	18	June 1, 1886	.....	1 00	.....	1 00
Use of Old Log House, formerly used as a Custom House, Shrewsbury, Ontario	19	Sept. 11, 1885	.....	1 00	1 00	2 00
			.....	208 00	602 00	810 00

DR. APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &.—

Balance due on Purchase, 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Name of Work.	Name of Proprietor.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		LAND SALES—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.
2,536 87		2,536 87	Lachine Canal	Estate Philip Turcott, now R. A. R. Hubert
433 34		433 34	Bonner's Rent, Quebec	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy
333 34		333 34		John Baily, now Alexander Powell
300 00		300 00		Abraham Thompson
147 80		147 80		John Boomer
248 40		248 40		John Garbats, now J. C. Nolan
154 80		154 80		N. H. Bowen
600 00		600 00		Estate Robert Reed
333 33		333 33		Jean Chevalier
63 00		63 00		Thomas McAdam
533 33		533 33		Daniel Holden
333 33		333 33		George Creeley
54 38		54 38	Intercolonial Railway	John and William Sproule
50 59		50 59		John Ferguson
59 15		59 15		Joseph Graham
13 06		13 06		Paul Foster
14 21		14 21		Donal McArthur
4 00		4 00		Cornelius Dyer
33 59		33 59		John Foster
0 35		0 35		William and John T. Ives
96 66		96 66		Christie Family
4 90		4 90		A. W Tanner
23 29		23 29		William and Alexander Scott
12,092 83		12,092 83	Hamilton and Port Dover Road	Choat & Kern (matured)
18,464 55		18,464 55		
				LAND SALES INTEREST ACCOUNT.
2,850 99	152 22	3,003 21	Lachine Canal	Estate Philip Turcotte, now R.A.R. Hubert
558 00		558 00	Bonner's Rents, Quebec	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy
100 00	20 00	120 00		John Bailey, now A. Powell
216 00	18 00	234 00		A. Thompson
110 87	8 87	119 74		John Boomer
201 27	14 91	216 18		John Garbatz, now J. C. Nolan
162 50	9 29	171 79		N. H. Bowen
648 00	36 00	684 00		Estate Robert Reed
190 00		190 00		Jean Chevalier
298 68		298 68		Daniel Holden
35 91		35 91		Thomas McAdam
100 00		100 00		George Creely
100 00		100 00		Joseph Brook, tenant
6,298 25		6,298 25	Hamilton and Port Dover Road	Choat & Kern
11,870 47	259 29	12,129 76		

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st July, 1885.

Lesses' Accounts, 1884-85—*Continued* CR.

Description of Property.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Farm, Côte St. Paul				2,536 87	2,536 87
Lot No. 1, Wolfe Street				433 34	433 34
do 9 do				333 34	333 34
do 49 do				300 00	300 00
do 73 and 74 Tower Street				147 80	147 80
do 64 Wolfe Street, and 211 and 252 Ware street				248 40	248 40
do 67 and 68 Monument Street				154 80	154 80
do 22 and 23 Wolfe Street.				600 00	600 00
do 32 do				333 33	333 33
do 135 Church Street				63 00	63 00
do 65 and 66 Wolfe Street				533 33	533 33
do 31 do				333 33	333 33
1¾ acres land at Pictou, Nova Scotia				54 38	54 38
3·35 do do				50 59	50 59
2·54 do do				59 15	59 15
4·37 do do				13 06	13 06
9·91 do do				14 21	14 21
1·01 do do				4 00	4 00
8·60 do do				33 59	33 59
1·69 do do				0 35	0 35
3¼ do do				96 66	96 66
1·63 do do				4 90	4 90
1⅞ do do				23 29	23 29
Hamilton and Port Dover Road and Caledonia Bridge				12,092 83	12,092 83
				18,464 55	18,464 55
Farm at Côte St. Paul	May 1, 1885.			3,003 21	3,003 21
Lot No. 1, Wolfe Street	do			558 00	558 00
do 9 do	do			120 00	120 00
do 49 do	do			234 00	234 00
do 73 and 74 Tower Street	do			119 74	119 74
do 64 Wolf Street and 211 and 232 Ware Street	do			216 18	216 18
do 67 and 68 Monument Street	do			171 79	171 79
do 22 and 23 Wolfe Street	do			684 00	684 00
do 32 Wolfe Street	Nov. 1, 1863			190 00	190 00
do 65 and 66 Wolfe Street	do			298 68	298 68
do 135 Church Street	do			35 91	35 91
do 31 Wolfe Street	do			100 00	100 00
Monument Hotel	do			100 00	100 00
Hamilton and Port Dover Road and Caledonia Bridge	June 30, 1874			6,298 25	6,298 25
				12,129 76	12,129 76

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 1

TO THE

INLAND REVENUE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1885.

CANAL STATISTICS

FOR

SEASON OF NAVIGATION

1885

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1886.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 1

TO THE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on the Canal Statistics for the season of navigation of 1885.

Decrease revenue 1885. The Statistics of the season of 1884 are printed with the Annual Report of the Department, and, comparing them with those now submitted, it will be seen that the aggregate revenue has fallen off during 1885 to the extent of $11,141.93.

The several increases and decreases are as follows:—

		Increase.	Decrease.
On the	Welland Canal		8,225.53
do	St. Lawrence Canals	492.93	
do	Burlington Bay Canal		1,031.61
do	Chambly Canal		1,781.95
do	Rideau Canal	734.34	
do	Ottawa Canals		315.85
do	St. Peter's Canal		1,278.53
do	Newcastle District Canals	264.27	
		$1,491.54	$12,633.47

Net decrease.....$11,141.93

Or a little more than 3·5 per cent.

Further reduction of revenue. 2. These figures are, however, swelled to $27,093.18 by refunds under Orders in Council hereinafter referred to.

Revenue by reduction of tolls on grain.

In compliance with the renewed earnest request of the shippers and forwarders of Montreal for the abolition of tolls on the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, His Excellency in Council, on the 17th of June, 1885, authorized the reduction of one-half (for the present season only) of the tolls on grain passing down the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal or ports east of that point.

Those interested in the trade considering this reduction insufficient in view of the results attending a similar reduction the previous year, strongly urged for a total abolition of tolls. His Excellency in Council considering a further reduction being worth a trial, in view of the total abolition of toll on the Erie Canal, authorized, on the 4th of July, 1855, a further reduction of tolls to 2 cents a ton (from the 1st of July to close of present season only) on grain passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal or ports east of that point.

The full amount of tolls on the Welland Canal was collected, and a refund of the authorized reduction was made upon proof of the delivery of the grain in Montreal.

It does not appear by the following comparison of the quantity of grain passed through the Welland Canal from United States ports to United States ports, upon which tolls to the amount of 20 cents per ton were charged, and the quantity passed down to Montreal upon which tolls of the nominal rate of 2 cents per ton were charged that the expectation of the shippers has been realized.

Comparison of quantity of grain passed down Welland Canal to U.S. Ports and to Montreal.

3. The following figures show that while there has been a steady increase in the quantity of grain passed through the Welland Canal, bound for United States ports, during a period of six years, the quantity passed through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, bound to Montreal, was less in 1885 than during any previous year of the six.

The quantity of barley, corn, oats, pease, rye and wheat, passed down the Welland Canal from United States ports to United States ports, for a period of six years, is as follows:—

	Tons.
1880	47,029
1881	64,351
1882	63,881
1883	121,876
1884	104,537
1885	117,346

The quantity of these articles passed down the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals from ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal, for the same period, is as follows:—

	Tons.
1880	332,806
1881	146,127
1882	180,694
1883	186,814
1884	142,194
1885	96,569

Decrease of freight from Montreal to ports west of Port Colborne.

4. The quantity of freight passed westward through the canals, from Montreal to ports west of Port Colborne, has decreased from 37,190 tons, in 1881, to 16,155 tons in 1885.

Quantity of grain carried through Welland Canal in U S. vessels.

5. Of the total quantity of grain passed down the Welland Canal during 1885, viz.:—226,052 tons, United States vessels carried 173,328 tons, or about 77 per cent., and of the quantity taken to Kingston, United States vessels carried over 50 per cent.

Comparison of quantity of grain arrived at Montreal *vid* G. Trunk and C.P. Railways and St. Lawrence Canals.

6. The quantity of barley, corn, oats, rye and wheat arriving at Montreal *vid* Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, for a period of four years, is reported as follows:—

	Tons.
1882	75,026
1883	98,672
1884	142,231
1885	160,821

The quantity of the same articles passed down the whole length of the St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal, for the same period, being:

	Tons.
1882	230,055
1883	263,368
1884	174,496
1885	134,824

These statistics but strengthen the view I have upon previous occasions expressed, namely, that a reduction of the very trifling tolls upon grain involve simply a loss of revenue without any prospect of any material increase of traffic.

Comparison with New York Canals.

7. The statistical comparisons heretofore given in respect of the quantities of the principal articles carried through the Welland Canal and those carried over routes in the United States, in competition with that work, have been continued to date.

Transhipment of grain at Port Colborne.

8. The quantity of grain transhipped at Port Colborne in 1885 and the three previous years is given below. The total number of grain-laden vessels lightened at that port in 1885 was 50 against 64 in the previous year. The number unladen, without entering the canal, was 1 against 1 in 1884.

The quantity of grain lightered was as follows:—

	1882. Centals.	1883. Centals.	1884. Centals.	1885. Centals.
Wheat.....	18,380	46,601	86,652	147,300
Corn.....	32,053	315,410	297,025	156,307
Barley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The quantity of grain discharged in the port from vessels which did not enter the canal was as follows:—

	1882. Centals.	1883. Centals.	1884. Centals.	1885. Centals.
Wheat.....	13,200	69,919	2,091	13,488
Corn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley	.....	.....	.....	.....

Proportion of of freight carried by New York Canals and competing railways.

9. On reference to the returns made by the railways to the State authorities of New York, and to the canal statistics submitted to the State Legislature, I find that the total tonnage of freight carried by the canals and railways, the State canals carried:—

In 1859.....	68·9	per cent.
1869.....	47·0	do
1870.....	38·9	do
1871.....	38·9	do
1872.....	40·1	do
1873.....	34·9	do
1874.....	31·7	do
1875.....	28·4	do
1876.....	24·6	do
1877.....	28·3	do
1878.....	27·1	do
1879.....	23·7	do
1880.....	25·1	do
1881.....	18·5	do
1882.....	19·0	do
1883.....	18·7	do
1884.....	19·0	do
1885.....	17·1	do

The quantity of freight carried by the canals and railways was greater in 1885 by 1,250,104 tons than the quantity carried in 1884.

The proportion carried by canals shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. The quantities carried are as follows:—

	Total Tonnage.	Proportion by Canals.
In 1859	5,485,076	·6890
1869	12,453,174	·4705
1870	15,148,274	·3895
1871	15,844,152	·3896
1872	16,631,609	·4012
1873	18,200,208	·3497
1874	18,283,547	·3174
1875	17,101,758	·2841
1876	16,948,627	·2462
1877	17,489,770	·2833
1878	19,017,301	·2719
1879	22,590,766	·2373
1880	25,706,586	·2512
1881	27,857,394	·1859
1882	28,693,054	·1905
1883	30,167,119	·1877
1884	26,293,844	·1905
1885	27,543,948	·1718

Quantity of vegetable food carried by New York canals.

10. By reference to statement H, as toquantity of vegetable food carried to tide-water, it will be observed that the quantity carried by canal was 1,063,310, as against 1,236,986 in 1884, 2,371,090 in 1880, and 1,302,613 in 1869.

Quantity of vegetable food carried by New York railways.

11. Besides the New York Central and Erie Railways, a new competitor is now added, viz.—the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway; which carried 535,215 tons of flour and grain in 1885.

The quantities of vegetable food carrried by the New York Central, Erie, and New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railways being:—

	Tons.
In 1885	4,105,594
1884	3,639,805
1883	4,422,461
1882	3,885,557
1880	4,732,385
1869	1,087,809

Proportion of vegetable food carried by New York canals and competing railways.

12. The following figures are an abstract of the quantities of Vegetable Food carried to the tide-water by the canals and railways of the State of New York during seventeen years :—

—	Canals.	Railways.	Total.	Proportion by Canals.
1869	1,302,613	1,087,809	2,390,422	·545
1870	1,295,010	1,766,457	3,061,467	·423
1871	1,850,198	2,205,589	4,055,787	·456
1872	1,674,320	1,870,614	3,544,934	·472
1873	1,745,171	2,036,992	3,782,163	·461
1874	1,767,598	2,791,517	4,559,115	·387
1875	1,305,550	2,343,241	3,648,791	·357
1876	1,064,293	2,875,803	3,940,096	·270
1877	1,498,984	2,493,683	3,992,667	·375
1878	1,912,734	3,695,764	5,608,498	·341
1879	1,833,399	4,353,617	6,187,016	·296
1880	2,371,090	4,732,385	7,103,475	·333
1881	1,116,561	4,983,722	6,100,283	·183
1882	1,118,776	3,885,557	5,004,333	·223
1883	1,379,000	4,422,461	5,801,461	·237
1884	1,236,986	3,639,805	4,876,791	·253
1885	1,063,310	4,105,594	5,168,904	·205

From which it appears that the proportion of the total volume of freight, of the description mentioned, carried by railways, has increased from ·455, in 1869, to ·795, in 1885.

Statements having reference to the transhipment of grain at Kingston are hereto appended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MIALL,

Commissioner Inland Revenue.

OTTAWA, 3rd April, 1886.

C.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned *Articles*, moved on all the *Canals in the State of New York*, during a series of Seventeen Years.

—	1869. — Tons.	1870. — Tons.	1871. — Tons.	1872. — Tons.	1873. — Tons.	1874. — Tons.	1875. — Tons.	1876. — Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.								
Flour	71,051	54,978	41,211	20,534	19,307	29,134	17,635	9,290
Wheat	670,534	658,524	748,549	403,903	803,064	772,163	744,293	416,376
Corn	256,475	193,129	672,057	902,753	637,296	519,203	282,031	365,254
Barley	99,012	123,191	113,991	120,061	70,586	98,654	104,475	96,494
Oats	92,309	117,911	129,891	93,959	70,023	59,408	62,717	52,147
Rye	13,489	19,520	34,563	13,357	30,160	8,215	8,309	19,949
Other Vegetable Food	99,743	127,727	109,935	120,753	114,735	280,821	86,090	104,783
Total	1,302,613	1,295,010	1,850,198	1,674,320	1,745,171	1,767,598	1,305,550	1,064,293
M. HEAVY GOODS.								
Railway Iron	137,677	135,930	178,269	161,667	53,363	24,511	36,603	11,691
Other Iron	79,652	89,708	100,310	96,996	62,581	82,955	95,305	69,450
Salt	263,333	266,740	248,709	248,558	216,706	173,590	186,785	114,070
Coal	1,324,409	1,558,185	1,194,037	1,462,590	1,625,859	1,413,163	1,217,091	1,036,698
Ores	183,992	238,802	289,952	377,592	415,968	232,544	283,219	173,530
Total	1,989,062	2,289,365	2,011,277	2,347,403	2,374,477	1,926,762	1,819,003	1,405,439

C.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles, moved on all the Canals in the State of New York, during a series of Seventeen Years—*Concluded.*

—	1877. — Tons.	1878. — Tons.	1879. — Tons.	1880. — Tons.	1881. — Tons.	1882. — Tons.	1883. — Tons.	1884. — Tons.	1885. — Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.									
Flour	8,923	5,904	7,164	8,266	6,926	9,372	9,047	7,251	6,869
Wheat	448,043	844,555	949,466	966,052	444,832	642,215	573,740	790,409	565,922
Corn	723,458	734,993	621,180	1,156,619	475,823	251,687	522,978	198,216	359,982
Barley	139,453	89,534	96,144	106,247	81,587	96,650	58,787	65,008	64,587
Oats	66,015	85,029	23,164	20,893	30,321	22,180	51,607	52,696	8,234
Rye	35,948	64,613	59,210	26,340	15,484	43,372	95,246	71,462	10,211
Other Vegetable Food	77,114	88,106	77,071	86,673	61,588	53,300	67,595	51,944	47,505
Total	1,498,984	1,912,734	1,833,399	2,371,090	1,116,561	1,118,776	1,379,000	1,236,986	1,063,310
HEAVY GOODS.									
Railway Iron	10,341	8,385	27,634	94,613	78,650	58,921	46,553	28,513	12,215
Other Iron	58,828	65,642	99,568	139,993	205,005	122,786	47,412	54,471	38,726
Salt	156,918	139,927	136,021	144,487	113,756	108,040	190,392	161,788	161,272
Coal	1,286,881	889,873	971,074	959,342	1,092,603	1,228,435	1,153,849	954,288	1,025,941
Ores	250,573	210,078	314,411	370,884	337,873	364,361	293,892	201,610	195,750
Total	1,763,541	1,313,905	1,548,708	1,709,319	1,827,287	1,882,543	1,731,098	1,400,670	1,433,904

NOTE.—In 1872 there was a change made in the rate of tolls, by which the tariff on flour, wheat, barley, rye, anthracite coal and iron ore was reduced one-half; on corn and oats, two-fifths; and on railway iron, domestic salt and bituminous coal, one-third,—and in 1883 the tolls were abolished.

D.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles moved through the Welland Canal during a series of Fifteen Years, ended 31st December, 1885.

—	Fiscal Year, 1869. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.	1874. Tons.	1875. Tons.	1876. Tons.	1877. Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.							
Flour	45,674	26,651	30,665	24,019	13,964	15,778	13,558
Wheat	313,825	239,998	355,847	413,212	253,835	201,906	253,953
Corn	120,569	254,902	180,169	181,151	103,749	144,501	169,196
Barley	20,951	6,035	8,225	18,871	35,751	18,455	19,870
Oats	.....	7,752	1,194	5,954	3,383	24,496	2,810
Rye	904	64	3	513	917	1,454	2,439
Other articles	1,937	2,745	3,777	8,677	6,337	3,198	2,355
Total	503,860	538,147	579,880	647,397	417,936	409,788	464,181
HEAVY GOODS.							
Railway Iron	68,064	26,217	6,923	6,032	1,517	51	9,630
Other Iron	16,924	17,141	20,754	12,068	7,588	7,997	9,696
Salt	91,575	50,540	40,850	23,309	13,509	30,300	9,173
Iron and Salt having paid full toll on St. Lawrence Canals	37,153	44,243	17,159	9,579	9,962	20,327	3,983
Coal	103,126	186,932	339,016	323,503	321,306	288,211	323,869
Ores	58,781	98,605	118,685	56,825	43,683	31,654	42,758
Total	275,623	423,678	543,387	431,316	397,565	378,540	399,109

—	1878. Tons.	1879. Tons.	1880. Tons.	1881. Tons.	1882. Tons.	1883. Tons.	1884. Tons.	1885. Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.								
Flour	9,121	10,710	12,679	9,959	12,261	13,471	13,683	13,334
Wheat	191,982	274,570	245,020	127,832	215,056	152,794	144,851	124,206
Corn	185,931	144,506	163,738	103,075	54,799	182,269	118,811	117,536
Barley	10,979	4,655	17,772	24,599	20,126	10,436	7,155	15,801
Oats	3,098	1,239	477	.....	611	731	10,746	1,116
Rye	.....	440	1,016	1,844	3,226	1,642	1,320	.....
Other articles	2,302	2,444	1,480	2,086	403	10,983	9,168	1,912
Total	403,403	438,564	442,182	269,395	306,482	372,326	305,734	273,905
HEAVY GOODS.								
Railway Iron	10	2,782	5,360	4,585	.....	1,237	698	78
Other Iron	11,518	5,797	4,812	7,013	5,348	7,922	652	2,055
Salt	3,980	7,174	413	10	50	66	461	597
Iron and Salt having paid full toll on St. Lawrence Canals	12,686	17,796	22,273	30,682	17,327	17,037	3,242	3,143
Coal	295,318	192,957	109,986	128,113	237,559	307,058	274,471	248,272
Ores	15,229	19,164	34,139	18,785	23,709	31,785	53,205	26,728
Total	338,741	245,670	176,983	189,188	283,984	365,105	332,729	280,873

E.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda for transit through the Erie Canal for a series of Seventeen Years.

—	1869. — Tons	1870. — Tons.	1871. — Tons.	1872. — Tons.	1873. — Tons.	1874. — Tons.	1875. — Tons.	1876. — Tons.	1877. — Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD									
Flour	5,609	8,258	5,607	.....	6	.....	5,859	231	1,710
Wheat	490,904	502,158	570,849	330,032	737,167	650,161	695,315	377,317	398,416
Corn	219,874	165,577	579,709	866,169	611,675	459,728	273,006	356,064	709,723
Barley	1,978	19,944	19,810	41,515	8,636	3,192	1,156	6,335	26,351
Oats	63,728	89,156	106,391	73,572	51,615	44,079	36,609	26,488	54,559
Rye	2,150	10,593	27,622	5,900	22,441	112	2,242	12,205	27,365
Other Articles	2,193	6,906	5,705	88	634	237	3,372	4,691	4,976
Total	786,436	802,592	1,315,693	1,317,276	1,432,174	1,157,509	1,017,559	783,331	1,223,100
*Increase	.....	2·05	67·29	67·50	82·10	47·18	29 38	.....	55·52
*Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·39	.....

—	1878. — Tons.	1879. — Tons.	1880. — Tons.	1881. — Tons.	1882. — Tons.	1883. — Tons.	1884. — Tons.	1885. — Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.								
Flour	987	1,239	2,743	1,491	1,123	538	520	323
Wheat	775,953	892,404	897,603	386,605	586,019	535,150	767,784	540,533
Corn	718,714	602,171	1,131,857	458,318	241,406	517,219	194,368	356,737
Barley	21,665	7,193	434	86	1,858	6,816	4,910	3,317
Oats	69,256	14,537	16,154	24,751	9,046	47,190	49,060	5,610
Rye	51,064	40,471	12,137	107	19,158	79,010	57,856	6,405
Other Articles	6,662	7,528	4,256	7,484	6,216	6,051	4,411	5,427
Total	1,644,301	1,565,543	2,065,184	878,842	864,826	1,191,974	1,078,909	918,351
*Increase	109·08	99·07	162·06	11·75	9·96	51·06	37·18	14·36
*Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Per cent, as compared with 1869

SUPPLEMENT to Table E, showing the Shipments at Oswego during the same period.

—	1869. — Tons.	1870. — Tons.	1871. — Tons.	1872. — Tons.	1873. — Tons.	1874. — Tons.	1875. — Tons.	1876. — Tons.
Flour	7,361	11,440	10,043	4,773	4,061	.....	1,728	967
Wheat	141,360	115,732	123,173	57,865	53,361	108,288	32,690	21,890
Corn	28,585	10,120	70,218	27,148	10,578	46,127	3,034	1,324
Barley	66,794	77,906	72,675	62,172	46,337	77,007	75,083	63,336
Oats	1,113	3,953	1,806	684	670	1,103	3,308	117
Rye	8,569	7,402	6,250	6,751	6,919	7,053	4,989	5,703
Other Articles	14,033	11,628	13,259	10,425	10,739	3,747	5,931	6,638
Total	267,815	238,181	297,424	169,818	131,765	243,325	126,763	99,975
Increase p. c. as compared with 1869	.....	.....	11·05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease p. c. as compared with 1869	.....	11·06	.....	36·59	50·80	9·14	52·67	62·67

—	1877. — Tons.	1878. — Tons.	1879. — Tons.	1880. — Tons.	1881. — Tons.	1882. — Tons.	1883. — Tons.	1884. — Tons.	1885. — Tons.
Flour	855	1,394	734	951	758	813	432	404	519
Wheat	28,955	24,171	25,740	17,466	25,352	20,274	22,632	5,932	6,484
Corn	3,308	1,383	9,268	15,656	8,064	4,401	535	413	22
Barley	80,306	50,381	71,693	82,743	62,793	70,862	32,557	48,391	45,264
Oats	316	.....	.....	.....	200	416	.....	.....	.....
Rye	6,603	10,598	16,623	12,598	14,444	22,265	14,384	12,173	4,613
Other Articles	6,556	5,222	3,110	5,996	4,027	7,773	1,967	2,819	2,945
Total	126,899	93,149	127,168	135,410	115,638	126,804	72,507	70,132	59,847
Increase p. c. as compared with 1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease p. c. as compared with 1869	51·61	65·21	52·51	49·43	56·82	52·65	73·00	73·43	77·62

F.—Table showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles cleared downwards on Welland Canal during a series of Fifteen Years, ended 31st December, 1885.

—	Fiscal Year 1869 — Tons.	1872. — Tons.	1873. — Tons.	1874. — Tons.	1875. — Tons.	1876. — Tons.	1877. — Tons.	1878. — Tons.	1879. — Tons.	1880. — Tons.	1881. — Tons.	1882. — Tons.	1883. — Tons.	1884. — Tons.	1885. — Tons.
Vegetable Food.															
Flour	44,110	26,648	30,660	24,017	13,930	15,735	13,588	8,854	10,588	12,467	9,655	12,205	13,256	13,626	13,322
Wheat	310,090	231,056	345,720	406,157	248,555	194,559	248,894	188,106	271,545	240,601	121,393	205,876	146,741	135,804	114,090
Corn	119,541	254,534	180,042	181,128	103,477	144,501	169,185	185,931	144,276	162,890	103,075	54,797	182,143	118,811	117,536
Barley	3,920	2,693	2,643	377	813	1,110	10,216	1,217	803	.....	252	537	975	270	618
Oats	.....	7,594	1,188	5,953	3,383	24,496	2,810	3,088	1,196	477	.....	.....	731	10,746	1,116
Rye	680	64	3	.....	500	1,454	2,405	.....	.....	.....	6	1,954	518	477	.....
Other Articles	1,541	2,300	3,557	3,301	4,304	2,919	1,833	2,100	2,387	1,418	1,371	225	10,971	9,018	1,628
Total	479,882	524,889	563,813	620,933	374,962	384,807	448,931	389,296	430,795	417,853	235,752	275,594	355,335	288,752	248,310

G.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles passed through the Welland Canal in transit between Ports in the United States during a series of Fifteen Years, ended 31st December, 1885.

—	Fiscal Year 1869. — Tons.	1872. — Tons.	1873. — Tons.	1874. — Tons.	1875. — Tons.	1876. — Tons.	1877. — Tons.	1878. — Tons.	1879. — Tons.	1880. — Tons.	1881. — Tons.	1882. — Tons.	1883. — Tons.	1884. — Tons.	1885. — Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.															
Flour	30,681	10,482	10,805	8,230	1,881	5,187	3,342	1,316	159	.....	.....	107	2,041	1,715	124
Wheat	211,085	124,695	127,729	229,053	113,832	96,247	107,396	65,542	53,791	30,611	34,320	30,227	54,382	40,956	53,235
Corn	91,149	89,761	101,329	125,627	54,188	58,138	65,260	66,026	33,401	16,122	30,031	32,433	66,128	53,707	63,229
Barley	2,942	1,391	1,920	.....	2,641	.....	1,603	859	.....	1,551	924	537	735	.....	732
Oats	.....	7,400	1,188	5,948	2,946	1,905	2,314	277	464	296	.....	.....	731	9,874	882
Rye	667	.....	?	.....	500	525	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	684	.....	.....	.....
Other Articles	1,006	608	392	5,368	1,920	403	413	341	11	.....	10	14	8,579	8,170	1
Total	337,530	234,337	243,366	374,226	177,908	162,405	180,586	128,361	87,826	48,580	65,285	64,002	132,496	114,422	118,203
HEAVY GOODS.															
Railway Iron	68,064	24,040	4,659	5,742	14	.....	8,976	.....	2 405	4,743	1,313	.....	1,209	698	.....
Other Iron	14,334	13,239	13,826	8,941	4,123	5,531	8,688	10,713	3,648	3,515	5,570	4,076	6,901	599	1,594
Salt	89,086	49,843	40,507	22,888	12,931	29,395	8,336	3,892	6,818	371	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Coal	28,566	95,741	170,242	203,675	192,767	167,110	172,868	150,583	118,573	65,945	83,858	158,552	196,462	210,790	198,416
Ore	35,912	59,401	62,942	19,651	34,616	25,808	41,107	13,535	17,797	18,380	6,464	14,533	24,891	15,100	15,029
Total	235,962	242,264	292,176	260,895	244,451	227,844	239,975	178,723	148,741	92,954	97,205	177,161	229,471	227,187	215,039

H.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of Vegetable Food carried on each of the Lines of Canals, and the two principal railways, competing for the Carrying Trade between Lake Erie and Tidewater, for a series of Fifteen Years, ended 31st December, 1885.

—	Fiscal Year 1869 — Tons.	1872. — Tons.	1873. — Tons.	1874. — Tons.	1875. — Tons.	1876. — Tons.	1877. — Tons.
Total on New York Canals...	1,302,613	1,674 320	1,745,171	1,767,598	1,305,550	1,064,293	1,408,984
Total on Welland Canal.....	503,860	538,147	579,880	647,397	417,936	409,788	464,181
Total on New York Central and Erie Railways	1,087,809	1,870,614	2,036,992	2,791,517	2,343,241	2,875,803	2,493,683
Quantity cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda by Erie Canal	786,436	1,317,276	1,432,174	1,157,509	1,017.559	783,331	1,223,100
Quantity cleared at Oswega by Canal.....	267,815	169,818	131,765	213,325	126,763	99,975	126,899
Quantity cleared through the Welland Canal in transit between ports in the United States	337,530	234,337	243,366	374,226	177,908	162,405	180,586

—	1878. — Tons.	1879. — Tons.	1880. — Tons.	1881. — Tons.	1882. — Tons.	1883. — Tons.	1884. — Tons.	1885. — Tons.
Total on New York Canals	1,912,734	1,833,399	2,371,090	1,116,561	1,118,776	1,379,000	1,236,986	1,063,310
Total on Welland Canal	403,403	438,564	442,182	269,395	306,482	372,326	305,734	273,905
Total on New York Central and Erie Railways.....	3,695,764	4,353,617	4,732,385	4,983,722	3,885,557	4,422,461	3,639,805	4,105,594
Quantity cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda by Erie Canal	1,644,301	1,565,543	2,065,184	878,842	864,826	1,191,974	1,078,909	918,352
Quantity cleared at Oswega by Canal....	93,149	127,168	135,410	115,638	126,804	72,507	70,132	59,847
Quantity cleared through the Welland Canal in transit between ports in the United States.....	128,361	87,826	48,580	65,285	64,002	132,496	114,422	215,039

* Flour and Grain. { New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad. / New York, Lake Erie and Western do / New York Central and Hudson River do }

I.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Freight passed down the Welland Canal in Canadian and United States Vessels entering the Canal at Port Colborne during the Seasons of Navigation, in 1882, 1883 and 1884.

Articles.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Total.	
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam and Sail.	
	No	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	174	62,665	432	121,150	41	17,482	329	97,257	976	298,554
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
1882.										
Wheat		60,535		46,201		5,203		87,213		199,152
Corn		7,431		6,075		3,468		38,360		55,334
Rye								1,954		1,954
Coal		1,673		51,127		112		27,968		80,880
Miscellaneous merchandise		2,939		3,744		1,553		2,605		10,841
Lumber.....Ft. B. M.		1,021,957		1,943,568		3,969,790		17,327,483		24,262,798
Timber.....Cub. Ft.		125,960		2,874,066				13,500		3,013,526
Staves.....No.		59,600		1,065,233				104,000		1,228,833
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	180	68,850	468	130,844	111	68,609	417	127,616	1176	395,919
1883.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Wheat		32,761		29,385		5,928		76,715		144,789
Corn		25,651		21,073		36,146		99,272		182,142
Barley								735		735
Rye								518		518
Oats						731				731
Coal		8,398		48,329		835		40,388		97,950
Miscellaneous merchandise		5,238		3,590		13,195		2,299		24,322
Lumber.....Ft. B M		2,102,292		3,455,590		5,287,386		15,143,274		25,988,542
Timber.....Cub. Ft.		83,700		3,514 944				70,500		3,669,144
Staves.....No.		32,876		1,038,349				90,000		1,161,225
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	173	68,250	285	73,057	99	67,637	364	97,794	921	306,738
1884.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Wheat		38,859		11,618		5,461		75,474		131,412
Corn		10,841		13,609		26,452		67,909		118,811
Barley		90								90
Rye		477								477
Oats		872				7,963		1,911		10,746
Coal		497		28,275		301		10,154		39,227
Shingles, firewood and wooden ware		548		2,538		49		30		3,165
Miscellaneous merchandise		2,073		3,804		11,793		428		18,103
Lumber.....Ft. B. M.		3,393,351		1,680,976		8,987,558		18,126,215		32,188,100
Timber.....Cub. Ft.		437,356		2,107,780				159,647		2,704,783
Staves.....No.				75,000		33,741		301,267		410,008

I.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Freight passed down the Welland Canal in Canadian and United States Vessels entering the Canal at Port Colborne during the Season of Navigation, in 1885.

Articles.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Total.	
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam and Sail.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	199	67,461	347	80,828	81	35,613	350	106,873	977	290,775
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Wheat		26,025		3,153		6,882		72,478		108,538
Corn		16,046		2,462		20,589		78,439		117,536
Barley				228						228
Oats						217		665		882
Pease		11								11
Rye										
Coal		1,005		20,318				18,560		39,883
Miscellaneous merchandise		1,941		3,689		1,111		1,086		7,827
Shingles, woodenware, &c.		223		9		53		58		343
Sawed Lumber..Ft. B.M		7,725,105		8,681,081		9,331,654		20,935,270		46,723,110
Square Timber..Cub. Ft		601,516		2,819,526		20,692		113,682		3,585,416
Staves.....No.		104,000		44,000		83,500				231,500
Firewood.....Cords				783						783

J.—STATEMENT of Large Class of Vessels Lightened at Welland Railway Elevator at Port Colborne; showing the Tonnage, Dimensions, Depth of Water and Cargoes, passed through the Enlarged Welland Canal during the Season of Navigation, in 1885.

CANADIAN STEAM VESSELS.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Dimensions.			Depth of Water on Arrival.		Original Cargo to Canal.		Lighterage over Welland Railway		Lighterage in tons.	
			Length over all.	Width of Beam	Depth of Hold.	Forward.	Aft.	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
1885.			feet.	ft. in	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.
May 14...	Myles	929	179	33 6	15 0	13 3	14 8	.....	40,376	.....	10,422	.....	292
June 6...	do	929	179	33 6	15 0	14 6	14 6	41,982	.....	13,684	.....	411	.....
Sept. 4...	do	929	179	33 6	15 0	14 4	14 6	42,000	.....	12,276	.....	369	.....
	Average	929	179	33 6	15 0	14 0	14 7	41,991	40,376	12,980	10,422	390	292

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Grain Cargo through Welland Canal.				Total Cargo through Canal in Tons.	Depth of Water through Canal.		Destination.		Cost of Lightering per bushel.	Time occupied Lightering
		Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.		Forward.	Aft.	From	To		
1885.		bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.	tons.	ft. in.	ft. in.			cts.	h. m.
May 14...	Myles	.....	29,954	.....	839	839	11 10	11 10	Duluth	Kingston	2¾	3 0
June 6...	do	28,298	.....	849	.....	849	11 11	11 11	do	Montreal	2	6 30
Sept. 4...	do	29,724	.....	892	.....	892	12 0	12 0	do	Kingston	1¾	5 0
	Average	29,011	29,954	870	839	860	11 11	11 11			2⅛	4 50

J.—Statement of Large Class of Vessels Lightened at Welland Railway Elevator at Port Colborne, &c.—*Continued.*

UNITED STATES STEAM VESSELS.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Dimensions.			Depth of Water on Arrival.		Original Cargo to Canal.			Lighterage over Welland Railway.			Lighterage in Tons.		
			Length over all.	Width of Beam.	Depth of Hold.	Forward.	Aft.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
			feet.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in	ft. in	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.	tons.
May 12	W. L. Frost	1,203	250	37	9 & 15	12 4	13 8	.....	53,000	.....	.....	12,373⅓	.....	.....	347	.....
June 2	Mont Eagle	1,035	237	35	19 8	14	15	.....	53,327	.....	.....	19,304	.....	.....	541	.....
do 8	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13	14	.....	35,051	.....	.....	9,834	.....	.....	276	.....
do 9	Q. C. Whitney	1,013	246	40 6	14 6	15	14 8	57,930	.....	.....	23,392	.....	.....	702	.....	.....
do 15	Cormorant	1,040	218	34	14	13 1	14 6	44,912	.....	.....	13,813	.....	.....	415	.....	.....
do 15	Alcona	776	185	34	16	14 4	15	43,000	.....	.....	17,016	.....	.....	511	.....	.....
do 16	Annie Smith	520	173	33	12	14 9	13 3	31,200	.....	.....	10,759	.....	.....	323	.....	.....
July 2	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13	14	.....	35,000	.....	.....	9,035	.....	.....	253	.....
do 27	Mont Eagle	1,035	237	35	19	14 10	14 10	.....	52,291	.....	.....	19,927	.....	.....	558	.....
do 31	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13 6	14	.....	35,041	.....	.....	8,430	.....	.....	237	.....
Aug. 20	Mont Eagle	1,035	237	35	19 8	15	15 3	.....	54,290	.....	.....	19,383	.....	.....	543	.....
do 26	W. J. Averill	1,425	265	36 7	9 & 15	15	15 7	65,004	.....	.....	29,259	.....	.....	878	.....	.....
do 26	Iron Age	713	176	34 2	17	15	15 6	38,786	.....	.....	18,082	.....	.....	543	.....	.....
do 27	Nipigon	540	191	34	13 7	13 11	13 10	36,000	.....	.....	11,332	.....	.....	340	.....	.....
do 28	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13 6	14 00	.....	35,015	.....	.....	8,366	.....	.....	235	.....
Sept. 2	S. G. Macy	475	164	31 8	11	12 10	13 9	32,418	.....	.....	6,443	.....	.....	194	.....	.....
do 18	Mont Eagle	1,035	237	35	19 8	14 6	15	.....	54,556	.....	.....	21,842	.....	.....	612	.....
Oct. 1	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	12 4	13	.....	33,404	.....	.....	5,798	.....	.....	163	.....
do 16	Mont Eagle	1,035	237	35	19 8	15	15	.....	55,618	.....	.....	21,747	.....	.....	609	.....
Nov. 5	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13 4	13 8	.....	28,066	13,333	.....	8,057	2,435	.....	226	39
do 10	Mont Eagle	1,035	237	35	19 8	14 10	14 10	.....	54,500	.....	.....	21,245	.....	.....	595	.....
	Average	832	207·9	34 1	14 11	13 11	14 4	43,656	44,550	13,333	16,261	14,257	2,435	488	399	39

J.—Statement of Large Class of Vessels Lightened at Welland Railway Elevator at Port Colborne, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES STEAM VESSELS.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Grain Cargo through Canal. Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Total Cargo through Canal.	Depth of Water through Canal. Forward.	Aft.	Destination. From	To	Cost of Lighterage per bushel.	Time occupied Lightering.
		bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	ft. in.	ft. in.			cts.	h. m.
May 12	W. L. Frost	.....	40,627	.....	.....	1,138	.....	1,138	12	12	Chicago	Kingston	2½	4
June 2	Mont Eagle	.....	34,023	.....	.....	953	.....	953	12	12	do	Ogdensburg	2	7
do 8	D. W. Wilson	.....	25,217	.....	.....	707	.....	707	12	12	do	do	2½	7
do 9	D. C. Whitney	34,538	.....	.....	1,037	.....	.....	1,037	12	12	Duluth	Kingston	3	9
do 15	Cormorant	31,099	.....	.....	933	.....	.....	933	11 9	11 9	do	do	3	9 30
do 15	Alcona	25,984	.....	.....	780	.....	.....	780	11 11	11 11	do	do	3	11
do 16	Annie Smith	20,441	.....	.....	614	.....	.....	614	11 9	11 9	do	do	3	17
Jnly 2	D. M. Wilson	.....	25,965	.....	.....	728	.....	728	11 11	11 11	Chicago	Ogdensburg	2½	5
do 27	Mont Eagle	.....	32,264	.....	.....	907	.....	907	12	12	do	do	2	9 30
do 31	D. M. Wilson	.....	26,611	.....	.....	746	.....	746	12	12	do	do	2	5
Aug. 20	Mont Eagle	.....	34,907	.....	.....	978	.....	978	12	12	do	do	2	10
do 26	W. J. Averill	35,751	.....	.....	1,073	.....	.....	1,073	12	12	do	Kingston	2	10 30
do 26	Iron Age	20,704	.....	.....	622	.....	.....	622	12	12	do	do	2	13 30
do 27	Nipigon	24,668	.....	.....	741	.....	.....	741	12	12	do	Ogdensburg	2	4 30
do 28	D. M. Wilson	.....	26,649	.....	.....	747	.....	747	12	12	do	do	2	4 30
Sept. 2	S. G. Macy	25,975	.....	.....	780	.....	.....	780	11 11	11 11	do	do	1¾	4 30
do 18	Mont Eagle	.....	32,714	.....	.....	916	.....	916	11 11	11 11	do	do	1¾	7 30
Oct. 1	D. M Wilson	.....	27,606	.....	.....	773	.....	773	12	12	do	do	1¾	5
do 16	Mont Eagle	.....	33,871	.....	.....	919	.....	949	12	12	do	do	1¾	10
Nov. 5	D. M Wilson	.....	20,009	10,893	.....	561	175	736	12	12	do	do	1¾	5 30
do 10	Mont Eagle	.....	33,255	.....	.....	932	.....	932	12	12	do	do	1¾	9
	Average	27,395	30,286	10,898	822	919	175	847	11 11	11 11	.....	.....	2·19	8

J.—STATEMENT of Large Class of Vessels Lightened at Welland Railway Elevator at Port Colborne, &c.—*Continued.*

UNITED STATES SAIL VESSELS.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Dimensions.			Depth of Water on Arrival		Original Cargo to Canal.			Lighterage over Welland Railway.			Lighterage in Tons.		
			Length over all.	Width of Beam	Depth of Hold.	Forward.	Aft.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
			feet.	ft in.	ft. in.	ft. in	ft. in.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush	tons.	tons.	tons.
May 15	C. H. Burton	489	158	30	12	14	13	.....	34,360	.....	.....	9,938	.....	.....	279	.....
do 16	Pensankee	527	159	34	13 6	13 3	13 3	.....	39,229	.....	.....	8,796	.....	.....	247	.....
do 18	Maria Martin	540	175	32 4	13 4	13 5	13 5	.....	35,100	.....	.....	7,261	.....	.....	204	.....
do 18	Angus Smith	551	182	32	13	13	13 6	.....	39,500	.....	.....	7,324	.....	.....	206	.....
do 18	North Cape	367	155	29	12	12 10	13	.....	26,140	.....	.....	3,638	.....	.....	102	.....
do 18	Halstead	472	175	33	12	12 10	12 10	.....	36,130	.....	.....	4,467	.....	.....	126	.....
do 18	S. Comer	432	163	31	12	13 4	14	.....	31,425	.....	.....	8,476	.....	.....	238	.....
June 8	Manitowac	479	207	30	12 6	11 11	12 10	.....	35,799	.....	.....	2,033	.....	.....	57	.....
do 8	C. B. Jones	470	168	32	12	12 3	13 3	.....	35,300	.....	.....	3,250	.....	.....	91	.....
do 9	Wayne	641	197	35	14	14 4	14 3	48,000	.....	.....	12,835	.....	.....	386	.....	.....
do 15	Chas. Wall	598	194	34	13	13 6	13 6	41,000	.....	.....	8,787	.....	.....	264	.....	.....
do 15	Alta	909	198	37	15	14 8	15	60,000	.....	.....	19,727	.....	.....	592	.....	.....
do 16	J. C. King	487	175	33	12	13 6	14	33,700	.....	.....	9,443	.....	.....	284	.....	.....
do 16	Sweet Heart	512	183	33	12 11	13 3	13	38,000	.....	.....	6,838	.....	.....	206	.....	.....
July 2	Manitowac	479	207	30	12 6	11 8	12 4	.....	35,061	.....	.....	1,332	.....	.....	38	.....
do 2	C. B. Jones	470	168	32	12	12 8	13 6	.....	35,061	.....	.....	4,594	.....	.....	129	.....
do 31	Manitowac	479	207	30	12 6	11 6	12 6	.....	34,925	.....	.....	1,054	.....	.....	30	.....
do 31	C. B. Jones	470	168	32	12	11 9	12 8	.....	34,846	.....	.....	3,182	.....	.....	91	.....
Aug. 26	Sandiego	769	206	35 7	13 6	14 6	14 2	50,019	.....	.....	15,864	.....	.....	476	.....	.....
do 27	Middlesex	588	186	32 5	12 4	13	13 4	40,795	.....	.....	6,858	.....	.....	206	.....	.....
do 27	Melbourne	485	168	31 6	12 6	12 10	13 2	36,300	.....	.....	5,012	.....	.....	151	.....	.....
do 28	Manitowac	479	207	30	12 6	11 7	12 7	.....	35,071	.....	.....	1,059	.....	.....	30	.....
do 28	C. B. Jones	470	168	32	12	12 8	13 3	.....	35,192	.....	.....	4,667	.....	.....	131	.....
Sept. 2	Halstead	472	175	33	12	12 9	12 10	33,928	.....	.....	4,086	.....	.....	123	.....	.....
do 9	Pensankee	527	159	34	13 6	13 5	13 2	.....	37,843	.....	.....	7,657	.....	.....	215	.....
Oct. 1	C. B. Jones	470	168	32	12	12 3	13 4	.....	35,544	.....	.....	4,630	.....	.....	130	.....
	Average	524	179·10	32 3	13 5	12 2	13 4	42,416	35,089	.....	9,939	4,903	.....	298	138	.....

J.—STATEMENT of Large Class of Vessels Lightened at Welland Railway Elevator at Port Colborne, &c.—*Continued.*

UNITED STATES SAIL VESSELS.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Grain Cargo through Canal.						Total Cargo through Canal.	Depth of Water through Canal.		Destination.		Cost of Lightering per bushel.	Time occupied Lightering.
		Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.		Forward.	Aft.	From	To		
		bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	ft. in.	ft. in.			cts.	h. m.
May 15	C. H. Burton	.....	24,422	.....	.....	684	.....	684	11 7	11 7	Chicago	Kingston	2⅜	4
do 16	Pensankee	.....	30,433	.....	.....	853	.....	853	11 8	11 8	do	do	2⅜	4
do 18	Maria Martin	.....	27,839	.....	.....	836	.....	836	11 10	11 10	Milwaukee	do	2⅜	5
do 18	Angus Smith	.....	32,176	.....	.....	901	.....	901	12	12	Chicago	do	3	8
do 18	North Cape	.....	22,502	.....	.....	631	.....	631	12	12	do	do	2⅜	10
do 18	Halstead	.....	31,663	.....	.....	887	.....	887	12	12	do	Oswego	2⅜	3
do 18	S. Comer	.....	22,949	.....	.....	643	.....	643	11 10	11 10	do	Ogdensburg	2⅜	3 30
June 8	Manitowac	.....	33,766	.....	.....	946	.....	946	12	12	do	do	2⅜	9
do 8	C. B. Jones	.....	32,050	.....	.....	898	.....	898	12	12	do	do	2⅜	10 30
do 9	Wayne	35,165	.....	.....	1,055	.....	.....	1,055	12	12	Duluth	Kingston	3	13
do 15	Chas. Wall	32,213	.....	.....	967	.....	.....	967	11 9	11 9	do	do	3	4
do 15	Alta	40,273	.....	.....	1,209	.....	.....	1,209	11 11	11 11	do	do	3	20
do 16	J. C. King	24,257	.....	.....	728	.....	.....	728	11 10	11 10	do	do	3	19
do 16	Sweat Heart	31,162	.....	.....	935	.....	.....	935	11 10	11 10	do	do	3	21
July 2	Manitowac	.....	33,729	.....	.....	945	.....	945	11 10	11 10	Chicago	Ogdensburg	2½	6
do 2	C. B. Jones	.....	30,467	.....	.....	854	.....	854	11 10	11 10	do	do	2⅜	8
do 31	Manitowac	.....	33,871	.....	.....	949	.....	949	12	12	do	do	2	5 30
do 31	C. B. Jones	.....	31,664	.....	.....	887	.....	887	12	12	do	do	2	7
Aug. 26	Sandiego	31,155	.....	.....	1,025	.....	.....	1,025	11 10	11 10	do	Kingston	2	22
do 27	Middlesex	33,957	.....	.....	1,019	.....	.....	1,019	12	12	do	Ogdensburg	2	7 30
do 27	Melbourne	31,288	.....	.....	939	.....	.....	939	11 10	11 10	do	do	2	9 30
do 28	Manitowac	.....	34,012	.....	.....	953	.....	953	11 10	11 10	do	do	2	5 30
do 28	C. B. Jones	.....	30,525	.....	.....	855	.....	855	11 10	11 10	do	do	2	7
Sept. 2	Halstead	29,842	.....	.....	896	.....	.....	896	11 11	11 11	do	Kingston	1⅞	1 30
do 9	Pensankee	.....	30,186	.....	.....	846	.....	846	12	12	do	Ogdensburg	1⅜	3 30
Oct. 1	C. B. Jones	.....	30,914	.....	.....	866	.....	866	12	12	do	do	1⅜	7
	Average	32,477	30,186	.....	974	849	.....	892	11 10	11 10	.....	.....	2·45	8 36

K—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Freight passed Eastward, from Lake Erie, through the whole length of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, to Montreal, during the seasons of Navigation in 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Class 3.					
Iron, Pig	858	459			
do all other		9	5		7
Stone for cutting	233	2			
Apples		1			513
Barley		259		38	
Corn	69,066	17,474	109,191	55,552	44,401
Flour	4,476	5,920	5,089	9,659	2,874
Meal, all kinds			1,188		16
Oats				872	
Pease			726	433	11
Rye		1,269	518	477	
Seeds, all kinds		37	2		42
Tobacco, raw		1			
Wheat	77,061	161,692	76,379	84,822	52,157
All other agricultural products, vegetable		1			1
Hides and skins, horns and hoofs			77		
Horses		1			2
Lard and lard oil	361	206	6		
Pork	5,141	278	212	318	30
All other agricultural products, animal					4
Total, Class 3	157,196	187,609	193,393	152,171	100,058
Class 4.					
Ashes	13	10	3	36	97
Furniture	4	12	6	10	5
Glass, all kinds	47	6	1		
Molasses		18	43		
Nails				1	
Oil		425		78	7
Paint		4			
Pitch and tar		1			
Sugar			2		
Stone, Wrought	291	484	269	317	
Turpentine		2		1	
Whiskey, beer, and all other spirits		25	35		
Merchandise not enumerated	60	105	53	37	29
Total, Class 4	415	1,092	412	480	138
Class 5.					
Barrels, Empty	1	3		37	128
Sawed lumber, in vessels	2,849	3,639	6,311	7,531	19,945
Staves, Pipe	1,001	2,359	2,024	200	856
do West India	1,198	1,130	451	863	
Timber, square, in vessels	3,227	1,574	290		639
do rafts	3,250	1,149	2,314	7,365	11,128
Woodenware	76	205	199	68	76
Total, Class 5	11,602	10,059	11,589	16,064	32,772
Special Class.					
Coal		75			
Grand Total	169,213	198,835	205,394	168,715	132,968

L—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Freight passed Westward from Montreal, through the whole length of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal to Lake Erie during the Seasons of Navigation in 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Class 3.					
Bricks	81	96	78	200	44
Cement and water lime	38	533	508	219	117
Clay, lime and sand	121	56	56	.....	.....
Fish	18	406	.....	.....	.....
Gypsum	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Iron, Railway	16,476	11,246	8,725	2,031	12,356
do Pig	8,131	3,575	2,460	43	23
do all other	900	686	528	366	290
Salt	5,175	1,820	5,324	802	1,574
Stone for cutting	5	.....	.....	.....	7
Flour	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Meals	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Oats	.....	.....	264	.....	.....
Potatoes	359	23	.....	.....	.....
Seeds, all kinds	65	14	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Products not enumerated, vegetables	2	.....	25	1	1
Horses	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lard and lard oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pork	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Wool	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total Class 3	31,371	18,460	17,994	3,707	14,428
Class 4.					
Ashes, pot and pearl	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
Crockery and earthenware	24	116	137	47	10
Dye woods, &c	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Furniture	3	4	4	1	.....
Glass, all kinds	97	359	156	160	32
Manilla	.....	5	5	17	.....
Molasses	14	58	3	.....	.....
Nails	258	576	1,085	160	205
Oil in barrels	54	119	122	80	10
Paint	47	124	103	161	24
Pitch and tar	1	.....	50	1	.....
Rosin	.....	11	21	.....	.....
Soda, ash	3,177	1,040	1,801	1,427	164
Steel	29	.....	3	142	.....
Stone, wrought	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Sugar	5	465	375	290	64
Tin	959	641	1,669	1,832	10
Turpentine	.....	.....	1	1	.....
White lead	.....	14	.....	3	.....
Whiting	10	5	19	.....	9
Whiskey, beer, &c	91	564	79[illegible]	364	259
Merchandise not enumerated	984	1,992	2,608	1,001	712
Total Class 4	5,753	6,093	8,957	5,687	1,725
Class 5.					
Barrels, empty	40	130	179	.....	.....
Lumber, sawn, in vessels	.....	175	318	.....	.....
Woodenware	26	23	.....	3	2
Total Class 5	66	328	497	3	2
Special Class.					
Coal	.....	.....	40	28	.....
Grand Total	37,190	24,881	27,488	9,425	16,155

M.—STATEMENTS howing the Quantity of Freight passed Eastward through the Welland Canal, from United States Ports to United States Ports, during the Seasons of Navigation in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Class 3.						
Bricks	22		3			
Cement and water lime			2			
Fish				1		
Iron, Railway				142		
do all other		79	114	90	40	
Salt				8		
Stone, for cutting	258			38	15	
Apples		1	8			
Barley			537	735		
Corn	16,122	30,031	32,433	66,128	53,707	63,229
Flour			107	2,041	1,715	124
Hay, pressed					13	
Meal, all kinds			5	8,579	8,170	
Oil cake				1		
Oats	296			731	9,874	882
Potatoes			1			
Rye			684			
Seeds, all kinds		16		662	511	
Wheat	30,611	34,320	30,227	54,282	40,956	53,235
Agricultural products, vegetable			5	3		
Hides and skins, &c				60	73	
Horses			1	6	6	
Lard and lard oil				5	7	
Meats, other than pork			1	12	4	
Pork			1	163		
Sheep					1	
Wool				95		
Total, Class 3	47,309	64,447	64,129	133,782	115,092	117,470
Class 4.						
Agricultural implements		3		1		
Crockery and earthenware		4	1	1		
Furniture			15	25	16	
Glass, all kinds			66		1	
Nails		102	7	51	26	
Oil, in barrels			995	206	255	
Paint			3	6		
Soda, ash			7			
Steel			1			
Stone, wrought	192	29	33	87	7	
White lead		2	6	5		
Whiskey, beer, and all other spirits	14		12	156	26	
Merchandise, not enumerated	1	49	91	941	481	2
Total, Class 4	207	189	1,237	1,479	812	2
Class 5.						
Lumber, sawn, in vessels	33,555	30,462	34,102	34,189	43,713	44,668
Hoops				26		
Shingles	9		9	9	76	111
Staves, salt barrel				25		
Woodenware	1	4	43	30	11	
Total, Class 5	33,565	30,466	34,234	34,279	43,800	44,779
Special Class.						
Coal	871	1,164	10,686	5,372	4,293	4,974
Grand Total	81,952	96,266	110,286	174,912	163,997	167,225

N.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels and their Cargoes of Wheat, from ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Names of Vessels.	Original Cargo through the Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian Steamer "Canada"	533	212	321
do do	540	207	333
do do	540	195	345
do do	510	188	322
do "Celtic"	510	206	304
do "Alma Munro"	720	234	486
do do	749	259	490
do do	760	269	491
do do	705	225	480
do do	705	225	480
do "Shickluna"	474	114	360
do do	477	134	343
do do	480	126	354
do do	496	144	352
do do	485	172	313
do do	494	150	344
do "Acadia"	662	120	542
do do	660	120	540
do do	660	120	540
do "Lake Ontario"	495	189	306
do "California"	698	188	510
do do	475	.....	475
do do	497	118	379
do "Cuba"	645	194	451
do do	540	175	365
do "Armenia"	645	255	390
do do	660	244	416
Total	16,289	4,918	11,371

Number of cargoes of wheat		27
Quantity through Welland Canal to Kingston	Tons.	16,289
do transhipped at Kingston	do	4,918
do of wheat taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston	do	11,371

N.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels and their Cargoes of Corn from Ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation of 1884.

Names of Vessels.	Original Cargo through Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through St. Lawrence Canals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian Steamer "Cuba"	679	209	470
do do	616	157	459
do do	574	163	411
do do	532	155	377
do "Armenia"	621	210	411
do do	602	196	406
do do	616	252	364
do do	532	266	266
do "Dominion"	437	142	295
do "California"	562	187	375
do "Alma Munro"	691	206	485
do do	693	217	476
do "Canada"	518	190	328
Total	7,673	2,550	5,123
No. of cargoes			13

N.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels and their Cargoes of Barley, Oats and Rye from Ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation of 1884.

Names of Vessels.	Original Cargo through Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through St. Lawrence Canals.
Barley.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian Steamer "Canada"	15		15
Oats.			
Canadian Steamer "Canada"	381	136	245
do do	491		491
Rye.			
Canadian Steamer "Shickluna"	477	129	348
Total	1,364	265	1,099

No. of cargoes of barley, oats and rye 3
Quantity through Welland Canal to Kingston ..... 1,364 tons.
do transhipped at Kingston ..... 265 do
do taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston ... 1,099 do

RECAPITULATION—1884.

	No. of Cargoes.	No. of Cargoes
Wheat	27	
Corn	13	
Other grain	3	
Total		43
	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity of Wheat through the Welland Canal to Kingston, in vessels bound to Montreal	16,289	
Quantity of Corn through the Welland Canal to Kingston, in vessels bound to Montreal	7,673	
Quantity of other grain through the Welland Canal to Kingston, in vessels bound to Montreal	1,364	
Total through Welland Canal		25,326
Quantity of the above cargoes transhipped at Kingston, viz. :—		
Wheat	4,918	
Corn	2,550	
Other Grain	265	
Total transhipped		7,733
Quantity of the above cargoes taken to Montreal in the vessels in which it arrived at Kingston, viz. :—		
Wheat	11,371	
Corn	5,123	
Other grain	1,099	
Total quantity to Montreal		17,593

O.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Grain passed down the Welland Canal to Kingston in Canadian and United States Vessels entering the Canal at Port Colborne during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Total.	
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam and Sail.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	78	40,340	33	11,898	7	4,734	110	35,384	228	92,356
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Barley		692								692
Corn		10,239		11,195		4,059		33,596		59,089
Pease				433						433
Oats		872								872
Rye		477								477
Wheat		36,050		10,517		1,605		36,527		84,699
Total		48,330		22,145		5,664		70,123		146,262

78 cargoes of grain in Canadian steam vessels, total quantity ..... 48,330 tons.
33 do do sail do do 22,145
7 do United States steam do do 5,664
110 do do sail do do 70,123

P.—TOTAL QUANTITY of Grain arrived at Kingston in Vessels which passed down the Welland Canal during the Seasbn of Navigation in 1884 is as follows :—

SUMMARY OF 1884.

	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian steam vessels, 78 cargoes of grain	48,330	
do sail do 33 do do	22,145	
Total in Canadian vessels		70,475
United States steam vessels, 7 cargoes of grain	5,664	
do sail do 110 do do	76,123	
Total in United States vessels		75,787
Total in Canadian and United States vessels		146,262
Distributed as follows :—		
1 cargo taken to Montreal in Canadian steam vessel without breaking bulk, quuantity		506
42 carges arrived at Kingston in Canadian steam vessels with a quantity of	24,820	
Transhipped	7,733	
Quantity taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston		17,087
Vessels arrived at Kingston and discharged the whole of their cargoes as follows :—		
68 cargoes in Canadian vessels		
117 do United States vessels.		
Quantity discharged	120,935	
Transhipped in Canadian vessels	116,868	
Quantity remaining at Kingston		4,068
Total quantity of grain transhipped at Kingston		124,601
Total		146,262

Q.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels and their Cargoes of Wheat, from Ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Names of Vessels.	Cargo through the Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian Steamer "Canada"	540	203	337
do do	553	211	342
do do	549	210	339
do do	540	210	330
do "St. Mangus"	840	360	480
do do	840	360	480
do do	840	360	480
do do	840	300	540
do "Acadia"	630	90	540
do do	660	270	390
do do	660	375	285
do do	600	75	525
do do	548	.....	548
do "Armenia"	669	270	399
do do	678	279	399
do do	684	288	396
do do	360	.....	360
do "Myles"	863	431	432
do "Shickluna"	346	.....	346
do "Celtic"	511	206	305
do "Alma Munro"	752	265	487
do do	750	270	480
do do	720	252	468
do do	450	.....	450
do do	360	.....	360
do "California"	665	195	470
do do	660	223	437
do "Lincoln"	372	.....	372
do "Cuba"	455	.....	455
Canadian Sailing Vessel, "Lisgar"	522	74	448
Totals	18,457	5,777	12,680

Number of cargoes of Wheat		30
Quantity through Welland Canal to Kingston	Tons.	18,457
do transhipped at Kingston	do	5,777
do taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston.	do	12,680

Q.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels, and their Cargoes of Corn, from Ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the Quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the Quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Names of Vessels.	Cargo through Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through St. Lawrence Canals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian Steamer "Cuba"	663	196	467
do do	625	192	433
do do	669	230	439
do do	596	163	433
do do	644	185	459
do do	630	176	454
do "Lincoln"	476	108	368
do "California"	504	.....	504
do do	648	217	431
do do	650	232	418
do do	656	303	353
do "Celtic"	476	180	296
do "Myles"	839	716	123
do "Alma Munroe"	700	238	462
do do	698	227	471
do "Shickluna"	485	140	345
do do	485	146	339
do do	468	132	336
do "Armenia"	657	252	405
do do	644	252	392
do do	645	238	407
do do	644	240	404
Canadian Sailing Vessel "Lisgar"	634	172	462
Total	14,136	4,935	9,201

Number of cargoes of corn		23
Quantity of corn through Welland Canal to Kingston	Tons.	14,136
do transhipped at Kingston	do	4,935
do of corn taken to Montreal in the above named vessels, through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals	do	9,201

RECAPITULATION—1885.

	No. of Cargoes.	Total No. of Cargoes.
No. of cargoes of wheat	30	
do corn	23	
Total		53
	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity of wheat through Welland Canal to Kingston	18,457	
do corn do do	14,136	
Total wheat and corn		32,593
Quantity of wheat transhipped at Kingston	5,777	
do corn do	4,935	
Total quantity transhipped		10,712
Quantity of wheat taken to Montreal by same vessels	12,680	
do corn do do	9,201	
Total quantity of wheat and corn from Kingston to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston		21,881

R.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Grain passed down the Welland Canal to Kingston in Canadian and United States Vessels entering the Canal at Port Colborne during the season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Total.	
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam and Sail.	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	65	34,204	10	2,780	9	7,594	70	25,165	154	69,743
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Total Tons.	
Corn		16,828		2,462		2,594		27,515		49,399
Pease		11								11
Wheat		23,647		2,691		5,059		20,814		52,211
Total		40,486		5,153		7,653		48,329		101,621

65 cargoes of grain in Canadian steam vessels, total quantity ..... 40,486 tons.
10 do sail do 5,153
9 do United States steam do 7,653
70 do sail do 48,329

S.—TOTAL QUANTITY of Grain arrived at Kingston in Vessels which passed down the Welland Canal, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

SUMMARY OF 1885.

	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian steam vessels, 65 cargoes of grain	40,486	
do sailing do 10 do do	5,153	
Total in Canadian vessels		45,639
United States steam vessels, 9 cargoes of grain	7,653	
do sailing do 70 do do	48,329	
Total in United States vessels		55,982
Total in Canadian and United States vessels		101,621
Distributed as follows :—		
7 cargoes taken to Montreal in Canadian vessels without breaking bulk, with an aggregate quantity of		3,035
46 cargoes arrived at Kingston in Canadian vessels with an aggregate quantity of	29,558	
Transhipped	10,712	
Quantity taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston.		18,846
Vessels arrived at Kingston and discharged the whole of their cargoes as follows :—		
79 cargoes in United States vessels.		
22 do do do		
Aggregate quantity discharged	69,028	
Transhipped in Canadian vessels	63,976	
Quantity remaining at Kingston		5,052

T.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Quantity of Grain passed down the Welland Canal to Kingston, for the Seasons of 1884 and 1885.

	1884.		1885.	
	No. of Cargoes.	Tons.	No. of Cargoes.	Tons.
Quantity arrived at Kingston in Canadian vessels	111	70,475	75	45,639
do do U. States do	117	75,787	79	55,982
Total.	228	146,262	154	101,621
Quantity transhipped at Kingston in Canadian vessels for Montreal		124,601		74,688
Quantity taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston		17,593		21,881
Quantity remaining at Kingston		4,068		5,052
Total		146,262		101,621

7 vessels took their cargoes through to Montreal intact in 1885, against 1 in 1884.
46 vessels lightened their cargoes at Kingston in 1885, against 42 in 1884.
101 vessels discharged the whole of their cargoes at Kingston in 1885, against 185 in 1884.

CANAL

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for years

——	January.	February	March.	April.	May.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Welland Canal, 1884				2,054 79	20,752 49
do 1885	537 35				18,333 10
Increase	537 35				
Decrease				2,054 79	2,419 39
St. Lawrence Canals, 1884	100 00	4 90	8 28		11,483 55
do 1885	3 50	26 64	9 00	835 00	7,872 99
Increase		21 74	0 72	835 00	
Decrease	96 50				3,610 56
Chambly Canal, 1884				18 98	2,894 92
do 1885					1,961 70
Increase					
Decrease				18 98	933 22
Rideau Canal, 1884					877 84
do 1885					346 46
Increase					
Decrease					531 38
Ottawa Canals, 1884				159 82	10,406 15
do 1885					8,232 50
Increase					
Decrease				159 82	2,173 65
Burlington Bay Canal, 1884				72 32	144 39
do 1885					184 54
Increase					40 15
Decrease				72 32	
St. Peter's Canal, 1884	3 43			4 93	181 69
do 1885	6 78			1 12	126 19
Increase	3 35				
Decrease				3 81	55 50
Newcastle District Canals, 1884				2 25	22 50
do 1885					7 80
Increase					
Decrease				2 25	14 70
Total Increase	444 20	21 74	0 72		
Total Decrease				1,476 97	9,698 25

Amount refunded on account of reduction of tolls on grain through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, per Orders in Council 17th June, 4th July and 25th July, 1885, $15,951.25; actual revenue, 1885, $288,907.92.

REVENUE.

ended 31st December, 1884 and 1885.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
20,045 55	24,004 48	28,322 74	23,159 40	21,001 42	12,870 44	27 30	152,238 61
24,522 29	21,299 49	23,378 21	25,773 82	14,958 12	14,895 89	314 81	144,013 08
4,476 74	.....	.....	2,614 42	.....	2,025 45	287 51	.....
.....	2,704 99	4,944 53	.....	6,043 30	.....	.....	8,225 53
11,068 61	11,203 44	16,232 84	11,331 19	11,043 67	7,774 32	364 78	80,615 58
13,144 83	12,716 54	12,407 43	13,925 12	10,799 50	9,235 58	132 38	81,108 51
2,076 22	1,513 10	.....	2,593 93	.....	1,461 26	.....	492 93
.....	.....	3,825 41	.....	244 17	.....	232 40	.....
2,117 65	3,785 12	3,773 32	2,904 37	2,389 94	1,021 91	.....	18,906 21
2,413 11	2,941 58	2,878 47	2,392 93	3,011 74	1,524 73	.....	17,124 26
295 46	.....	.....	.....	621 80	502 82	.....	.....
.....	843 54	894 85	511 44	.....	.....	.....	1,781 95
686 40	571 87	634 74	741 06	571 03	320 35	5 90	4,409 19
610 82	1,098 02	1,052 66	939 57	703 97	392 03	.....	5,143 53
.....	526 15	417 92	198 51	132 94	71 68	.....	734 34
75 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 90	.....
9,826 13	8,220 85	7,301 03	7,089 88	8,239 61	3,535 52	.....	54,778 99
9,342 76	9,970 54	7,969 00	7,181 06	8,179 24	3,588 04	.....	54,463 14
.....	1,749 69	667 97	91 18	.....	52 52	.....	.....
483 37	.....	.....	.....	60 37	.....	.....	315 85
188 06	467 02	201 64	187 11	226 18	414 60	44 30	1,975 62
182 86	152 81	186 47	111 26	66 45	56 79	8 83	944 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 20	314 21	21 17	75 85	159 73	387 81	35 47	1,031 61
360 51	389 34	462 99	386 63	445 81	524 65	94 47	2,854 45
348 08	313 00	262 75	180 55	146 14	141 14	50 17	1,575 92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 43	76 34	200 24	206 08	299 67	383 51	44 30	1,273 53
29 75	41 50	30 80	20 75	59 35	15 55	.....	222 45
44 60	72 60	77 67	114 75	130 55	38 75	.....	486 72
14 85	31 10	40 87	94 00	71 20	23 20	.....	264 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,286 69	.....	.....	4,798 67	.....	3,365 61	.....	.....
.....	119 04	8,753 44	.....	5,981 30	.....	30 56	11,141 93

Total for year 1884 ..... $316,001 10
Total for year 1885..... 304,859 17

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Quantities of Vegetable Food and Lumber passed through the Canals during the Years ended 31st December, 1884 and 1885.

		Vegetable Food.							Lumber.	Total.
		Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	All other.		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Welland Canal	1884	13,683	144,851	118,811	7,155	10,746	1,320	9,168	60,207	365,941
	1885	13,334	124,206	117,536	15,801	1,116	....	1,912	84,853	358,758
Increase, 1885		....	....	....	8,646	....	....	....	24,646	....
Decrease, 1885		349	20,645	1,275	....	9,630	1,320	7,256	....	7,183
St. Lawrence Canals	1884	14,976	116,330	64,977	4,057	7,006	3,032	40,763	43,055	294,196
	1885	17,038	112,798	56,889	4,140	11,825	889	43,715	73,087	320,381
Increase, 1885		2,062	....	....	83	4,819	....	2,952	30,032	26,185
Decrease, 1885		....	3,532	8,088	....	....	2,143	....	....	....
Chambly Canal	1884	206	....	....	2,428	1,443	....	2,800	79,324	86,201
	1885	3	....	....	2,226	2,862	....	4,149	67,060	76,300
Increase, 1885		....	....	....	....	1,419	....	1,349	....	....
Decrease, 1885		203	....	....	202	....	....	....	12,264	9,901
Rideau Canal	1884	367	75	27	108	31	847	68	16,117	17,640
	1885	359	74	24	176	117	358	145	28,818	30,081
Increase, 1885		2	....	....	68	86	....	77	12,701	12,441
Decrease, 1885		....	1	3	....	....	489	....	....	....
Ottawa Canals	1884	21	43	4	465	989	294	7,005	516,916	525,737
	1885	25	36	2	497	2,660	52	6,318	572,124	581,714
Increase, 1885		4	....	....	32	1,671	....	....	55,208	55,977
Decrease, 1885		....	7	2	....	....	242	687	....	....

Burlington Bay Canal	*1884*	*43*	*4,961*		*3,721*			*233*	*3,460*	*11,918*
	1885	*68*	*3,840*		*2,717*			*270*	*3,184*	*10,079*
Increase, 1885		25						37		
Decrease, 1885			1,121		504				276	1,839
St Peter's Canal	1884	627							1,781	2,408
	1885	2,004							2,363	4,367
Increase, 1885		1,377							582	1,959
Decrease, 1885										
Newcastle District Canals	1884								2,204	2,204
	1885								2,415	2,415
Increase, 1885									211	211
Decrease, 1885										
Total Increase		2,918			8,123				110,840	77,850
Total Decrease			25,306	9,368		1,635	4,194	3,528		

Total for 1884	1,306,245
Total for 1885	1 384,095

CANAL STATISTICS

FOR

SEASON OF NAVIGATION

1885

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.

No. (A) 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canad Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		26						71		97	97	19 40
Apples		1,403			1			19	1	1,442	1,423	131 22
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable		2		720				1		723	723	36 25
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal		2								2	2	0 40
Agricultural Impliments												
Barley		195	14,451	423	732				15,183	618	15,801	2,352 30
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	22	64							22	64	86	8 75
Clay, Lime and Sand	259	1,340							259	1,340	1,599	149 11
Coal		253			193,442	4,974	14,944	34,655	208,386	39,886	248,272	48,761 26
Corn						63,229		54,307		117,536	117,536	23,507 20
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	9	1	3						12	1	13	0 83
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish			4						4		4	0 60
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	12	13,127				124		71	12	13,322	13,334	422 79
Furniture	3	1	14		1			15	18	16	34	5 74
Gypsum			160	275					160	275	435	5 44
Glass, all kinds	14								14		14	0 27
Hay, Pressed	70	160							70	160	230	38 56
Hogs												
Horses	1	1	2		1			2	4	3	7	1 20
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												

Ice												
Iron, Railway	78								78		78	11 70
" Pig	10							100	10	100	110	20 19
" all other	277	18	49		1,594			7	1,920	25	1,945	264 66
Iron Ore			11,699		14,042	987			25,741	987	26,728	1,336 40
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron												
Lard and Lard Oil								2		2	2	0 40
Meal, all kinds	113	179						16	113	195	308	23 53
Meats, other than Pork												
Marble					529				529		529	79 35
Manilla												
Molasses	6								6		6	0 12
Nails	97								97		97	1 89
Oats		234				882				1,116	1,116	199 82
Oil, in Barrels	61	32					64	543	125	575	700	126 81
Oil Cake												
Pease	170	11							170	11	181	5 39
Potatoes												
Pork								68		68	68	13 60
Paint												
Pitch and Tar												
Rags												
Rye												
Rosin												
Salt		547						50		597	597	104 22
Stone intended for Cutting	7	1,379			5			2,370	12	3,749	3,761	751 22
" wrought		2						6		8	8	1 60
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	300	263			5,892				6,192	263	6,455	621 07
Seeds, all kinds								52		52	52	10 40
Sheep												
Soda Ash												
Steel												
Sugar	196				3				199		199	4 62
Spirits, Beer, &c	13	8						24	13	32	45	7 48
Tobacco, Raw												
Tallow		4						2		6	6	1 20
Tin	5								5		5	0 10
Turpentine												
Wheat	10,116	16,669				53,235		44,186	10,116	114,090	124,206	22,719 64
White Lead	4								4		4	0 08
Whiting												
Wool												
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	325	21	47		54	2		28	426	51	477	38 06
Bark												
Barrels, Empty		14	3					133	3	147	150	28 11

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Boat Knees		10								10	10	1 84
Floats												
Firewood, in Vessels	2,736	22,479	612	1,230				420	3,348	24,129	27,477	1,250 08
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	6,634	4,221		4,893		44,668		24,437	6,634	78,219	84,853	14,212 90
" " Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels		25								25	25	2 50
" " Rafts												
Saw Logs		2,970		1,374				455		4,799	4,799	204 65
Staves and Headings, Barrel		472		312				471		1,255	1,255	188 71
" " Pipe								165		165	165	30 81
" " W. India								352		352	352	65 68
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles		9				111				120	120	80 28
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, square, in Vessels		17,395						54,378		71,773	71,773	10,756 30
do do Rafts	98	3,500						6,110	98	9,610	9,708	2,175 97
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood partly manufacturod		53			1			69	1	122	123	33 10
Total Freight paying Tolls	21,636	87,090	27,044	9,227	216,297	168,212	15,008	223,589	279,985	488,118	768,103	130,815 80

Free Articles having paid Full Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals:—												
Ashes, Pot and Pearl			226						226		226	
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable			1						1		1	
Bricks			44						44		44	
Cement and Water Lime	8		109						117		117	
Crockery and Earthenware	6		4						10		10	
Gypsum	13								13		13	
Glass, all kinds	30		2						32		32	
Iron, Railway	11,931		425						12,356		12,356	
" Pig			23						23		23	
" All other	173		117						290		290	
Lard and Lard Oil	3								3		3	
Nails	155		50						205		205	
Oils, in barrels	7		3						10		10	
Paint	23		1						24		24	
Salt	91		1483						1,574		1,574	
Stone, intended for cutting			7						7		7	
Soda Ash	2		162						164		164	
Sugar	46		18						64		64	
Spirits, Beer, &c.	41		218						259		259	
Tin	10								10		10	
Whiting	9								9		9	
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	414		298						712		712	
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	2								2		2	
Timber passed free from Welland to Port Robinson		670								670	670	
Grand Total	34,600	87,760	30,235	9,227	216,297	168,212	15,008	223,589	296,140	488 788	784,928	

Total Tolls on Vessels	12,430 29
" Passengers	114 88
" Free Goods $2,453 20	
Fines and Damages	652 11
Total Revenue	144,013 08

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—*Continued.*

No (A.) 27—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.	Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		14						71		85	85		17 0	17 00
Apples		409			1			19	1	428	429	0 15	85 60	85 75
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable								1		1	1		0 20	0 20
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal		2								2	2		0 40	0 40
Agricultural Implements														
Barley			14,451	228	732				15,183	228	15,411	2,277 45	45 60	2,323 05
Bricks														
Bones														
Brimstone														
Cement and Water Lime														
Clay, Lime and Sand														
Coal					193,442	4,974	10,321	31,350	203,763	36,334	240,087	40,752 60	7,264 80	48,017 40
Corn						63,229		54,307		117,536	117,536		23,507 20	23,507 20
Cattle														
Cotton, Raw														
Crockery and Earthenware		1	3						3	1	4	0 45	0 20	0 65
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs														
Fish			4						4		4	0 60		0 60
Flax and Hemp														
Flour		275				124		71		470	470		94 00	94 00
Furniture		1	11		1			15	12	16	28	1 80	3 20	5 00
Gypsum														
Glass, all kinds														
Hay, Pressed														
Hogs														
Horses	1	1	2		1			2	4	3	7	0 60	0 60	1 20

Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs														
Ice														
Iron, Railway	78								78		78	11 70		11 70
" Pig								100		100	100		20 00	20 00
" all other	85		49		1,594			7	1,728	7	1,735	259 20	1 40	260 60
Iron Ore			11,699		14,042	987			25,741	987	26,728	1,287 05	49 35	1,336 40
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron														
Lard and Lard Oil								2		2	2		0 40	0 40
Meal, all kinds								16		16	16		3 20	3 20
Meats, other than Pork														
Marble					529				529		529	79 35		79 35
Manilla														
Molasses														
Nails														
Oats						882				882	882		176 40	176 40
Oil, in barrels		32					18	543	18	575	593	2 70	118 00	117 70
Oil Cake														
Pease		11								11	11		2 20	2 20
Potatoes														
Pork														
Paint								68		68	68		13 60	13 60
Pitch and Tar														
Rags														
Rye														
Rosin														
Salt		357						50		407	407		81 40	81 40
Stone, intended for Cutting		1,377			5			2,370	5	3,749	3,754	0 75	749 80	750 55
" wrought		2						6		8	8		1 60	1 60
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought					5,892				5,892		5,892	589 18		589 18
Seeds, all kinds								52		52	52		10 40	10 40
Sheep														
Soda Ash														
Steel														
Sugar	3				3				6		6	0 90		0 90
Spirits, Beer, &c	13	8						17	13	25	38	1 95	5 00	6 95
Tobacco, Raw														
Tallow		4						2		6	6		1 20	1 20
Tin														
Turpentine														
Wheat		10,184				53 235		43,976		107,395	107,395		21,479 00	21,479 00
White Lead														
Whiting														
Wool														

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.	Amount of Tolls Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	67	8	47	.....	54	2	.....	28	168	38	206	25 20	7 60	32 80
Bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrels, Empty	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	3	136	139	0 56	26 76	27 32
Boat Knees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fire Wood, in Vessels	.....	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	540	540	.....	36 00	36 00
" in Rafts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hop Poles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	.....	2,282	.....	4,893	.....	44,668	.....	24,437	.....	76,280	76,280	.....	13,720 30	13,720 30
" Rafts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles in Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles in Rafts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Ties, in Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Rafts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saw Logs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staves and Headings, brl.	.....	472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	.....	943	943	.....	163 71	163 71
" " pipe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	165	165	.....	30 81	30 81
" " W. India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	352	352	.....	65 68	65 68
Staves, salt barrel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	111	111	.....	78 03	78 03
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber, square, in Vessels	.....	17,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,378	.....	71,773	71,773	.....	10,756 30	10,756 30
" Rafts	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,110	.....	9,610	9,610	.....	2,162 25	2,162 25
Traverses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured...	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	69	1	76	77	0 40	30 40	30 80
Total Freight paying Tolls	247	36,737	26,269	5,121	216,297	168,212	10,339	219,338	253,152	429,408	682,560	45,292 59	80,806 59	126,099 18
Free Articles, having paid Full Tolls on the St Lawrence Canals:—														
Ashes, Pot and Pearl....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	226	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bricks	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
Cement and Water Lime	8	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	117	.....	.....	.....
Crockery and Earthenware.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Gypsum	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Glass, all kinds.....	30	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Railway.....	11,931	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,356	.....	12,356	.....	.....	.....
" Pig	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
" all other	173	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	290	.....	.....	.....
Lard and Lard Oil.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Nails	155	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	205	.....	.....	.....
Oils, in Barrels	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Paint	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Salt	91	.....	1,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,574	.....	1,574	.....	.....	.....
Stone, intended for Cutting	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Soda Ash	2	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	164	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....	46	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
Spirits, Beer, &c	41	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	.....	259	.....	.....	.....
Tin	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Whiting	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	414	.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	712	.....	712	.....	.....	.....
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total Freight...	13,211	36,737	29,460	5,121	216,297	168,212	10,339	219,338	269,307	429,408	698,715	.....	.....	.....

Total Through Tolls on Vessels.....	.....	5,384 46	5,926 15	11,310 61
" " Passengers.....	.....	17 70	60 30	78 00
" " Free Goods.....	$2,423 75	.....	.....	.....
Total Through Tolls	.....	50,694 75	86,793 04	137,487 79

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886. E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls Collected thereon during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		12								12	12	2 40
Apples		994								994	994	45 47
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable		2		720						722	722	36 05
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal												
Agricultural Implements												
Barley		195		195						390	390	29 25
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	22	64							22	64	86	8 75
Clay, Lime and Sand	259	1,340							259	1,340	1,599	149 11
Coal		253					4,623	3,309	4,623	3,562	8,185	743 86
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	9								9		9	0 18
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish												
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	12	12,852							12	12,852	12,864	328 79
Furniture	3		3						6		6	0 74
Gypsum			160	275					160	275	435	5 44
Glass, all kinds	14								14		14	0 27
Hay, Pressed	70	160							70	160	230	38 56
Hogs												
Horses												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												

Ice												
Iron, Railway												
" Pig	10								10		10	0 19
" all other	192	18							192	18	210	4 06
Iron Ore												
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron												
Lard and Lard Oil												
Meal, all kinds	113	179							113	179	292	20 33
Meats, other than Pork												
Marble												
Manilla												
Molasses	6								6		6	0 12
Nails	97								97		97	1 89
Oats		234								234	234	23 42
Oil, in barrels	61						46		107		107	9 11
Oil Cake												
Pease	170								170		170	3 19
Potatoes												
Pork												
Paint												
Pitch and Tar												
Rags												
Rye												
Rosin												
Salt		190								190	190	22 82
Stone intended for Cutting	7								7		7	0 67
" wrought												
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	300	263							300	263	563	31 89
Seeds, all kinds												
Sheep												
Soda Ash												
Steel												
Sugar	193								193		193	3 72
Spirits, Beer, &c								7		7	7	0 53
Tobacco, Raw												
Tallow												
Tin	5								5		5	0 10
Turpentine												
Wheat	10,116	6,485						210	10,116	6,695	16,811	1,240 64
White Lead	4								4		4	0 08
Whiting												
Wool												
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	258	13							258	13	271	5 26
Bark												
Barrels, Empty		11								11	11	0 79

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Boat Knees		10								10	10	1 84
Floats												
Firewood, in Vessels	2,736	22,089	612	1,230				270	3,348	23,589	26,937	1,214 08
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	6,634	1,939							6,634	1,939	8,573	492 60
" Rafts												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels		25								25	25	2 50
" Rafts												
Saw Logs		2,970		1,374				455	4,799	4,799	4,799	204 65
Staves and Headings, Barrel				312						312	312	25 00
" " Pipe												
" " W. India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles		9								9	9	2 25
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels												
" Rafts	98								98		98	13 72
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured		46								46	46	2 30
Total Freight paying Tolls	21,389	50,353	775	4,106			4,669	4,251	26,833	58,710	85,543	4,716 62

Timber passed Free from Welland to Port Robinson	.....	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670	670	
Grand Total Freight	21,389	51,023	775	4,106	.....	.....	4,669	4,251	26,833	59,380	86,213	
Total Way Tolls on Vessels												1,119 68
" Passengers												36 88
" Free Goods											$29 45	
Total Way Tolls												5,873 18

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	29	436	322		27				378	436	814	126 35
Apples	33	3,527							33	3,527	3,560	521 49
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	4,090	548	1	40					4,091	588	4,679	216 62
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	24	450		87					24	537	561	58 13
Agricultural Implements	206	32							206	32	238	29 82
Barley	97	3,049	120						1,091	3,049	4,140	329 36
Bricks	2,858	389	44				97		2,999	389	3,388	194 24
Bones	53	1,100		1,844				7	53	2,951	3,004	406 42
Brimstone	47								47		47	4 64
Cement and Water Lime	1,095	15	51				12		1,161	15	1,176	138 48
Clay, Lime and Sand	7,103	3,062					886	326	7,989	3,388	11,377	464 54
Coal		41,643		133		2,944		103,100		147,820	147,820	20,090 95
Corn	302	12,049				137			302	12,186	12,488	516 45
Cattle	23	523							23	523	546	36 96
Cotton, Raw		10								10	10	0 75
Crockery and Earthenware	345	4	4						349	4	353	66 60
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	82						143		225		225	21 36
Fish	676	93							676	93	769	66 16
Flax and Hemp	3								3		3	0 45
Flour	773	13,336			6	49			779	13,385	14,164	1,851 99
Furniture	170	523					5		175	523	698	102 71
Gypsum	3,228	346							3,228	346	3,574	58 73
Glass, all kinds	898	74							898	74	972	184 54
Hay, Pressed	572	34			337	45			909	79	988	70 42
Hogs		32								32	32	3 51
Horses	37	220	4						41	220	261	19 77
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		8			2				2	8	10	0 73
Ice												

Iron, Railway	*14,462*	*402*	*420*						*14,882*	*402*	*15,284*	*2,291 81*
" *Pig*	*2,785*	*3*							*2,785*	*3*	*2,788*	*407 81*
" all other	3,250	198	160					10	3,410	208	3,618	410 43
Iron Ore												
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		1,797								1,797	1,797	89 85
Lard and Lard Oil	27	106							27	106	133	11 39
Meal, all kinds	62	1,23							62	1,232	1,294	72 50
Meats, other than Pork	107	49							107	49	156	15 79
Marble	56						13		69		69	8 53
Manilla		13								13	13	1 30
Molasses	320	131						320	320	131	451	58 34
Nails	2,530	500	62	20					2,592	520	3,112	527 34
Oats	1,186	10,639							1,186	10,639	11,825	705 05
Oil, in Barrels	758	244	2		2	104	439		1,201	348	1,549	189 28
Oil Cake	1	17							1	17	18	0 68
Peas	829	36,989						309	829	37,298	38,127	2,010 84
Potatoes	13	181							13	181	194	26 73
Pork	91	311							91	311	402	22 38
Paint	266	143					169		435	143	578	66 13
Pitch and Tar	88	123					728		816	123	939	56 00
Rags	687	213		12	3	1			700	216	916	101 35
Rye		889								889	889	35 46
Rosin	6	112				1,483			1,489	112	1,601	80 45
Salt	2,986	26	1,383					3	4,369	29	4,398	529 83
Stone intended for Cutting	1,388	7,089			30	82			1,470	7,119	8,589	371 75
" wrought	169					5			174		174	9 14
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	1,901	713		8	138		230		1,909	1,111	3,020	108 45
Seeds, all kinds	2,198	171							2,198	171	2,369	93 57
Sheep	1	264		34					35	264	299	23 72
Soda Ash	521	108	219						740	108	848	135 25
Steel	145	81							145	81	226	33 09
Sugar	4,254	35	19			1,519			5,792	35	5,827	918 65
Spirits, Beer, &c	400	105	218						618	105	723	132 05
Tobacco, Raw	5	1							5	1	6	0 52
Tallow	8	27							8	27	35	5 25
Tin	436	170							436	170	606	91 76
Turpentine	20	5				407			427	5	432	22 92
Wheat	12,773	47,868							12,773	47,868	60,641	4,099 28
White Lead	49								49		49	9 77
Whiting	257		60						317		317	63 16
Wool	11	17							11	17	28	3 94
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	7,919	2,904	422	485	711	8	24		8,834	3,639	12,473	1,775 40
Bark				4					4		4	0 33
Barrels, Empty	78	22		76		2			154	22	176	14 98
Boat Knees												

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Floats		3,504								3,504	3,504	61 32
Firewood, in Vessels	7,569	12,978	942		486				8,997	12,978	21,975	488 89
do Rafts										7	7	0 95
Hoops		7										
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	29,180	16,438	1,734	5,200	39	478	2		30,955	22,116	53,071	2,509 33
" " Rafts	59	12							59	12	71	2 22
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels	16								16		16	0 20
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts	10	11,950							10	11,950	11,960	299 00
Railway Ties, in Vessels	277								277		277	11 07
" Rafts		131								131	131	5 25
Saw Logs		21,284								21,284	21,284	486 40
Staves and Headings, Barrel	2								2		2	0 14
" Pipe	23								23		23	0 70
" W. India	24								24		24	0 90
Staves, Salt Barrel		8								8	8	0 15
Shingles	220	1							220	1	221	59 81
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	1								1		1	0 20
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels	140	10							140	10	150	4 01
" Rafts	116	8,234							116	8,234	8,350	209 95
Traverses		8,418								8,418	8,418	21 90
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	62	122							62	122	184	66 90
Total Freight paying Tolls	124,358	278,528	6,190	7,324	1,518	4,639	6,001	104,009	138,067	394,500	532,567	45,443 71

Free Articles having paid Full Tolls on the Welland Canal.											
Apples		513								513	513
Ashes		97								97	97
Corn		44,401								44,401	44,401
Crockery and Earthenware		1								1	1
Flour		2,874								2,874	2,874
Furniture		4								4	4
Horses		2								2	2
Iron		7								7	7
Meals, all kinds		16								16	16
Oil		7								7	7
Pease		11								11	11
Pork		30								30	30
Seeds, all kinds		42								42	42
Tallow		2								2	2
Wheat		52,157								52,157	52,157
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable		1								1	1
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal		2								2	2
Merchandise, not enumerated		28								28	28
Barrels, Empty		128								128	128
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels		18,680						1,265		19,945	19,945
Staves, Pipe		856								856	856
Timber, Square, in Vessels		639								639	639
" Rafts		11,128								11,128	11,128
Woodenware		76								76	76
Coal, Free, per Order in Council	37,953			489			27,692		65,645	489	66,134
Kryolite, Free, having paid full toll on Rideau Canal		140								140	140
Stone, unwrought, free, per Order in Council						2,472				2,472	2,472
Grand Total, Freight	162,311	410,370	6,190	7,813	1,518	7,111	33,693	105,274	203,712	530,568	734,280

Total Tolls on Vessels		13,421 21
do Passengers		2,231 65
Total Free Goods	$13,416 71	
do Wharfage and Storage		4,447 27
do Fines and Damages		3,455 35
do Winterage, Basin Dues and other receipts		12,109 32
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents		$81,108 51

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886. E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—*Continued.*

No. (A) 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each article of Through Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.	Amount of Tolls Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	29	281	197						226	281	507	45 20	56 20	101 40
Apples		3,425								3,425	3,425		513 75	513 75
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable	281	47	1						182	47	229	27 30	7 05	34 35
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal		199								199	199		29 85	29 85
Agricultural Implements	2	21							2	21	23	0 40	4 20	4 60
Barley		137	120						120	137	257	18 00	13 40	31 40
Bricks	199		44						243		243	36 45		36 45
Bones		62						7		69	69		10 35	10 35
Brimestone	1								1		1	0 15		0 15
Cement and Water Lime	727		54						781		781	117 15		117 15
Clay, Lime and Sand	43								43		43	6 45		6 45
Coal		39,061						83,768		122,829	122,829		18,424 35	18,424 35
Corn	302	1,089							302	1,089	1,391	45 30	163 35	208 65
Cattle	2	29							2	29	31	0 30	4 35	4 65
Cotton, Raw														
Crockery and Earthenware	286	4	4						290	4	294	58 00	0 80	58 80
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	60								60		60	12 00		12 00
Fish	173	62							173	62	235	25 95	9 30	35 25
Flax and Hemp	3								3		3	0 45		0 45
Flour	4	11,279							4	11,279	11,283	0 60	1,691 85	1,692 45
Furniture	32	363							32	363	395	6 40	72 60	79 00
Gypsum	13								13		13	1 95		1 95
Glass, all kinds	858	28							858	28	886	171 60	5 60	177 20
Hay, Pressed														
Hogs		15								15	15		2 25	2 25
Horses	8	34	1						9	34	43	1 35	5 10	6 45
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		1								1	1		0 15	0 15

Ice									14,871	400	15,271	2,230 65	60 00	2,290 65
Iron, Railway	14,451	400	420						2,605	3	2,608	390 75	0 45	391 20
" Pig	2,605	8							2,204	62	2,266	330 60	9 30	339 90
" all other	2,044	62	160											
Iron Ore														
Kryolite, Chamical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		1,797								1,797	1,797		89 85	89 85
Lard and Lard Oil	7	40							7	40	47	1 05	6 00	7 05
Meal, all kinds		187								187	187		28 05	28 05
Meats, other than Pork	2	31							2	31	33	0 30	4 65	4 95
Marble	18								18		18	3 60		3 60
Manilla														
Molasses	187	2							187	2	189	37 40	0 40	37 80
Nails	2,203		62						2,265		2,265	453 00		453 00
Oats		1,896								1,896	1,896		257 88	257 88
Oil, in Barrels	424	144	2						426	124	570	85 20	28 80	114 00
Oil Cake														
Pease	60	8,584						309	60	8,893	8,953	9 00	1,154 03	1,163 03
Potatoes	3	5							3	5	8	0 45	0 75	1 20
Pork	2	18							2	18	20	0 30	2 70	3 00
Paint	239	4							239	4	243	47 80	0 80	48 60
Pitch and Tar	51								51		51	10 20		10 20
Rags	10	131							10	131	141	2 00	26 20	28 20
Rye		19								19	19		2 85	2 85
Rosin	1								1		1	0 20		0 20
Salt	853		1,383						2,236		2,236	335 40		335 40
Stone intended for Cutting	12								12		12	1 80		1 80
Stone, wrought	2								2		2	0 40		0 40
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought								230		230	230		13 80	13 80
Seeds, all kinds	2	20							2	20	22	0 30	3 00	3 30
Sheep		39								39	39		5 85	5 85
Soda Ash	353	28	219						572	28	600	114 40	5 60	120 00
Steel	131	3							131	3	134	26 20	0 60	26 80
Sugar	3,968	16	19						3,987	26	4,013	797 40	5 20	802 60
Spirits, Beer, &c	72	94	218						490	94	584	98 00	18 80	116 80
Tobacco, Raw	2								2		2	0 30		0 30
Tallow	8	27							8	27	35	1 20	4 05	5 25
Tin	369	2							369	2	371	73 80	0 40	74 20
Turpentine	6								6		6	1 20		1 20
Wheat	327	26,221							327	26,221	26,548	26 04	3,066 18	3,092 22
White Lead	46								46		46	9 20		9 20
Whiting	233		60						293		293	58 60		58 60
Wool	6	17							6	17	23	0 90	2 55	3 45
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	3,599	1,584	264					2	3,863	1,586	5,449	772 60	317 20	1,089 80
Bark														

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.	Amount of Tolls Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
												$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Barrels, Empty	2	1							2	1	3	0 20	0 10	0 30
Boat Knees														
Floats														
Firewood, in Vessels		675								675	675		45 00	45 00
" Rafts														
Hoops														
Hop Poles														
Lumber, Sawn in Vessels	207	1,775	303	5,090					510	6,865	7,375	45 00	924 46	969 46
" Rafts														
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels														
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts														
Railway Ties, in Vessels														
" Rafts														
Saw Logs														
Staves and Headings, barrel														
" " Pipe														
" " W. India														
Staves, Salt Barrel														
Shingles														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts														
Timber, Square, in Vessels	30								30		30	1 50		1 50
" Rafts														
Traverses														
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	47	105							47	105	152	18 80	42 00	60 80
Total Freight paying Tolls	85,705	100,077	3,531	5,090				84,316	39,236	189,483	228,719	6,560 74	27,142 00	33,702 74

Free Articles having paid full Toll on the Welland Canal.														
Apples		513								513	513			
Ashes		97								97	97			
Corn		44,401								44,401	44,401			
Crockery and Earthenware		1								1	1			
Flour		2,874								2,874	2,874			
Furniture		4						1		5	5			
Horses		2								2	2			
Iron		7								7	7			
Meal, all kinds		16								16	16			
Oil		7								7	7			
Pease		11								11	11			
Pork		30								30	30			
Seeds, all kinds		42								42	42			
Tallow		2								2	2			
Wheat		52,157								52,157	52,157			
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable		1								1	1			
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal		2								2	2			
Merchandise not enumerated		28								28	28			
Barrels, Empty		128								128	128			
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels		18,680						1,265		19,945	19,945			
Staves, Pipe		856								856	856			
Timber, Square, in Vessels		639								639	639			
" " Rafts		11,128								11,128	11,128			
Woodenware		76								76	76			
Coal, Free per Order in Council	5,035								5,035		5,035			
Kryolite, Free, having paid full Toll on Rideau Canal		140								140	140			
Grand Total Freight	40,740	231,919	3,531	5,090				85,592	44,271	322,591	366,862			

Total Through Tolls on Vessels		3,912 24	3,486 19	7,398 43
" " Passengers		213 80	1,128 00	1,341 80
" " Free Goods	$10,011.13			
Total Through Tolls		10,686 78	31,756 19	42,442 97

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

SUPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 81.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	.....	155	125	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	152	155	307	24 95
Apples	33	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	102	135	7 74
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	3,909	501	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,909	541	4,450	182 27
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	24	251	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	338	362	28 28
Agricultural Implements	204	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	11	215	25 22
Barley	971	2,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971	2,912	3,883	297 96
Bricks	2,659	389	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	2,756	389	3,145	157 79
Bones	53	1,038	.....	1,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	2,882	2,935	396 07
Brimstone	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46	4 49
Cement and Water Lime	368	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	380	15	395	21 33
Clay, Lime and Sand	7,060	3,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	886	326	7,946	3,388	11,334	458 09
Coal	.....	2,582	.....	132	.....	2,944	.....	19,332	.....	24,991	24,991	1,666 60
Corn	.....	10,960	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	11,097	11,097	307 80
Cattle	21	494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	494	515	32 31
Cotton, Raw	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	0 75
Crockery and Earthenware	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	7 80
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	165	.....	165	9 36
Fish	503	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	31	534	30 91
Flax and Hemp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour	769	2,057	.....	.....	6	49	.....	5	775	2,106	2,881	159 54
Furniture	138	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	160	303	23 71
Gypsum	3,215	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,215	346	3,561	56 78
Glass, all kinds	40	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	46	86	7 34
Hay, Pressed	572	34	.....	.....	337	45	.....	.....	909	79	988	70 42
Hogs	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	1 26
Horses	29	186	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	186	218	13 32
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9	0 58
Ice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Iron, Railway	11	2							11	2	13	1	14
" Pig	180								180		180	16	61
" all other	1,206	138						10	1,206	146	1,352	70	53
Iron Ore													
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron													
Lard and Lard Oil	20	66							20	66	86	4	34
Meal, all kinds	62	1,045							62	1,045	1,107	44	45
Meats, other than Pork	105	18							105	18	123	10	84
Marble	38							13	51		51	4	93
Manilla		13								13	13	1	30
Molasses	133	129							133	129	262	20	54
Nails	327	500		20					327	520	847	74	34
Oats	1,186	8,743							1,186	8,743	9,929	447	17
Oil, in barrels	334	100			2	104	439		775	204	979	75	28
Oil Cake	1	17							1	17	18	0	68
Pease	769	28,405							769	28,405	29,174	847	81
Potatoes	10	176							10	176	186	25	53
Pork	89	293							89	293	382	19	38
Paint	27	139					169		196	139	335	17	53
Pitch and Tar	37	123					728		765	123	888	45	80
Rags	677	82			12	3	1		690	85	775	73	15
Rye		870								870	870	32	61
Rosin	5	112					1,483		1,488	112	1,600	80	25
Salt	2,133	26						3	2,133	29	2,162	194	43
Stone intended for Cutting	1,376	7,089				30	82		1,458	7,119	8,577	369	95
" wrought	167						5		172		172	8	74
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	1,901	743			8	138			1,909	881	2,790	94	65
Seeds, all kinds	2,196	151							2,196	151	2,347	90	27
Sheep	1	225			34				35	225	260	17	87
Soda Ash	168	80							168	80	248	15	25
Steel	14	78							14	78	92	6	29
Sugar	286	9					1,519		1,805	9	1,814	116	05
Spirits, Beer, &c	128	11							128	11	139	15	25
Tobacco, Raw	3	1							3	1	4	0	22
Tallow													
Tin	67	168							67	168	235	17	56
Turpentine	14	5					407		421	5	426	21	72
Wheat	12,446	21,647							12,446	21,647	34,093	1,007	06
White Lead	3								3		3	0	57
Whiting	24								24		24	4	56
Wool	5								5		5	0	49
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	4,320	1,320	158		485	711	8	22	4,971	2,053	7,024	635	60
Bark					4				4		4	0	33
Barrels, Empty	74	21			76		2		152	21	173	14	68
Boat Knees													

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported, &c.—*Con.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Floats		3,504								3,504	3,504	61 32
Firewood, in Vessels	7,569	12,303	942		486				8,997	12,303	21,300	443 89
" Rafts												
Hoops		7								7	7	0 95
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	28,973	14,663	1,431	110	39	478	2		30,445	15,251	45,696	1,539 87
" " Rafts	59	12							59	12	71	2 22
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels	16								16		16	0 20
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts	10	11,950							10	11,950	11,960	299 00
Railway Ties, in Vessels	277								277		277	11 07
" " Rafts		131								131	131	5 25
Saw Logs		21,284								21,284	21,284	486 40
Staves and Headings, Barrel	2								2		2	0 14
" " Pipe	23								23		23	0 70
" " West India	24								24		24	0 90
Staves, Salt Barrel		8								8	8	0 15
Shingles	220	1							220	1	221	59 81
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels			1						1		1	0 20
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels	110	10							110	10	120	2 51
" " Rafts	116	8,234							116	8,234	8,350	209 95
Traverses		8,418								8,418	8,418	21 90
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	15	17							15	17	32	6 10
Total Freight paying Tolls	88,652	178,451	2,660	2,234	1,518	4,639	6,001	19,693	98,831	205,017	303,848	11,740 97

Coal Free, per Order in Council ...	*32,918*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*489*	*27,692*	.....	*60,610*	*489*	*61,099*
Stone " " " ...	*2,472*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2,472*	.....	*2,472*
Grand Total Freight.....	124,042	178,451	2,660	2,234	1,518	5,128	33,693	19,693	161,913	205,506	367,419

Total Way Tolls on Vessels		6,022 78
" " Passengers.....		889 85
" " Free Goods	$3,405 58	
Total Way Tolls		18,653 60

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Burlington Bay Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	p.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl												
Apples		60								60	60	
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable												
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal												
Agricultural Implements										2,717	2,717	
Barley		360		2,357								
Bricks	99								99		99	
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	10								10		10	
Clay, Lime and Sand		160					705		705	160	865	
Coal							45,112		45,112		45,112	
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	74								74		74	
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish	45								45		45	
Flax and Hemp												
Flour		68								68	68	
Furniture	20								20		20	
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds	97	3							97	3	100	
Hay, Pressed												
Hogs												
Horses												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												

Ice												
Iron, Railway	314								314		314	
" Pig	1,131								1,131		1,131	
" all other	188								188		188	
Iron Ore												
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron												
Lard and Lard Oil												
Meal, all kinds												
Meats, other than Pork	2	1							2	1	3	
Marble												
Manilla												
Molasses	12								12		12	
Nails	382	70							382	70	452	
Oats												
Oil, in barrels	38	40					78		116	40	156	
Oil Cake												
Pease		210								210	210	
Potatoes												
Pork												
Paint	7								7		7	
Pitch and Tar												
Rags		4								4	4	
Rye												
Rosin												
Salt	3								3		3	
Stone, intended for Cutting	1								1		1	
" wrought							238		238		238	
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought												
Seeds, all kinds												
Sheep												
Soda Ash	103								103		103	
Steel	1								1		1	
Sugar	1,903								1,903		1,903	
Spirits, Beer, &c	65	10							65	10	75	
Tobacco, Raw												
Tallow												
Tin	137								137		137	
Turpentine												
Wheat	15	3,225		600					15	3,825	3,840	
White Lead												
Whiting	74								74		74	
Wool												
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	2,291	448							2,291	448	2,739	
Bark												
Barrels, Empty												

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		Tons		Total Tons.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Boat Knees												
Floats												
Fire Wood, in Vessels												
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	1,704	1,051		429					1,704	1,480	3,184	
" " Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels				9						9	9	
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels												
" " Rafts												
Saw Logs												
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " W. Indies												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	3								3		3	
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, square, in Vessels	300	6,717		200					300	6,917	7,217	
" " Rafts		2,000								2,000	2,000	

Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured												
Total Freight, Free, per Order in Council	9,019	14,427		3,595			46,113		55,152	18,022	73,174	
Total Tolls on Vessels												944 01

H. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

SUPPLEMANTARY APPENDIX A.—*Continued.*

No. (A) 33 —GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Ottawa Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation, in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States. Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot or Pearl		27								27	27	5 04
Apples		28								28	28	1 66
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable		31								31	31	2 61
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal		1,511								1,511	1,511	119 19
Agricultural Implements	8	11							8	11	19	2 40
Barley		497								497	497	33 50
Bricks												
Bones		21								21	21	1 40
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime		41								41	41	3 79
Clay, Lime and Sand		3,025								3,025	3,025	60 50
Coal		139								139	139	4 63
Corn		2								2	2	0 12
Cattle	3	526							3	526	529	29 42
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish		1								1	1	0 06
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	1	24							1	24	25	2 09
Furniture	3	12							3	12	15	1 71
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds												
Hay, Pressed		111								111	111	10 73
Hogs		49								49	49	3 02
Horses	33	154							33	154	187	7 89
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		16								16	16	1 56
Ice												

Iron, Railway											3	3	6 30
" *Pig*		3											
" all other	57	141								57	141	198	12 87
Iron Ore													
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		3,705									3,705	3,705	185 25
Lard and Lard Oil													
Meal, all kinds		36									36	36	3 26
Meats, other than Pork													
Marble													
Manilla													
Molasses													
Nails		2									2	2	0 20
Oats		2,660									2,660	2,660	193 51
Oil, in Barrels		1									1	1	0 19
Oil Cake													
Pease		6,102									6,102	6,102	430 02
Potatoes		152									152	152	9 32
Pork		1									1	1	0 06
Paint													
Pitch and Tar		10									10	10	1 90
Rags		15									15	15	2 16
Rye		52									52	52	4 82
Rosin													
Salt	6	10								6	10	16	0 70
Stone intended for Cutting		10									10	10	0 20
" wrought													
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought													
Seeds, all kinds		24									24	24	1 89
Sheep	1	480								1	480	481	27 01
Soda Ash													
Steel													
Sugar		4									4	4	0 58
Spirits, Beer, &c		4									4	4	0 76
Tobacco, Raw													
Tallow		2									2	2	0 12
Tin													
Turpentine													
Wheat		36									36	36	3 47
White Lead													
Whiting													
Wool	1										1	1	0 06
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	129	425								129	425	554	68 93
Bark		30									30	30	2 94
Barrels, Empty		112									112	112	12 63
Boat Knees													

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 33.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total. Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Floats		12,840								12,840	12,840	114 22
Fire Wood, in Vessels		76,534								76,534	76,534	2,678 94
" " Rafts		2,817								2,817	2,817	28 17
Hoops		32								32	32	2 80
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels		415,130		153,950						569,080	569,080	44,295 88
" " Rafts	34	2,753							34	2,753	2,787	67 98
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels		108								108	108	9 65
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts		53								53	53	3 44
Railway Ties, in Vessels		412								412	412	32 86
" " Rafts		1,294								1,294	1,294	138 02
Saw Logs		10,684								10,684	10,684	242 14
Staves and Headings, Barrel												
" " Pipe												
" " West India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles		247		56						303	303	138 70
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels		2								2	2	0 84
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels												
" " Rafts	40	17,468							40	17,468	17,508	192 89
Traverses		296								296	296	1 40
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured	5	10							5	10	15	1 67
Total Freight paying Tolls	320	560,924		154,006					320	714,930	715,250	49,204 07

Coal Free, per Order in Council		44								44		44
Lumber " " "			47,942								47,942	47,942
Grand Total Freight		364	608,866		154,006					364	762,872	763,236

Total Tolls on Vessels		5,019 03
" " Passengers		208 04
" " Free Goods	$564 57	
Other Receipts		32 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents		54,463 14

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 34.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article Transported on the Chambly Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl												
Apples		951						14		965	965	88 39
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable	4	10							4	10	14	0 48
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal		5								5	5	0 17
Agricultural Implements		3						1		4	4	0 30
Barley		571	1,655						1,655	571	2,226	150 97
Bricks	244	46						172	244	218	462	28 57
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime								148		148	148	14 80
Clay, Lime and Sand	465	20					129	2,416	594	2,436	3,030	309 41
Coal		119						84,994		85,113	85,113	8,227 03
Corn												
Cattle	3	6							3	6	9	0 30
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware		11								11	11	1 10
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs								173		173	173	17 30
Fish												
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	3								3		3	0 10
Furniture		3								3	3	0 30
Gypsum	80								80		80	2 67
Glass, all kinds												
Hay, Pressed	164	1,166	1,046						1,210	1,166	2,376	146 32
Hogs												
Horses												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												
Ice												

Iron, Railway									*158*		*158*	*158*	*15 80*
" *Pig*									*168*		*178*	*178*	*16 67*
" *all other*		*10*											
Iron Ore													
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except iron													
Lard and Lard Oil													
Meal, all kinds													
Meats, other than Pork													
Marble									32		32	32	3 20
Manilla													
Molasses									281		281	281	28 10
Nails													
Oats	3	2,859								3	2,859	2,862	95 79
Oil, in barrels									429		429	429	42 90
Oil Cake													
Pease		3,045									3,045	3,045	128 89
Potatoes			139							139		139	13 90
Pork													
Paint									121		121	121	12 10
Pitch and Tar									593		593	593	59 30
Rags									1		1	1	0 10
Rye													
Rosin									1,726		1,726	1,726	172 60
Salt	1,107									1,107		1,107	89 55
Stone intended for cutting		13							78		91	91	8 67
" wrought													
" not suitable for cutting, unwrought		90									90	90	3 00
Seeds, all kinds													
Sheep													
Soda Ash													
Steel													
Sugar									1,232		1,232	1,232	123 20
Spirits, Beer, &c													
Tobacco, Raw													
Tallow													
Tin													
Turpentine									414		414	414	41 40
Wheat													
White Lead									5		5	5	0 50
Whiting													
Wool									5		5	5	0 34
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	743	500	277						1,486	1,020	1,986	3,006	219 94
Bark													
Barrels, Empty			6							6		6	1 06
Boat Knees													

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 34.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Floats												
Fire Wood, in Vessels		96								96	96	1 07
" " Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	1,991	30	65,039						67,030	30	67,060	3,788 78
" " Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels	4,920		1,770						6,690		6,690	534 15
" " Rafts												
Saw Logs	10								10		10	0 34
Staves and Headings, Barrels												
" " Pipe												
" " West India												
Staves, Salt Barrel												
Shingles	63	5							63	5	68	11 31
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	25								25		25	1 70
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels												
" " Rafts	120								120		120	4 00
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured												
Total Freight paying Tolls	9,945	9,559	69,932				129	94,647	80,006	104,206	184,212	14,406 57

Total Tolls on Vessels	2,644 05
" " Passengers	67 64
Wharfage and Storage	6 00
Fines and Damages	
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents	17,124 26

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—*Continued.*

No. (A) 35.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Rideau Canal, and the amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	10	18							10	18	28	6 06
Apples	2	2							2	2	4	0 11
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable	5								5		5	0 14
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal	172	755							172	755	927	53 16
Agricultural Implements	35	98							35	98	133	16 49
Barley	174	2							174	2	176	4 18
Bricks	14	9							14	9	23	0 90
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	83	8							83	8	91	2 47
Clay, Lime and Sand	253								253		253	5 92
Coal		8,020								8,020	8,020	351 97
Corn		24								24	24	0 69
Cattle	1								1		1	0 03
Cotton, Raw		6								6	6	0 22
Crockery and Earthenware	12	18							12	18	30	3 06
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	2								2		2	0 18
Fish	180	6							180	6	186	4 87
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	14	355							14	355	369	9 99
Furniture	13	20							13	20	33	3 40
Gypsum		15								15	15	0 55
Glass, all kinds	18	3							18	3	21	2 11
Hay, Pressed												
Hogs												
Horses	1	1							1	1	2	0 06
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		8								8	8	0 19
Ice												

Iron, Railway	12	28							12	28	40	1 46
" Pig	70	70							70	70	140	5 67
" all other	179	100							179	100	279	8 96
Iron Ore												
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, excepting Iron	351	165							351	165	516	25 80
Lard and Lard Oil	2	83							2	83	85	2 31
Meal, all kinds	2	69							2	69	71	1 98
Meats, other than Pork	14	5							14	5	19	0 47
Marble	8	1							8	1	9	0 80
Manilla												
Molasses	7	1							7	1	8	0 99
Nails	159	18							159	18	177	17 89
Oats	32	85							32	85	117	2 77
Oil, in Barrels	2	88							2	88	90	11 57
Oil Cake		1								1	1	0 03
Pease	34								34		34	0 85
Potatoes	32	4							32	4	36	1 21
Pork		73								73	73	2 38
Paint		1								1	1	0 09
Pitch and Tar	8	7							8	7	15	1 32
Rags	1	5							1	5	6	0 70
Rye	358								358		358	8 40
Rosin												
Salt	1,007	364							1,007	364	1,371	41 08
Stone intended for Cutting	3	185							3	185	188	8 62
" Wrought	3	2							3	2	5	0 44
" not suitable for Cutting, Unwrought	135								135		135	1 68
Seeds, all kinds		7								7	7	0 20
Sheep												
Soda Ash												
Steel	10								10		10	0 87
Sugar	51	44							51	44	95	12 40
Spirits, Beer, &c	5	10							5	10	15	1 78
Tobacco, Raw	4								4		4	0 10
Tallow	1								1		1	0 05
Tin	13	2							13	2	15	1 89
Turpentine	3								3		3	0 26
Wheat	74								74		74	1 78
White Lead	9								9		9	0 79
Whiting	15								15		15	1 31
Wool	2	3							2	3	5	0 20
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	288	296							288	296	584	74 99
Bark	25								25		25	0 59
Barrels, Empty	5								52		52	3 85
Boat Knees												

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—*Continued.*

No. (A) 35.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts
Floats	1,228	80							1,228	80	1,308	23 80
Fire Wood, in Vessels	31,649	2,142							31,649	2,142	33,791	578 20
" Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles	68								68		68	10 50
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	19,450	854	8,464						27,914	854	28,768	1,737 56
" Rafts	15	35							15	35	50	1 90
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles in Vessels												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels	2,098		61						2,709		2,709	191 88
" Rafts												
Saw Logs	54	1,516							545	1,516	2,061	48 02
Staves and Headings, barrel												
" " pipe												
" " West India												
Staves, Salt barrel												
Shingles	34	23							34	23	57	9 15
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	18	2	26						44	2	46	6 12
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts		1								1	1	0 13
Timber, Square, in Vessels	2								2		2	0 19
" Rafts	440								440		440	8 22
Traverses	2,105								2,105		2,105	13 44
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured		2								2	2	0 20
Total Freight paying Tolls	61,612	15,740	9,101						70,713	15,740	86,453	3,444 59

oal, Free per Order in Council...	*1,491*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1,491*	.....	*1,491*
Grand Total Freight.....	63,103	15,740	9,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,204	15,740	87,944

Total Tolls on Vessels.....		1,437 17
" Passengers.....		55 39
" Free Coal.....	$39 80	
Wharfage and Storage.....		68 38
Other Receipts.....		138 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....		5,143 53

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 36.— GENERAL STATEMENT showing the quantity of each Article transported on the St. Peter's Canal, and the Amount of Revenue Collected thereon, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Fish	935	43							935	43	978	9 78
Flour	305	1,699							305	1,699	2,004	20 04
Coal	9,188	325							9,188	325	9,513	95 13
Lumber	1,302	1,061							1,302	1,061	2,363	23 63
Other Agricultural Products	2,843	2,011							2,843	2,011	4,854	48 54
Other Merchandise	237	211							237	211	448	4 48
Total	14,810	5,350							14,810	5,350	20,160	201 60
Total Tolls on Vessels												1,374 32
" Passengers												
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents												1,575 92

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 37.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Newcastle District Canals, and the Amount of Revenue Collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up	Down.	Up.	Down.		
												$ cts.
Bricks												
Clay, Lime and Sand												
Bark												
Firewood	13,740								13,740		13,740	227 50
Floats												
Lumber, Sawn	2,390	25							2,390	25	2,415	14 82
Railway Ties	31								31		31	1 50
Saw Logs	8,855	150							8,855	150	9,005	182 50
Shingles	69	12							69	12	81	8 50
Split Posts, &c												
Timber, Square	50	275							50	275	325	3 50
Traverses		50								50	50	1 00
Iron Ore												
Stone, unwrought	60								60		60	0 40
Total Freight paying Toll	25,195	512							25,195	512	25,707	442 72
											Total Tolls on Vessels	44 00
											Other Receipts	
											Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents	486 72

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. (A) 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned Canals, and

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
Class No. 1.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam	173,177	2,552 37	650,760	4,263 07	59,409	188 98
United States Vessels, steam.	72,915	1,097 76	19,528	131 48	345	5 20
Canadian Vessels, sail	221,159	3,981 36	814,623	8,495 09	63,139	975 63
United States Vessels, sail	214,696	4,798 80	65,785	621 57	107,828	1,474 24
Total, Class No. 1	681,947	12,430 29	1,550,696	13,421 21	230,721	2,644 05
Class No. 2.	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers	3,912	114 88	44,185	2,231 55	3,813	67 64
Class No. 3.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Bricks			3,388	194 24	462	28 57
Brimstone			47	4 64		
Cement and Water Lime	86	8 75	1,178	138 48	148	14 80
Clay, Lime and Sand	1,599	149 11	11,377	464 54	3,030	309 41
Fish	4	0 60	769	66 16		
Gypsum	435	5 44	3,574	58 73	80	2 67
Iron, Railway	78	11 70	15,284	2,291 81		
" Pig	110	20 19	2,788	407 8	158	15 80
" all other	1,945	264 66	3,618	410 43	178	16 67
Salt	597	104 22	4,398	529 83	1,107	89 55
Stone, for Cutting	3,761	751 22	8,589	371 75	91	8 67
Apples	1,423	131 22	3,560	521 49	965	88 30
Barley	15,801	2,352 30	4,140	329 36	2,226	150 97
Corn	117,536	23,507 20	12,488	516 45		
Cotton, Raw			10	0 75		
Flax and Hemp			3	0 45		
Flour	13,334	422 79	14,164	1,851 99	3	0 10
Hay, Pressed	230	38 56	988	70 42	2,376	146 32
Meals, all kinds	308	23 53	1,294	72 50		
Oil Cake			18	0 68		
Oats	1,116	199 82	11,825	705 05	2,862	95 79
Pease	181	5 39	38,127	2,010 84	3,045	128 89
Potatoes			194	26 73	139	13 90
Rye			889	35 46		
Seeds, all kinds	52	10 40	2,369	93 57		
Tobacco, Raw			6	0 52		
Wheat	124,206	22,719 64	60,641	4,699 28		
All other Agricultural Products, Vegetable	723	36 25	4,679	216 62	14	0 48
Bones			3,004	406 42		
Cattle			546	36 96	9	0 30
Hogs			32	3 51		
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs			10	0 73		
Horses	7	1 20	261	19 77		
Lard and Lard Oil	2	0 40	133	11 39		
Meats, other than Pork			156	15 79		
Pork	68	13 60	402	22 38		
Sheep			299	23 72		
Tallow	6	1 20	35	5 25		
Wool			28	3 94	5	0 34
All other Agricultural Products, Animal	2	0 40	561	58 13	5	0 17
Total, Class No. 3	283,610	50,779 79	215,870	16,098 57	16,903	1,111 79

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
55,279	437 70	172,059	617 73	40,596	429 74	28,892	577 84	1,615	30 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	172	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,394	467 29	233,921	3,193 45	69,527	829 44	39,824	796 48	2,265	14 00
4,416	39 02	51,555	1,207 85	10,198	171 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
115,089	944 01	457,535	5,019 03	120,493	1,437,17	68,716	1,374 32	3,880	44 00
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
1,899	.....	13,714	208 04	2,181	55 39	867	.....	.....	.....
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
99	.....	.....	.....	23	0 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	41	3 79	91	2 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
865	.....	3,025	60 50	253	5 92	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	1	0 06	186	4 87	978	9 78	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	0 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	.....	.....	.....	40	1 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,131	.....	3	0 30	140	5 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
188	.....	198	12 87	279	8 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	16	0 70	1,371	41 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	10	0 20	188	862	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	28	1 66	4	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,717	.....	497	33 50	176	4 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	0 12	24	0 69	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	.....	25	2 09	369	9 99	2,004	20 04	.....	.....
.....	.....	111	10 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	36	3 26	71	1 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,660	193 51	117	2 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	.....	6,102	430 02	34	0 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	152	9 32	36	1 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	52	4 82	358	8 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	24	1 89	7	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,840	.....	36	3 47	74	1 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	31	2 61	5	0 14	4,854	48 54	.....	.....
.....	.....	21	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	529	39 42	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	49	3 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	1 56	8	0 19	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	187	7 89	2	0 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	85	2 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	19	0 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	0 06	73	2 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	481	27 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	0 12	1	0 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	0 06	5	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,511	119 19	927	53 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,554	.....	15,848	965 15	4,993	172 00	7,836	78 36	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. (A) 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
Class No. 4.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	97	19 40	814	126 35		
Agricultural Implements			238	29 82	4	0 30
Crockery and Earthenware	13	0 83	353	66 60	11	1 10
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs			225	21 36	173	17 30
Furniture	34	5 74	698	102 71	3	0 30
Glass, all kinds	14	0 27	972	184 54		
Marble	529	79 35	69	8 53	32	3 20
Manilla			13	1 30		
Molasses	6	0 12	451	58 34	281	28 10
Nails	97	1 89	3,112	527 34		
Oil, in Barrels	700	126 81	1,549	189 28	429	42 90
Paint			578	66 13	121	12 10
Pitch and Tar			939	56 00	593	59 30
Rags			916	101 35	1	0 10
Rosin			1,601	80 45	1,726	172 60
Soda Ash			848	135 25		
Steel			226	33 09		
Sugar	199	4 62	5,827	918 65	1,232	123 20
Stone, wrought	8	1 60	174	9 14		
Tin	5	0 10	606	91 76		
Turpentine			432	22 92	414	41 40
White Lead	4	0 08	49	9 77	5	0 50
Whiting			317	63 16		
Whiskey and all other spirits	45	7 48	723	132 05		
Merchandise, not enumerated	477	38 06	12,473	1,775 40	3,006	219 94
Total, Class No. 4.	2,228	286 35	34,203	4,811 29	8,031	722 34
Class No. 5.						
Bark			4	0 33		
Barrels, empty	150	28 11	176	14 98	6	1 06
Boat Knees	10	1 84				
Floats			3,504	61 32		
Firewood, in Vessels	27,477	1,250 08	21,975	488 89	96	1 07
" in Rafts						
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	84,853	14,212 90	53,071	2,509 33	67,060	3,788 78
" in Rafts			71	2 22		
Hoops			7	0 95		
Railway Ties, in Vessels	25	2 50	277	11 07	6,690	534 15
" in Rafts			131	5 25		
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels			16	0 20		
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts			11,960	299 00		
Square Timber, in Vessels	71,773	10,756 30	150	4 01		
" in Rafts	9,708	2,175 97	8,350	209 95	120	4 00
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	123	33 10	184	66 90		
Shingles	120	80 28	221	59 81	68	11 31
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels			1	1 20	25	1 70
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts						
Saw Logs	4,799	204 65	21,284	486 40	10	0 34
Staves and Headings, Barrel	1,285	188 71	2	0 14		
" " Pipe	165	30 81	23	0 70		

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

the Amount of Tolls collected &c.—*Continued.*

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
.....	.....	27	5 04	28	6 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19	2 40	133	16 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	30	3 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	15	1 71	33	3 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	21	2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	0 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	8	0 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
452	.....	2	0 20	177	17 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	.....	1	0 19	90	11 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	1	0 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	1 90	15	1 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	15	2 16	6	0 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	10	0 87	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,903	.....	4	0 58	95	12 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
238	.....	.....	.....	5	0 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	.....	.....	.....	15	1 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0 26	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	0 79	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	15	1 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	4	0 76	15	1 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,739	.....	554	68 93	584	74 99	448	4 48	.....	.....
6,095	.....	651	83 87	1,304	159 39	448	4 48	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	2 94	25	0 59	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	112	12 63	52	3 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12,840	114 22	1,308	23 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	76,534	2,678 94	33,791	57c 20	.....	.....	13,740	227 50
.....	.....	2,817	28 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,184	.....	569,080	44,295 88	28,768	1,737 56	2,363	23 63	2,415	14 82
.....	.....	2,787	67 98	50	1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	32	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	412	32 86	2,709	291 88	.....	.....	31	1 50
.....	.....	1,294	138 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	108	9 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	53	3 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,217	.....	.....	.....	2	0 19	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000	.....	17,508	192 89	440	8 22	.....	.....	325	6 50
.....	.....	15	1 67	2	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	303	138 70	57	9 15	.....	.....	81	8 50
.....	.....	2	0 84	46	6 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10,684	242 14	2,061	48 02	.....	.....	9,005	182 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. (A) 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
Class No. 5—Concluded.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Staves and Headings, W. India.	352	65 68	24	0 90	.....	.....
" " Salt Barrel	.....	.....	8	0 15	.....	.....
Traverses	.....	.....	8,418	21 90	.....	.....
Hop Poles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Class No. 5	200,810	29,030 93	129,857	4,244 60	74,075	4,342 41
Special Class.						
Coal	248,272	48,761 26	147,820	20,090 95	85,113	8,227 03
Kryolite or Chemical Ore	.....	.....	1,797	89 85	.....	.....
Iron Ore	26,728	1,336 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone, unwrought, not suitable for cutting	6,455	621 07	3,020	108 45	90	3 00
Ice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Special Class	281,455	50,718 73	152,637	20,289 25	85,203	8,230 03
Total Freight and Tolls	768,103	143,360 97	532,567	61,096 57	184,212	17,118 26
Timber and other Wood, Free.	672	30 25	32,772	3,244 44	.....	.....
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Iron, Salt, Coal, &c., &c., Free	16,153	2,422 95	168,941	10,172 27	.....	.....
Grand Totals, Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included	784,928	145,814 17	734,280	74,513 28	184,212	17,118 26

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, &c.—*Concluded.*

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	$ cts		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
		296	1 40	2,105	13 44			50	1 00
				68	10 50				
12,413		694,907	47,965 17	71,485	2,733 75	2,363	23 63	25,647	442 32
45,112		139	4 63	8,020	351 97	9,513	95 13		
		3,705	185 25	516	25 80				
				135	1 68			60	0 40
45,112		3,844	189 88	8,671	379 45	9,513	95 13	60	0 40
73,174	944 01	715,250	54,431 14	86,453	4,937 15	20,160	1,575 92	25,707	442 72
		47,942	563 10						
		44	1 47	1,491	39 80				
73,174	944 01	763,236	54,995 71	87,944	4,976 95	20,160	1,575 92	25,707	486 72

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 40,—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Tolls accrued each month during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1885.

Canals and Offices.	January.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
WELLAND CANAL	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Chippewa			5 07	6 58	2 29	2 82	62 23	22 09	5 81		106 89
Colborne			8,366 92	16,653 66	14,446 20	14,734 31	15,288 53	8,697 8.	9,505 98	283 81	87,977 23
Dalhousie			9,399 85	7,286 99	6,395 12	8,290 05	10,044 37	5,587 0.	4,826 14	19 70	51,848 71
Dunnville			64 25	128 47	113 91	59 98	88 76	281 40	194 06		9 0 83
Maitland			75 18	58 36	26 71	64 0.	44 84	71 53	97 55	9 95	448 15
Robinson			290 74	179 28	187 70	148 52	132 32	189 55	151 64		1,279 75
St. Catharines			131 09	94 19	127 56	78 50	112 77	108 6.	114 71	1 85	769 35
Total, Welland Canal			18,333 10	24,407 53	21,299 49	23,378 21	25,773 82	14,958 12	14,895 89	314 81	143,360 97
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.											
Beauharnois			360 03	403 92	321 16	217 68	225 25	288 99	301 20		2,118 23
Cardinal			130 02	134 57	195 89	194 57	228 51	99 26	87 18	7 23	1,077 23
Cornwall			2,003 04	3,695 96	3,053 92	3,556 88	2,940 31	3,218 70	2,526 07	58 85	21,053 73
Kingston			1,734 37	2,056 02	1,107 20	955 71	1,211 77	1,401 96	2,121 13		10,588 16
Lachine			214 48	310 53	213 59	496 05	381 14	379 46	238 81		2,234 06
Montreal			2,465 79	4,598 25	4,340 01	4,286 16	3,375 63	2,948 49	2,009 84	0 99	24,025 16
Total, St. Lawrence Canals			6,907 73	11,199 25	9,231 77	9,707 05	8,362 61	8,336 86	7,284 23	67 07	61,096 57
CHAMBLY CANAL.											
Chambly			168 95	570 85	986 86	754 17	892 43	1,104 74	799 32		5,277 32
St. Johns			1,743 63	1,763 29	1,846 33	2,041 24	1,434 37	1,752 97	601 25		11,183 08
St. Ours			49 12	78 97	108 39	83 06	66 13	150 03	122 16		657 86
Total, Chambly Canal			1,961 70	2,413 11	2,941 58	2,878 47	2,392 93	3,007 74	1,522 73		17,118 26

Ottawa Canals.											
Ottawa			4,711 13	5,268 97	5,412 39	4,812 43	4,327 57	4,798 33	1,401 72		30,732 54
Carillon			202 85	206 83	197 24	39 76	83 30	34 85	62 05		826 88
Grenville			2,987 25	3,628 10	4,134 48	2,888 37	2,537 78	2,982 63	1,947 44		21,106 05
St. Ann's			299 27	238 86	226 43	228 43	232 41	363 43	176 83		1,765 67
Total Ottawa Canals			8,200 50	9,342 76	9,970 54	7,969 00	7,181 06	8,179 24	3,588 05		54,431 14
Burlington Bay Canal.											
Hamilton			184 54	182 86	152 81	180 47	111 26	66 45	56 79	8 83	944 01
Rideau Canal.											
Kingston Mills			127 38	194 58	166 39	295 39	361 65	297 20	126 69		1,569 28
Ottawa			66 21	361 70	851 60	675 94	502 75	332 47	232 37		3,023 04
Smith's Falls			11 43	26 94	72 59	71 35	72 33	67 10	23 09		344 83
Total Rideau Canal			205 02	583 22	1,090 58	1,042 68	936 73	696 77	382 15		4,937 15
St. Peter's Canal.											
St. Peter's	6 78	1 12	126 19	348 08	313 00	262 75	180 55	146 14	141 14	50 17	1,575 92
Newcastle District Canals.											
Bobcaygeon			7 80	41 10	64 10	53 97	79 85	107 30			354 12
Peterborough					4 50	4 40	4 00	6 50	27 25		46 65
Hastings				3 50	4 00	19 30	30 90	16 75	11 50		85 95
Total Newcastle District Canals			7 80	44 60	72 60	77 67	114 75	130 55	38 75		486 72
Grand Total	6 78	1 12	35,926 58	48,521 41	45,072 37	45,496 30	45,053 71	35,521 87	27,909 72	440 88	283,950 74

Notes.—Amount of Tolls on grain through Welland Canal, refunded, as per Orders in Council 17th June and 4th July, 1885.....$15,225 29
do do St. Lawrence Canal do do 25th do 725 98

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 26th March, 1886.

E. Miall,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through all the Canals during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1885; and the amount of Tolls collected thereon.

Vessels.	Total Number	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
WELLAND CANAL.													$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam	530	46,594	47,166	25,863	876	.....	.....	2,864	49,814	75,321	97,856	173,177	2,552 37
" " sail	1,323	58,073	47,312	47,958	2,915	.....	.....	4,958	59,943	110,989	110,170	221,159	3,981 36
Total Canadian	1,853	104,667	94,478	73,821	3,791	.....	.....	7,822	109,757	186,310	208,026	394,336	6,533 73
United States Vessels, steam	190	34	25	1,228	62	35,042	26,028	1,645	8,853	37,947	34,968	72,915	1,097 76
" " sail	690	103	3	7,475	1,105	95,684	65,565	2,973	41,788	106,235	108,461	214,696	4,798 80
Total United States	880	137	28	8,701	1,167	130,726	91,593	4,618	50,641	144,182	143,429	287,611	5,896 56
Grand Total, Welland Canal	2,733	104,804	94,506	82,522	4,958	130,726	91,593	12,440	160,398	330,492	351,455	681,947	12,430 29
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	2,828	340,306	296,149	10,885	198	84	84	30	3,024	351,305	299,455	650,760	4,263 07
" " sail	5,039	473,137	257,897	27,748	2,167	75	120	.....	53,479	500,960	313,663	814,623	8,405 09
Total Canadian	7,867	813,443	554,046	38,633	2,365	159	204	30	56,503	852,265	613,118	1,465,383	12,668 16
United States Vessels, steam	511	198	139	1,902	152	6,935	7,725	608	1,869	9,643	9,885	19,528	131 48
" " sail	652	3,514	5,041	5,002	6,677	1,537	1,551	36,953	5,507	47,006	18,779	65,785	621 57
Total United States	1,163	3,712	5,180	6,904	6,829	8,472	9,279	37,561	7,376	56,649	28,664	85,313	753 05
Grand Total, St. Lawrence Canals	9,030	817,155	559,226	45,537	9,194	8,631	9,483	37,591	63,879	908,914	641,782	1,550,696	13,421 21

Chambly Canal.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	322	29,172	28,886	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,333	29,190	30,219	59,409	188 98
" " sail	790	13,995	14,630	7,645	.....	.....	.....	....	26,869	21,640	41,499	63,139	975 63
Total Canadian	1,112	43,167	43,516	7,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,202	50,830	71,718	122,548	1,164 61
United States Vessels, steam.	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	345	345	5 20
" " sail....	1,093	110	1,728	28,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,647	28,453	79,375	107,828	1,474 24
Total United States	1,098	110	1,738	28,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,982	28,453	79,720	108,173	1,479 44
Grand Total, Chambly Canal	2,210	43,277	45,254	36,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,184	79,283	151,438	230,721	2,644 05
Burlington Bay Canal.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	163	26,144	26,976	....	802	.....	.....	1,357	.....	27,501	27,778	55,279	437 70
" " sail	244	6,835	11,354	.....	16,040	.....	....	21,165	.....	28,000	27,394	55,394	467 29
Total Canadian.....	407	32,979	38,330	.....	16,842	.. ..	... .	22,522	.....	55,501	55,172	110,673	904 99
United States Vessels, steam..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
" " sail.....	18	.....	856	.....	1,352	.....	.....	2,208	.....	2,208	2,208	4,416	39 02
Total United States.....	18	.....	856	.....	1,352	.....	.....	2,208	.....	2,208	2,208	4,416	39 02
Grand Total, Burlington Bay Canal.....	425	32,979	39,186	....	18,194	....	.....	24,730	....	57,709	57,380	115,089	944 01
Ottawa Canals.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	1,033	58,874	112,161	....	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,874	113,185	172,059	617 73
" " sail...	2,029	17,893	197,878	.....	18,150	....	.....	.....	.....	17,893	216,028	233,921	3,193 45
Total Canadian.....	3,062	76,767	310,039	.....	19,174	....	.....	.. ..	.....	76,767	329,213	405,980	3,811 18
United States Vessels, steam..	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
" " sail ...	510	5,709	5,033	.....	39,691	.....	. ...	1,122	.....	6,831	44,724	51,555	1,207 85
Total United States.	510	5,709	5,033	....	39,691	.....	.....	1,122	....	6,831	44,724	51,555	1,207 85
Grand Total, Ottawa Canals..	3,572	82,476	315,072	.....	58,865	.....	.....	1,122	.....	83,593	373,937	457,535	5,019 03

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. (A) 40.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels, &c.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Total Number.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
RIDEAU CANAL.													$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	745	19,706	20,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,706	20,890	40,596	429 74
" " sail.....	1,039	30,464	37,682	1,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,845	37,682	69,527	829 44
Total Canadian.....	1,784	50,170	58,572	1,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,551	58,572	110,123	1,259 18
United States Vessels, steam..	24	86	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	86	172	6 00
" " sail.....	102	326	6,509	3,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,689	6,509	10,198	171 99
Total United States	126	412	5,595	3,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,775	6,595	10,370	177 99
Grand Total, Rideau Canal..	1,910	50,582	65,167	4,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,326	65,167	120,493	1,437 17
ST. PETER'S CANAL.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	173	13,823	15,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,823	15,069	28,892	577 84
" " sail.....	975	18,441	21,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,441	21,383	39,824	796 48
Total, St. Peter's Canal...	1,148	32,264	36,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,264	36,452	68,716	1,374 32
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	51	205	1,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	1,410	1,615	30 00
" " sail.....	28	9	2,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,256	2,265	14 00
Total, Newcastle District Canals.....	79	214	3,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	3,666	3,880	44 00

RECAPITULATION.

CANADIAN VESSELS. *Steam and Sail.*													
Welland	1,853	104,667	94,478	73,821	3,791			7,822	109,757	186,310	208,026	394,336	6,533 73
St. Lawrence	7,867	813,443	554,046	38,633	2,365	159	204	30	56,503	852,265	613,118	1,465,383	12,668 16
Chambly	1,112	43,167	43,516	7,663					28,202	50,830	71,718	122,548	1,164 61
Burlington Bay	407	32,979	38,330		16,842			22,522		55,501	55,172	110,673	904 99
Ottawa	3,062	76,767	310,039		19,174					76,767	329,213	405,980	3,811 18
Rideau	1,784	50,170	58,572	1,381						51,551	58,572	1 0,123	1,259 18
St. Peter's	1,148	32,264	36,452							32,264	36,452	68,716	1,374 32
Newcastle District Canals	79	214	3,666							214	3,666	3,880	44 00
Total Canadian	17,312	1,153,671	1,139,099	121,498	42,172	159	204	30,374	194,462	1,305,702	1,375,937	2,681,639	27,760 17
UNITED STATES VESSELS. *Steam and Sail.*													
Welland	880	137	28	8,701	1,167	130,726	91,593	4,618	50,641	144,182	143,429	287,611	5,896 56
St Lawrence	1,163	3,712	5,180	6,904	6,829	8,472	9,279	37,561	7,376	58,649	28,664	85,313	753 05
Chambly	1,098	110	1,738	28,343					77,982	28,453	79,720	108,173	1,479 44
Burlington Bay	18		856		1,352			2,208		2,208	2,208	4,416	39 02
Ottawa	510	5,709	5,033		39,591			1,1 2		6,831	44,724	51,555	1,207 85
Rideau	126	412	6,595	3,363						3,775	6,595	10,370	177 99
St. Peter's													
Total United States	3,795	10,080	19,430	47,311	49,039	139,198	100,872	45,509	135,999	242,098	305,340	547,438	9,553 91
Grand Total, Canadian and United States	21,107	1,163,751	1,158,529	168,809	91,211	139,357	101,076	75,883	330,461	1,547,800	1,681,277	3,229,077	37,314 08

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. (A) 41½.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Grand Total Freight passed through the undermentioned Canals during the Seasons of Navigation of 1884 and 1885, with the Amount of Tolls collected on the same, including Tolls on Vessels and Passengers.

Canals.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
1884.												$ cts.
Welland Canal	27,671	76,445	53,177	3,609	243,081	163 998	29,680	240,150	353,609	484,202	837,811	151,679 00
St. Lawrence Canals	124,657	423,718	8,315	5,473	1,258	3,443	48,319	111,865	182,549	544 499	727,048	64,071 99
Chambly Canal	15,456	6,323	79,870					97,497	95 326	103 820	199,146	18.898 71
Rideau Canal	58.86[illegible]	15,470	2,059						60,919	15,470	76,389	4.026 09
Ottawa Canals	967	462,319	360	210,114					1,327	672,433	673,760	54,711 99
Burlington Bay Canal	6,614	13,062		4,349			51,870		58,484	17,411	75,895	1.975 62
St. Peter's Canal	12,333	6,782							12,333	6.782	19,115	2,854 45
Newcastle District Canals	12,650	399							12,650	399	13,049	222 45
1885.												
Welland Canal	34,600	87,760	30 235	9 227	216,297	168,212	15,008	223 589	296,140	488,788	784,928	143,360 97
St Lawrence Canals	162,311	410,370	6,190	7,813	1,518	7,111	33,693	105,274	203,712	530,568	734,280	61,096 57
Chambly Canal	9,915	9,559	69,932				129	91,617	80,006	104,206	184,212	17,118 26
Rideau Canal	63,103	15,740	9,101						72,204	15,740	87,944	4,937 15
Ottawa Canals	364	608,866		154,006					364	752,872	763,236	54,431 14
Burlington Bay Canal	9,019	14,427		3,595			46,113		55,152	18,022	73,174	944 01
St. Peter's Canal	14,810	5,360							14,810	5,360	20,160	1,575 92
Newcastle District Canals	25,195	512							25,195	512	25,707	486 72

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

TWELFTH REPORT

ON

INSPECTION

OF

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND GAS

BEING

SUPPLEMENT No. II

TO THE REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,

1885.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1886

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

ON THE

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to submit my report on the Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas, with the usual statements in relation thereto, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

1. The total revenue collected during the year for the Inspection of Weights and Measures was thirty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and nineteen cents ($31,481.19), as compared with thirth-one thousand four hundred and nine dollars and forty-four cents ($31,409.44), collected during the year 1883-84.

The total expenses were sixty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-one cents ($65,968.71), as against sixty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-four cents ($61,465.84) during the year 1883-84.

2. Appendix A gives a summary statement of the expenditure and receipts in each inspection division. Hamilton and Montreal are the only divisions in which the receipts exceed the cost of collecting the same. In Kingston, London, Toronto, Windsor and Ottawa the receipts exceed 50 per cent. of the cost of collection. In Belleville, Orillia, Quebec, Three Rivers, Kings, St. John, Pictou, Charlottetown and Victoria, B.C., divisions, the receipts exceed 25 per cent. of cost of collection, and in the remainder of the divisions the receipts vary from 20 to 25 per cent. of cost of collection.

3. In Appendices B and C will be found a detailed statement of weights, measures and weighing machines presented for verification, verified and rejected

during the year. The number of all descriptions may be summarily stated as follows:—

——	Presented.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of Rejection.
Weights, Dominion	73,188	73,016	172	0 23
Measures of capacity, Dominion	78,753	78,575	178	0·22
do length do	4,143	4,091	52	1·25
Balances, equal arms	10,930	10,883	47	0·43
do steelyards	2,766	2,745	21	0·75
do platform scales	18,995	18,791	204	1·07
Irregular weights	5,018	5,002	16	0·31
do measures	194	194	.....	.....
Troy weights	130	130	.....	.....

By comparing this table with the parallel one of my last report, it will be seen that the percentage of rejection has materially decreased, thus indicating that the administration of the Act is accomplishing its object.

4. Since the date of my last Report the divisions of London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Fredericton, Kings, Halifax, Yarmouth, Pictou, Cape Breton and Charlottetown have been visited and inspected by Mr. Johnstone, of the Standard's Branch, by whom the whole of the 50-pounds iron standard weights of all the above named divisions, except Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, to the number of 1,067, have been adjusted, verified and stamped.

In all the divisions of the Maritime Provinces the portable kits were inspected, adjusted and stamped, and the brass standard weights carefully verified. As a general thing, these standards were found to be inaccurate beyond the limit of error tolerated in standard weights, and as they could be adjusted at the Department only, they were forwarded there in sets, and replaced by sets from the Department in perfect order. It is my intention to have the condemned sets thoroughly cleaned and carefully adjusted as soon as possible, so that they may be in readiness to replace sets now in use that may be found, on inspection, to be out of adjustment.

5. Before closing my remarks on the Weights and Measures Service, permit me to call your attention to the result of an experiment tried last summer in two of the divisions of Nova Scotia. It was found in these divisions that although the Inspectors were officers of more than ordinary intelligence, the work of inspection was far in arrears, and the little which had been done had been performed in a careless and perfunctory manner, discreditable alike to officers and Department. As a remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things, I was prevailed upon by

Messrs. Borrodaile and Johnstone to try the experiment of a temporary exchange of Inspectors, and I am pleased to be able to report that since the exchange was effected, the work in both divisions has been efficiently performed, and pushed with a degree of vigor and fearlessness heretofore unheard of in said divisions.

The experiment, which, in the case above mentioned, has produced such satisfactory results, is one which I am convinced would work equally well in many other of our Weights and Measures divisions, especially in Ontario and Quebec, and one that I would strongly recommend being tried at as early a date as possible.

Inspection of Gas.

6. The total revenue collected during the year for the inspection of gas and gas meters was $6,109.90, as compared with $3,465.50, collected during the year 1883-84.

The total expenses were $20,906.57, as against $19,494.72 during the year 1883-84.

7. The details of the inspection of gas meters will be found in Appendix F. The general result, as compared with the previous year, may be stated as follows:

	Presented for Verification.	Finally rejected.
1883-84	5,492	185
1884-85	7,264	246

Illuminating Power.

8. A statement of the illuminating power and purity of gas inspected during the year will be found in Appendix G.

The illuminating power, where inspection has been made, has been as follows:—

Place.	Number of Tests made.	Number below Standard.
Belleville	39	9
Brantford	10	1
Chatham, Ont.	8	...
Cobourg	15	2
Cornwall	1	...
Hamilton	20	8
Kingston	47	...
London	31	1
Napanee	...	...
Ottawa	94	6

Place.	Number of Tests made.	Number below Standard.
Peterboro'..	20	...
Port Hope	15	...
Stratford	11	...
St. Thomas	15	1
Toronto	104	9
Windsor	12	2
Montreal	103	2
Quebec	12	...
Three Rivers	52	28
Fredericton	30	4
St. John	68	11
Halifax	29	...
Pictou	9	...
Yarmouth	9	4
Charlottetown	43	1
Winnipeg	14	...
Victoria, B.C.	30	...

Tests for Purity.

9. Gas has only been tested regularly for sulphur and ammonia at Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

In Ottawa the total number of tests made was:—

10. For sulphur, 48 tests. In excess of quantity allowed by law, 38.
For ammonia, 48 tests. In excess of quantity allowed, 35.
For sulphuretted hydrogen, 95 tests. None found on any occasion.

In Toronto:—

11. For sulphur, 24 tests. In excess of allowance, once.
For ammonia, 24 tests. In excess of allowance, 9 times.
For sulphuretted hydrogen, 104 tests. Never present.

In Montreal:—

12. For sulphur, 25 tests. In excess of allowance, 13 times.
For ammonia, 25 tests. Never in excess of allowance.
For sulphuretted hydrogen, 103 tests. Never present.

In Quebec:—

13. For sulphur, 24 tests. In excess of allowance, 15 times.
For ammonia, 24 tests. In excess of allowance, 4 times.
For sulphuretted hydrogen, 24 tests. Never present.

In St. John:—

14. For sulphur, 39 tests. In excess of allowance, 9 times.
For ammonia, 39 tests. In excess of allowance, 20 times.
For sulphuretted hydrogen, 68 tests. Never present.

In Halifax:—

15. For sulphur, 27 tests. In excess of allowance, 17 times.
For ammonia, 27 tests. Never in excess of allowance.
For sulphuretted hydrogen, 27 tests. Once present.

16. The test for suphuretted hydrogen has been made at each of the following places where illuminating power has been tested, and in addition to what is stated above, with the following results:—

Place.	No. of tests.	Present.
Belleville	43	...
Brantford	10	...
Chatham, Ont	8	...
Cobourg	15	...
Cornwall	1	1
Hamilton	25	...
Kingston	39	14
London	31	1
Napanee	6	5
Peterborough	20	...
Port Hope	15	...
Stratford	11	1
St. Thomas	15	...
Windsor	12	3
Three Rivers	52	...
Fredericton	30	...
Pictou	9	...
Yarmouth	9	...
Charlottetown	43	1
Winnipeg	14	...
Victoria, B.C.	30	...

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

17. Since the date of my last report Mr. Aubin has, under my instructions, established, completed, removed or projected gas inspection offices as follows:—

Cornwall.—Instruments moved from temporary office to Federal building.
Lindsay.—Simplified photometer set up.
Ingersoll.—Simplified photometer set up.

London.—Moved instruments from Custom House to temporary office.

Woodstock.—Established and completed office. Simplified photometer set up.

Guelph.—Established and completed office. Standard photometer.

St. Catharines.—Established and completed office. Standard photometer.

Brockville.—Established and completed office. Simplified photometer set up.

Dundas.—Established and completed office. Simplified photometer set up.

St. Thomas.—Removed instruments from temporary to Federal building.

Peterborough.—Moved instrumens to another building.

Sherbrooke.—A Hamilton holder and simplified photometer are now ready to be set up.

Offices are projected at Sarnia, Barrie and Listowell.

FAVORABLE RESULTS OF GAS INSPECTION.

18. It has been ascertained by all gas inspectors, in their intercourse with managers of gas companies and gas consumers, that the law of gas inspection has been of great advantage to all. Before it came into force there were incessant contentions between buyers and sellers, as there were no means then of determining the actual value of the article sold or the accuracy of its measurement. The law has since established rules for ascertaining the actual illuminating power of gas and its purity; and the Government has procured costly instruments for discovering any defects in the gas distributed. The illuminating power of the gas has been much improved and raised—in some localities from 20 to 50 per cent.—and its purity secured by penalties against manufacturers in all cases of deficiency. Meter provers have been furnished to every gas inspection office, so that meters may be verified at all times, at the request of gas consumers, under certain restrictions, and the law compels every company to have its meters tested and stamped within every six years, under a penalty for negligence.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TESTING INSTRUMENTS.

Photometer Candle Balance.

19. The Department has lately had manufactured in Canada some improved gas holders for testing meters, less costly and of much more durable material than those formerly obtained from England. In experimenting for ascertaining the illuminating power of gas, an instrument called a photometer has been devised, which consists of a dark room in which gas is burned in an Argand burner, consuming 5 feet of gas per hour. This is placed at one end of a graduated bar, 60 inches long. At the other end are placed two sperm candles, so made that they will each consume 120 grains of sperm per hour. Both lights are projected on a movable disc, so constructed that the observer may easily

perceive when the gas and the candles emit the same quantity of light. This is indicated by a scale on the bar, showing the relative distance of the source of light from the disc. The quantity of gas consumed is indicated exactly by the gas meter attached to the photometer. The quantity of sperm burned is not so easily ascertained. The candles are suspended from one end of the beam of a scale carefully counterpoised. At the beginning of a minute a weight of 40 grains is added to the candles. This is supposed to be the weight of sperm which ought to be consumed in ten minutes—the comparison of the relative value of the light being between 5 feet of gas per hour against 120 grains of sperm per hour. Much difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining the exact moment when the 40 grains of sperm have been consumed, as the least dust under the knife edges of the beam may retard the tipping of the candles, and cause sufficient error in calculating the relative quantity of material burned to throw doubt on the accuracy of the test. Several improvements to the candle balance have been suggested to remove the difficulty. The gas inspectors of St. Petersburg, Russia, have adopted Dr. Kreese's improvement, consisting of an electric gong, ringing at the moment when the beam, in tipping, completes the electric circuit. This system has been tried for some time in the Canadian gas inspection offices, but was not found quite as efficient as expected. Another improvement, devised by Mr. N. Aubin, Dominion Gas Engineer, has been tested and found to work more promptly and regularly than any previously tried. It consists of a hammer placed at the end of a wire handle pivoted at the other end over the centre of the balance beam, and so regulated as to fall upon a bell at the very moment that the candles cease to be counterbalanced—that is, exactly when the 40 grains of sperm have been consumed. This arrangement has been found to work most satisfactorily by all the inspectors provided with it. It saves much hesitation in regulating the instrument, and many candles rejected for not burning within the time fixed by law.

SIMPLIFIED PHOTOMETERS.

(See Diagram, Schedule K, and Description attached.)

20. In consequence of the costliness and size of the standard photometer intended for the principal gas inspection offices, and from the fact that several of its attachments require the use of water, it has been found unsuitable for inspection offices in small localities where the gas has to be tested only at long intervals. To meet this difficulty I have had constructed a simplified photometer, the device of Mr. N. Aubin, which comprises all the essential and legal features of the standard one. It has nothing in connection with it that can be injured by frost, requires little or no room to speak of, can be placed on brackets against a wall or partition anywhere, and in many respects observations can be more easily taken by it, and are more reliably correct, than those taken by the more costly standard photometers.

As shown in paragraph 17 of this report, several of Mr. Aubin's simplified photometers are now in use, and giving general satisfaction.

I may here add that these photometers can be constructed and placed in position ready for use at a cost of $120 each, which, on an average, is $350 less than cost of the standard photometer, with its dark room and fittings, heretofore obtained.

In as much as Mr. Aubin has proprietory rights in his simplified photometer, having registered it in the Patent Office here, I would recommend that an amount be placed in the Estimates to cover a royalty on those now in use, as well as the right of the Department hereafter to manufacture and use said photometers in the Dominion of Canada.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Appendix F is a report by Mr. Aubin respecting the quality of the gas supply of Toronto. As it contains information often asked for by the public, it has been decided to print it as a part of the Departmental Report.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING THE SIMPLIFIED PHOTOMETER.

This photometer is specially intended for such localities as are not of sufficient importance to justify the employment of a resident gas inspector, and where, therefore, the gas instruments are only used at long intervals, during which they may be destroyed by frost, and therefore require much care and labor to keep them in good condition.

Inspectors who have become familiar with the standard photometer will, after little practice, find the new one to be very easily operated, and from the special system adopted for securing an exact statement of the sperm consumed, as well as of the volume of gas burned, the inspectors will soon realize that their experiments are generally more reliable than formerly.

Another peculiar feature of the new photometer, to which the attention of inspectors is called, is an arrangement of the sighting box, by which the two sides of the paper discs can be viewed at the same time with one eye. This is an evident advantage, as very few persons have both eyes effected in the same manner by the color or intensity of light.

Test for the sulphuretted hydrogen.

First, see that all cocks are shut. Then take the plug out of the globe B. Fix to the hook a piece of bibulous acetate of lead paper, previously wet in pure water. Replace the plug, so as to tightly close the globe, and that the strip of test paper be opposite the hole near the end of the tube in the globe. Then open the inlet cock of the meter and its outlet cock; after which open the inlet cock of the globe. Then present a lighted match to the burner next to the test globe. The gas will not inflame as long as any air remains in the globe or meter. When it is fairly burning let it continue so for three or four minutes, after which shut off the inlet cock of the globe and take out the plug, examine the strip of test paper, and if it be not discolored, note it in your experiment book. If the paper has turned black or dark brown after three minutes exposure, it is proof that the gas is impure. Note the fact in your book, and inform the person in charge of the gas works as soon as possible after the test has been made.

Test for Illuminating Power.

Inspectors will have to proceed as follows:—

1st. Fix the pressure gauge of the meter in its place, and see that the colored fluid in the glass tube be on a level with zero of the scale.

2nd. See that the liquid in the gauge for the point of ignition is at about 2 inches from the left end of the tube, and move the sliding scale so that the zero is opposite the spot where stands the liquid in the tube when the gas is shut off.

3rd. Place the candles in their stand, light them and let them burn for about ten minutes.

4th. Open the cock near the inlet and the outlet of the meter; light the gas at the Argand burner, let it burn for about ten minutes.

5th. Regulate the consumption of the gas so that it will, as nearly as possible, burn at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour.

In order to do that understandingly, observe the construction and operation of the meter dial.

The centre circle is divided into six parts, and its index is the shortest one. It is merely used to regulate the rate of gas consumed per hour by observations of one minute. This is found by noting any of the figures on it while the index in moving is passing it at the beginning of a minute. See then what figure is indicated at the end of that minute, and if the gas is burning at the rate of 5 feet per hour the index should move five figures in one minute, as shown in Schedule K. The index of the centre circle is indicated at the beginning of the minute by the dotted line, and is opposite Figure 1. The index at the end of the minute is in a full line opposite Figure 6, showing that the gas is being consumed at the rate of 5 cubic feet

per hour. If it be less than 5 feet, the gas is slow, then increase its flow by opening the regulating cock a little more. If the index moves more than five figures in one minute, the gas is fast, then reduce its flow, by closing a little the regulating cock. After a short practice the inspector will find that by leaving the regulating cock in its right position but little change will be necessary. His task will also be facilitated by noting the pressure at the point of ignition when the gas was burning at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour. By opening or closing the regulating cock until he obtains the same pressure, it will then be probable that he has secured the same rate of consumption.

The larger circle of the meter dial is intended to ascertain the actual consumption of gas during one experiment in which 40 grains of candle have been consumed in ten minutes, more or less. The full circle represents one cubic foot, divided into twelve parts, each of which is sub-divided into 100 parts, indicated by five marks. One index only has to be watched, and at a single look the operator reads the larger divisions and their fractions at the beginning of the experiment, that is, when the candle bell strikes.

The candle balance is furnished with a warning bell, to sound at the beginning and at the end of each test, so that a much more accurate result is secured without requiring so much attention. It has also but one counterpoise weight, which, by being moved gradually at each test, answers for the whole duration of the candles.

When a test is to be made proceed thus: After the rate of gas consumption has been properly regulated, arrange the clock so that the two indexes are stopped at the zero of the minutes and the hundredths of minutes. Stop the clock. Then adjust the candles and counter weight so that when the hammer of the bell is raised the lever is nearly ready to tip. When the candles have burned the excess of their weight over the lever, the hammer falls upon the bell as a signal of destroyed equilibrium. Then start the clock, and take the state of the gas index at the beginning of the experiment. Add the 40 grains weight to the plate under the candles, raise the hammer, and take the ten observations of the candle power as usual through the peep hole of the sighting box, which is so disposed that the operator can see with one eye the reflection in the mirrors both sides of the paper disc at the same time. This secures greater accuracy in the observations.

When ten observations have been taken and noted at intervals of nearly one minute, the expiration of the experiment has nearly arrived, and as soon as the 40 grains of sperm have been consumed the hammer falls and sounds the bell. Then stop quickly the clock and shut off the gas. The relative position of the indexes on the clock and the meter may then be read and noted at leisure.

In the diagram the clock's hands, which were at zero at the beginning, have moved and are supposed to have stopped, as shown in the diagram, the minute index at a little past 9, and the fractions index at figure 30, indicating that the experiment has lasted 9.30 minutes.

Then looking at the meter dial it is found that the index (in dotted line) was, at the beginning, at 12·20 and supposed to have been stopped at the end when at 10·40 as shown in black line.

The meter dial indicates the consumption of gas (as found per table Schedule D) to have been at the rate of 5·45 cubic feet per hour, as the hand was at the beginning 12·20, which substracted from the end reading, 10·40, gives (adding as usual 12 to the smaller figure) 10·20.

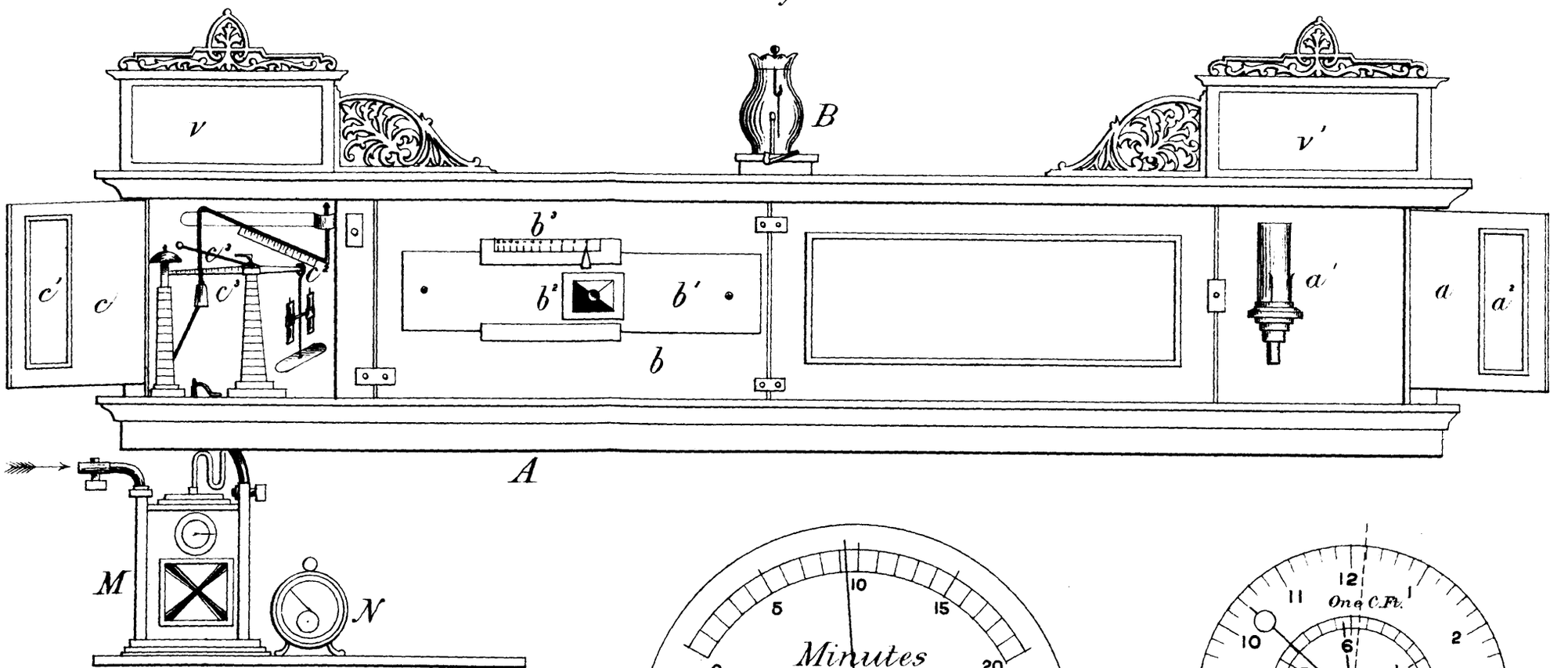
The figure 10·20 for gas shows, at the intersection of line 9·30, sperm burned in ten minutes, the rate of gas per hour to have been 5·45.

The consumption of sperm would have been as shown in the table at the rate of 43·1 grains in ten minutes, or per hour for each candle 129·3 grains.

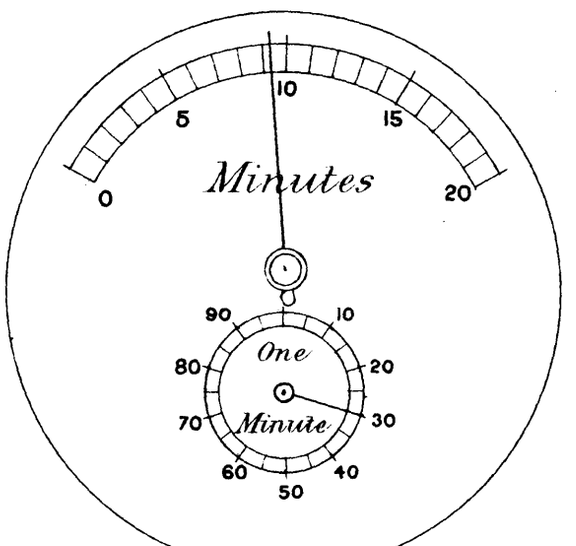
The illuminating power of gas is found as indicated in the table by following the former instructions.

NOTA.—When the photometer is not to be used the traps in the ventilators should be closed, to protect the instrument from dust; the pressure gauge on the meter removed and the brass cap fixed in its place; the cocks closed except the regulating one, which may be left in its position.

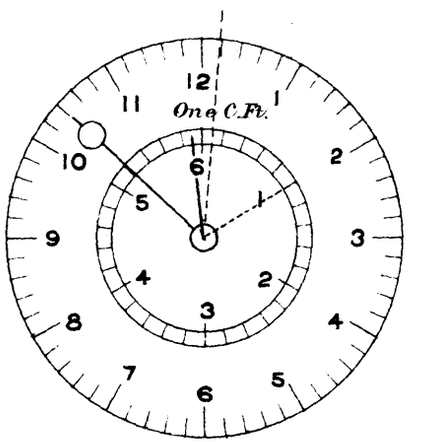
SCHEDULE K. *Diagram annexed to Gas Regulations.*



A, Simplified 60 inch Photometer;
B, Sulphuretted hydrogen test,
a, door covering the Argand burner *a'*,
a², blue glass; *b*, door bearing the sighting box *b²*; *b'*, slide; *b³*, scale of candle power;
C door protecting candles; *C'* blue glass;
C² scale indicating pressure at point of ignition; *C³* candle balance with bell sounding at beginning and end of each experiment;
M, dry test meter; *N*, minute clock;
V, ventilator for candles, *V'* ventilator for gas.



Clock Dial



Meter Dial

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.	Expenditure.							Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
Province of Ontario.		$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Belleville	Wm. Johnson. Thomas Cahill. Samuel Irwin	1,863 83	131 30		50 00	559 34	200 30	2,804 77	1,194 78
Hamilton	T. H. McKenzie John McDonald W. G. McDonnell. Thos. Beattie C. E. S. Black James D. Parks.	4,400 00	1 00		146 68	422 27	239 84	5,209 79	5,799 78
Kingston	C. B. Crysler W. W. Giffin Wm. Whitteker	2,000 00			50 00	529 59	138 79	2,718 38	1,517 24
London	Jas. Egan T. Henderson. G. W. Boggs.	2,400 00				834 65	209 33	3,443 98	2,0[illegible] 32
Orillia	G. I. Bolster John Lyons.	1,700 00			120 00	518 57	45 11	2,383 68	1,013 66
Ottawa	A. Code M. Gorman Pat. Lynch John Cosgrove	2,698 43			225 00	761 35	184 58	3,669 36	1,961 32
Toronto	H. Piper R. J. Wright D. Kinnee D. Flynn	3,000 00				433 50	27 74	3,461 24	2,333 36

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Continued.*

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.	Expenditure. Salaries.	Seizure Expenses	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	Receipts.
Province of Ontario—Concluded.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Windsor	W. I. Hayward A. Marentette District Inspector	1,600 00	0 25			1,583 39 91 75	223 70	3,407 34 91 75	2,645 85
		19,662 26	132 55		591 68	5,734 41	1,269 39	27,390 29	18,527 31
Province of Quebec.									
Montreal	J. O. Chalut J. R. Urquhart J. T. Dorion S. Dillon J. A. Daoust F. L. Desrivières	4,741 65	1 35			547 41	317 30	5,607 71	6,101 06
Quebec	L. A. Coté P. E. Bourassa W. Adams H. Simard J. B. Petit F. X. Chabot M. J. Kelly	4,487 72			42 00	823 40	151 31	5,504 43	1,554 12
Sherbrooke	E. Clark P. Smith J. U. Richard	2,049 96			150 00	357 15	43 75	2,600 86	530 99

Three Rivers	F. Rocheleau R. Kittson J. J. Provost	1,916 63			20 00	467 25	61 44	2,465 32	1,081 65
		13,195 96	1 35		212 00	2,195 21	573 80	16,178 32	9,267 82
Province of New Brunswick.									
Fredericton	E. C. Freeze George Bois	1,400 00				79 68	53 39	1,533 07	168 45
King's	W. B. Scovil D. Richard	1,300 00				276 10	17 23	1,593 33	462 64
St. John	J. B. Wilmot E. Cowan	1,800 00				74 06	22 83	1,896 89	729 88
	District Inspector					21 19		21 19	
		4,500 00				451 03	93 45	5,044 48	1,360 97
Province of Nova Scotia.									
Cape Breton	L. E. Tremaine	800 00			47 50	198 15	110 47	1,156 12	181 19
Halifax	R. M. King	1,200 00			225 00	15 78	57 34	1,498 12	309 34
Pictou	J. McKay	800 00				121 21	46 11	967 32	268 45
Yarmouth	Chas. Allison	800 00			50 00	207 96	37 86	1,095 82	263 04
	District Inspector					7 15		7 15	
		3,600 00			322 50	550 25	251 78	4,724 53	1,022 02
Province of Prince Edward Island.									
Charlottetown	James Reddin	1,000 00			56 44	157 40	62 31	1,276 15	324 86

APPENDIX A—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Concluded.*

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.	Expenditure.							Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
Province of Manitoba.		$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Winnipeg	H. A. Costigan W. Cowley R. S. Park Henry McPhillips	2,254 56		100 00	128 00	230 40	122 46	2,835 42	606 65
Province of Alberta, N.W.T.									
Calgary	R. T. Huggard	800 00			108 00	279 85	66 65	1,254 50	21 23
Province of British Columbia.									
Victoria	Richard Jones	933 29			180 00	152 32	129 26	1,394 87	350 33

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	19,662 26	132 55	.....	591 68	5,734 41	1,269 39	27,390 29	18,527 31
Quebec	13,195 96	1 35	.....	212 00	2,195 21	573 80	16,178 33	9,267 82
New Brunswick	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....	451 03	93 45	5,044 48	1,360 97
Nova Scotia	3,600 00	.....	.....	322 50	550 25	251 78	4,724 53	1,022 02
Prince Edward Island	1,000 60	.....	.....	56 44	157 40	62 31	1,276 15	324 86
Manitoba	2,254 56	.....	100 00	128 00	230 40	122 46	2,835 42	606 65
Alberta	800 00	.....	.....	108 00	279 85	66 65	1,254 50	21 23
British Columbia	933 29	.....	.....	180 00	152 32	129 26	1 394 87	350 33
General Contingencies	2,600 00	.....	.....	.....	867 05	1,860 00	5,327 05	.....
Queen's Printer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 50	426 50	.....
Stationery Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 60	116 60	.....
Grand Total	48,546 07	133 90	100 00	1,598 62	10,617 92	4,972 20	65,968 71	31,481 19

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Weights and Measures Inspected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th
Rejected, for each Division, for each

NAME OF INSPECTION OFFICE.	WEIGHTS.					DOMINION MEASURES OF CAPACITY.		
	Dominion.			Troy.				
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
Ontario.								
Belleville	1690	1690	.....	.....	.....	2431	2420	11
Hamilton	14039	14039	.....	.....	.....	5732	5731	.....
Kingston	2359	2329	30	.....	.....	8505	8477	28
London	2785	2785	.....	.....	.....	8478	8478	.....
Orillia	1872	1871	1	.....	.....	1774	1772	2
Ottawa	4196	4165	31	25	25	3885	3792	93
Toronto	4586	4586	....	20	20	6688	6688	.....
Windsor	5358	5317	41	.....	.....	2821	2818	3
Total	36885	36782	103	45	45	40314	40177	137
Quebec.								
Montreal	17893	17893	.....	85	85	18089	18089	.....
Quebec	5662	5662	.....	.....	.....	5621	5621	.....
Sherbrooke	1093	1072	21	.....	.....	1208	1208	.....
Three Rivers	3085	3084	1	.....	.....	2869	2858	11
Total	27733	27711	22	85	85	27787	27776	11
New Brunswick.								
Fredericton	409	409	.....	.....	.....	553	553	.....
King's	902	902	.....	.....	.....	1722	1722	.....
St. John	1983	1967	16	.....	.....	3477	3475	2
Total	3294	3278	16	.....	.....	5752	5750	2
Nova Scotia.								
Cape Breton	162	160	2	.....	.....	1011	1010	1
Halifax	803	802	1	.....	.....	1147	1134	13
Pictou	526	525	1	.....	.....	562	562	.....
Yarmouth	593	582	11	.....	.....	542	528	14
Total	2084	2069	15	.....	.....	3262	3234	28
Prince Edward Island.								
Charlottetown	812	812	.....	.....	.....	565	565	.....

B.

June, 1885, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Province, and for the whole Dominion.

Measures of Length.			Balances, &c.									Irregular Weights.			Irregular Measures.		
			Equal-Armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.								
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
60	60	.....	282	281	1	83	76	7	704	683	21	212	212	.....	2	2	.....
166	166	.....	2228	2228	.....	545	544	1	4263	4261	2	220	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	48	.....	346	339	7	16	16	.....	910	888	22	229	225	4	140	140	.....
74	74	.....	450	446	4	119	118	1	1241	1206	35	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	252	27	300	300	.....	88	88	.....	768	766	2	168	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
373	367	6	637	629	8	45	44	1	1247	1212	35	382	381	1	.....	.....	.....
250	250	.....	713	713	.....	487	487	.....	1320	1320	.....	149	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
468	468	.....	889	883	6	87	87	.....	1982	1896	66	448	448	.....	.....	.....	.....
1718	1685	33	5845	5819	26	1470	1460	10	12415	12232	183	2058	2053	5	142	142	.....
1641	1641	.....	2354	2353	1	894	894	.....	2975	2969	6	860	860	.....	16	16	.....
296	296	.....	773	773	.....	59	59	.....	405	405	.....	809	809	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	93	.....	186	185	1	37	37	.....	569	565	4	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	178	4	525	522	3	24	24	.....	401	401	.....	439	436	3	.....	.....	.....
2212	2208	4	3838	3833	5	1014	1014	.....	4350	4340	10	2176	2173	3	16	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	68	68	.....	10	10	...	109	109	.....	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	42	.....	170	170	.....	23	23	.....	385	385	.....	126	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	330	323	7	35	35	.....	309	309	.....	276	274	2	.....	.....	.....
42	42	.....	568	561	7	68	68	.....	803	803	.....	466	464	2	.....	.....	.....
36	30	6	44	44	.....	14	13	1	102	97	5	70	68	2	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	86	85	1	43	37	6	108	106	2	.....	.....	.....	89	88	1
43	37	6	87	87	.....	2	2	.....	159	159	.....	38	36	2	.....	.....	.....
68	65	3	107	104	3	43	39	4	151	149	2	104	103	1	.....	.....	.....
148	133	15	324	320	4	102	91	11	520	511	9	212	207	5	89	88	1
6	6	.....	131	131	.....	3	3	.....	219	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Weights and Measures Inspected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th
Rejected, for each Division, for each

NAME OF INSPECTION OFFICE.	WEIGHTS.					DOMINION MEASURES OF CAPACITY.		
	Dominion.			Troy.				
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
Manitoba.								
Winnipeg	1871	1855	16	.....	.....	558	558	.....
Alberta.								
Calgary	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.								
Victoria	410	410	.....	.....	.....	515	515	.....

RECAPITU

Ontario	36885	36782	103	45	45	40314	40177	137
Quebec	27733	27711	22	85	85	27787	27776	11
New Brunswick	3294	3278	16	.....	.....	5752	5750	2
Nova Scotia	2084	2069	15	.....	.....	3262	3234	28
Prince Edward Island	812	812	.....	.....	.....	565	565	.....
Manitoba	1871	1855	16	.....	.....	558	558	.....
Alberta	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	410	410	.....	.....	.....	515	515	.....
Total	73188	73016	172	130	130	78753	78575	178

B.—*Concluded.*

June, 1885, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Province, and for the whole Dominion—*Concluded.*

Measures of Length.			Balances, &c.									Irregular Weights.			Irregular Measures.		
			Equal-Armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.								
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
3	3	.....	154	154	.....	53	53	.....	362	361	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	16	.....	63	58	5	56	56	.....	309	308	1	17	17	.....	1	1	.....

LATION.

1718	1685	33	5845	5819	26	1470	1460	10	12415	12232	183	2058	2053	5	142	142	.....
2212	2208	4	3838	3833	5	1014	1014	.....	4350	4340	10	2176	2173	3	16	16	.....
42	42	.....	568	561	7	68	68	.....	803	803	.....	466	464	2	.....	.....	.....
148	133	15	324	320	4	102	91	11	520	511	9	301	295	6	.....	.....	.....
6	6	.....	131	131	.....	3	3	.....	219	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....
1	1	.....	154	154	.....	53	53	.....	362	361	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	16	.....	63	58	5	56	56	.....	309	308	1	17	17	.....	1	1	.....
4143	4091	52	10930	10883	47	2766	2745	21	18995	18791	204	5018	5002	16	194	194	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures during the Fiscal Year

DIVISION.	DOMINION										
	Avoir										
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.
Ontario.											
Belleville	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	64	330	301	236	228
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	194	1734	2653	3110	1280	1182
Kingston	40	.....	.....	.....	1	55	82	373	371	333	309
London	.....	82	....	.....	.....	20	160	595	521	317	304
Orillia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	76	373	318	250	242
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	97	187	721	651	602	583
Toronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	362	809	759	579	537
Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	210	1007	947	720	658
	40	82	.....	.....	18	503	2875	6861	6978	4317	4043
Quebec.											
Montreal	113	73	8	17	76	1029	1133	2486	2431	2378	2313
Quebec	.....	57	24	32	56	351	392	844	860	738	714
Sherbrooke	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	41	87	236	202	165	152
Three Rivers	.....	5	1	1	7	128	164	531	516	498	474
	113	135	33	50	140	1549	1776	4097	4009	3779	3653
New Brunswick.											
Fredericton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	105	79	64	48
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	20	239	188	131	108
St. John	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	15	415	360	319	291
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	34	38	759	627	514	447
Nova Scotia.											
Cape Breton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	50	36	22	14
Halifax	....	6	1	1	2	36	39	174	121	115	81
Pictou	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	89	75	72
Yarmouth	.....	1	1	1	1	5	6	148	121	83	68
	.....	8	2	2	3	45	49	461	367	295	235
Prince Edward Island.											
Charlottetown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	183	136	123	108
Manitoba.											
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.....	2	40	147	236	572	453	146	88
Alberta.											
Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	38	22	5	3
British Columbia.											
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	2	83	64	63	63

C.

of each Denomination presented for Verification in each Inspection Division, ended 30th June, 1885.

Weights.								Troy Weights.	Miscellaneous Weights.	Lineal Measures.					
dupois.															
2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total No. Presented for Verification.	Total No. Presented for Verification.	Total No. Presented for Verification	Yard.	½ Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	60 Feet Chains	Total No. Presented for Verification.
193	163	99	34	11	6	1	1690	.....	212	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
1134	1142	1083	497	18	4	2	14039	.....	220	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
286	274	181	52	2	.....	.....	2359	.....	229	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
286	253	166	65	10	3	3	2785	.....	250	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
222	201	117	34	8	2	.....	1872	.....	168	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
534	455	273	67	9	8	.....	4196	25	382	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	373
497	437	309	131	56	74	.....	4586	20	149	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
631	566	401	137	20	11	.....	5358	.....	448	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	468
3783	3491	2629	1017	134	108	6	36885	45	2058	1718	.....	.....	.....	.....	1718
2101	1830	1340	521	21	21	2	17893	85	860	1640	.....	.....	.....	1	1641
652	549	366	26	1	.....	.....	5662	.....	809	282	6	4	4	.....	296
106	73	26	4	.....	.....	.....	1093	.....	68	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
354	264	117	25	.....	.....	.....	3085	.....	439	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	182
3213	2716	1849	576	22	21	2	27733	85	2176	2197	6	4	4	1	2212
49	31	12	5	3	2	2	409	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	81	16	1	.....	.....	.....	902	.....	126	17	25	.....	.....	.....	42
266	229	54	11	3	1	.....	1983	.....	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
421	341	82	17	6	3	2	3294	.....	466	17	25	.....	.....	.....	42
11	11	9	1	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	70	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
77	75	69	6	.....	.....	.....	803	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
72	69	31	16	12	.....	.....	526	.....	38	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
62	57	32	6	1	.....	.....	593	.....	104	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
222	212	141	29	13	.....	.....	2084	.....	212	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
103	89	39	4	.....	.....	.....	812	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
78	63	30	11	2	3	.....	1871	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	46	21	5	1	1	2	410	.....	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures during the Fiscal Year

DIVISION.	DOMINION Avoir 60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.
Ontario.											
Belleville	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	61	330	301	236	228
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	194	1734	2653	3110	1280	1182
Kingston	40	.....	.....	.....	1	55	82	366	367	326	305
London	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	20	160	595	521	317	304
Orillia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	76	373	317	250	242
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	97	187	718	645	595	580
Toronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	362	809	759	579	537
Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	210	1007	944	709	647
	40	82	.....	.....	18	503	2875	6851	6964	4292	4025
Quebec.											
Montreal	113	73	8	17	76	1029	1133	2486	2131	2378	2313
Quebec	.....	57	24	32	56	351	392	844	860	738	714
Sherbrooke	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	41	87	230	197	162	149
Three Rivers	.....	5	1	1	7	128	164	531	516	498	473
	113	135	33	50	140	1549	1776	4091	4004	3776	3649
New Brunswick.											
Frederic'on	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	105	79	64	48
King's	.....	....	.....	....	3	9	20	239	188	131	108
St. John	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	19	15	413	357	317	285
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	34	38	757	674	512	441
Nova Scotia.											
Cape Breton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	49	25	22	14
Halifax	.....	6	1	1	2	36	39	174	121	115	81
Pictou	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	89	75	72
Yarmouth	.....	1	1	1	1	5	6	146	119	81	66
	...	8	2	2	3	45	49	458	364	293	233
Prince Edward Island.											
Charlottetown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	183	136	123	108
Manitoba.											
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.....	2	40	146	235	569	450	145	86
Alberta.											
Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	38	22	5	3
British Columbia.											
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	83	64	63	63

C—*Continued.*

of each Denomination, Inspected and Verified in each Inspection Division, ended 30th June, 1885.

Weights.								Troy Weights.	Miscellaneous Weights.	Lineal Measures.					
dupois.															
2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total Number Verified.	Total Number Verified.	Total Number Verified.	Yard.	½ Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	66 Feet Chains	Total Number Verified.
193	163	99	34	11	0	1	1690	.....	212	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
1134	1142	1083	497	18	4	2	14039	.....	220	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
284	270	179	52	2	.....	.....	2329	.....	225	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
288	253	166	65	10	3	3	2785	.....	250	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
222	201	117	34	8	2	.....	1871	.....	168	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
516	453	272	67	8	8	.....	4165	25	381	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	367
497	437	309	131	56	74	.....	4586	20	149	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
619	562	401	137	20	11	.....	5317	.....	448	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	468
3761	3481	2626	1017	133	108	6	36782	45	2053	1685	.....	.....	.....	.....	1685
2101	1830	1340	521	21	21	2	17893	85	880	1640	.....	.....	.....	1	1641
652	549	366	26	1	.....	.....	5662	.....	809	281	6	4	4	.....	296
105	71	25	4	.....	.....	.....	1072	.....	68	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
354	264	117	25	.....	.....	.....	3084	.....	436	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
3212	2714	1848	576	22	21	2	27711	85	2173	2193	6	4	4	1	2208
49	31	12	5	3	2	2	409	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	81	16	1	.....	.....	.....	902	.....	126	17	25	.....	.....	.....	42
264	228	54	11	3	1	.....	1967	.....	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
419	340	82	17	6	3	2	3278	.....	464	17	25	.....	.....	.....	42
11	11	9	1	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	68	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
77	75	69	5	.....	.....	.....	801	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
72	69	30	16	12	.....	.....	525	.....	36	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
60	56	32	6	1	.....	.....	582	.....	103	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
220	211	140	28	13	.....	.....	2069	.....	207	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
103	89	39	4	.....	.....	.....	812	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
77	61	28	11	2	3	.....	1855	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	46	21	5	1	1	2	410	.....	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures of each Year ended

DIVISION.	DOMINION								
	Avoir								
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.
Ontario.									
Kingston								7	4
Orillia									1
Ottawa								3	6
Windsor									3
								10	14
Quebec.									
Sherbrooke								6	5
Three Rivers									
								6	5
New Brunswick.									
St. John								2	3
Nova Scotia.									
Cape Breton								1	1
Halifax									
Pictou									
Yarmouth								2	2
								3	3
Manitoba.									
Winnipeg						1	1	3	3

C—*Concluded.*

Denomination, Inspected and Rejected in each Inspection Division, during the Fiscal 30th June, 1885.

Weights.										Miscellaneous Weights.	Lineal Measures.								
dupois.																			
8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total No. Rejected.	Total No. Rejected.	Yard.	½ Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	½ Foot.	100 Feet Chains.	66 Feet Chains.	Tape or Riband.	Total No. Rejected.
7	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
7	3	8	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	31	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
11	11	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	18	22	10	3	.....	1	.....	.....	103	5	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
3	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
3	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances and Inspection Division, during Fiscal

DIVISIONS.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY. Dominion. Bushel.	½ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	½ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	½ Pint.	Gill.	½ Gill.	Total No. presented for Verification.
Ontario.											
Belleville	6	132	160	260	244	808	767	54	.....	.....	2431
Hamilton	16	188	309	531	1104	1990	1433	159	2	....	5732
Kingston	225	2522	977	1662	819	1135	945	208	11	1	8505
London	3	167	118	852	1151	2925	2584	671	7	.....	8478
Orillia	.....	55	15	174	331	665	496	33	4	1	1774
Ottawa	....	91	164	506	598	1021	930	436	139	.....	3885
Toronto	7	82	71	339	877	2224	2259	785	44	.....	6688
Windsor	1	210	212	420	478	889	543	66	2	.....	2821
	258	3447	2026	4744	5602	11657	9957	2412	209	2	40314
Quebec.											
Montreal	8	1383	992	2427	2369	3598	3780	2463	1047	22	18089
Quebec	5	285	222	692	1046	1090	1154	787	318	22	5621
Sherbrooke	.....	11	9	143	216	331	223	133	76	66	1208
Three Rivers	.....	348	50	328	537	648	515	379	63	1	2869
	13	2027	1273	3590	4168	5667	5672	3769	1504	111	27787
New Brunswick.											
Fredericton	.....	29	29	103	134	110	101	47	.....	.....	553
King's	.....	2	.....	320	612	536	249	19	4	.....	1722
St. John	.....	465	236	505	656	565	558	362	130	.....	3477
	.....	496	265	928	1403	1211	888	428	134	.....	5752
Nova Scotia.											
Cape Breton	.....	27	18	134	246	336	171	79	.....	.....	1011
Halifax	.....	71	22	153	168	291	271	111	47	13	1147
Pictou	.....	.....	3	100	129	168	115	47	.....	.....	562
Yarmouth	.....	10	11	108	174	168	57	14	.....	.....	542
	.....	108	54	495	717	963	614	251	47	13	3262
Prince Edward Island.											
Charlottetown	2	7	1	38	115	189	178	35	.....	.....	565
Manitoba.											
Winnipeg	26	18	1	30	79	203	168	33	.....	....	558
Alberta.											
Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.											
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	36	96	224	115	40	4	.....	515

D.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination presented for Verification in each Year ended 30th June, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

BALANCES.

Presented for Verification.	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-Bridges or Platform Scales.						Total No. brought for Verification.
	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. and upwards.	
2	62	220	.....	.....	74	3	6	.....	266	84	232	70	15	37	1069
.....	885	1313	.....	.....	490	55	.....	.....	2361	259	1326	198	27	92	7036
140	80	264	1	1	12	2	1	1	363	112	347	30	29	29	1272
.....	81	369	.....	.....	110	7	2	.....	432	77	557	97	13	65	1810
.....	59	241	.....	.....	83	2	1	2	279	30	336	61	4	58	1156
.....	118	513	2	4	44	1	.....	....	532	173	457	28	49	8	1929
.....	324	388	.....	1	482	5	.....	.....	548	106	483	62	47	74	2520
.....	203	686	.....	.....	83	4	.....	.....	898	91	703	173	30	67	2938
142	1812	4024	3	6	1378	79	10	3	5679	932	4441	719	214	430	19730
16	499	1841	8	6	827	52	.....	15	839	746	1104	123	103	60	6223
.....	236	439	47	51	58	.....	1	.....	49	211	135	8	.....	2	1237
.....	35	150	1	.....	30	7	.....	.....	256	143	124	14	26	6	792
.....	53	459	3	10	22	1	1	.....	54	131	202	6	5	3	950
16	823	2889	59	67	937	60	2	15	1198	1231	1565	151	134	71	9202
.....	12	56	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	51	41	15	.....	1	1	187
.....	49	120	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	208	102	63	5	2	5	578
.....	161	169	.....	.....	34	1	.....	.....	128	99	52	5	6	19	674
.....	222	345	.....	1	67	1	.....	.....	387	242	130	10	9	25	1439
.....	17	19	.....	8	12	2	.....	.....	72	18	7	1	.....	4	160
89	18	67	.....	1	38	.....	2	3	53	23	22	3	4	3	237
.....	29	56	1	1	...	...	.....	2	78	58	8	....	2	13	248
.....	42	62	1	2	43	.....	.....	.....	97	36	9	2	4	3	301
89	106	204	2	12	93	2	2	5	300	135	46	6	10	23	946
35	50	81	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	83	33	75	9	12	7	353
.....	52	102	.....	.....	37	16	.....	.....	149	18	123	40	5	27	569
.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	5	.....	.....	1	24
1	23	40	.....	....	52	3	1	.....	140	51	106	5	.....	7	428

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances and Division, during the Fiscal

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY. Dominion.										
	Bushel.	½ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	½ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	½ Pint.	Gill.	½ Gill.	Total No. Verified.
Ontario.											
Belleville	6	129	158	257	244	806	766	54	.....	.....	2420
Hamilton	16	188	309	531	1104	1990	1433	159	2	.....	5732
Kingston	225	2518	973	1659	814	1127	943	206	11	1	8477
London	3	167	118	852	1151	2925	2584	671	7	.....	8478
Orillia	.....	54	14	174	331	665	496	33	4	1	1772
Ottawa	.....	91	154	493	577	994	913	432	138	.....	3792
Toronto	7	82	71	339	877	2224	2259	785	44	.....	6688
Windsor	1	210	210	419	478	889	543	66	2	.....	2818
	258	3439	2007	4724	5576	11620	9937	2406	208	2	40177
Quebec.											
Montreal	8	1383	992	2427	2369	3598	3780	2463	1047	22	18089
Quebec	5	285	222	692	1046	1090	1154	787	318	23	5621
Sherbrooke	.....	11	9	143	216	331	223	133	76	66	1208
Three Rivers	.....	346	49	324	536	647	514	378	63	1	2858
	13	2025	1272	3586	4167	5666	5671	3761	1504	111	27776
New Brunswick.											
Fredericton	.....	29	29	103	134	110	101	47	.....	.....	553
King's	.....	2	.....	310	612	536	229	19	4	.....	1722
St. John	.....	464	235	505	656	565	558	362	130	.....	3475
	.....	495	264	928	1402	1211	888	428	134	.....	5750
Nova Scotia.											
Cape Breton	.....	27	18	133	246	376	171	79	.....	.....	1010
Halifax	.....	70	22	153	168	279	271	111	47	13	1134
Pictou	.....	.....	3	100	139	168	115	47	.....	.....	562
Yarmouth	.....	9	11	105	169	164	56	14	.....	.....	528
	.....	106	54	491	712	947	613	251	47	13	3234
Prince Edward Island.											
Charlottetown	2	7	1	38	115	189	178	35	.....	.....	565
Manitoba.											
Winnipeg	26	18	1	30	79	203	168	33	.....	.....	558
Alberta.											
Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.											
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	36	96	224	115	40	4	.....	515

D.—*Continued.*

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Inspected and Verified, in each Inspection Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Miscellaneous Measures.	Balances.													
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-bridges, or Platform Scales.						
Total No. Verified.	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. and upwards.	Total Number Verified.
2	62	219	.....	.....	70	2	4	.....	260	78	230	68	13	34	1040
.....	885	1343	.....	.....	489	55	.....	.....	2361	259	1326	196	27	92	7033
140	77	260	1	1	12	2	1	1	353	111	338	30	27	29	1243
.....	80	366	.....	.....	110	7	1	.....	424	73	539	96	13	61	1770
.....	59	241	.....	.....	83	2	1	2	279	29	336	61	4	57	1154
.....	117	506	2	4	43	1	.....	.....	520	164	447	26	47	8	1885
.....	324	388	.....	1	482	5	.....	.....	548	106	483	62	47	74	2520
.....	200	683	.....	.....	83	4	.....	.....	835	77	673	173	28	60	2886
142	1804	4006	3	6	1372	78	7	3	5630	897	4372	712	206	415	19511
16	498	1841	8	6	827	52	.....	15	838	746	1099	123	103	60	6216
.....	236	439	47	51	58	.....	1	.....	48	211	135	8	.....	2	1237
.....	35	149	1	.....	30	7	.....	.....	253	143	123	14	26	5	787
.....	53	456	3	10	22	1	1	.....	54	131	202	6	5	3	947
16	822	2885	59	67	937	60	2	15	1195	1231	1559	151	134	70	9187
.....	12	56	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	51	41	15	.....	1	1	187
.....	49	120	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	208	102	63	5	2	5	578
.....	156	167	.....	.....	34	1	.....	.....	128	99	52	5	6	19	667
.....	217	343	.....	1	67	1	.....	.....	387	242	130	10	9	25	1432
.....	17	19	.....	8	11	2	.....	.....	69	17	6	1	.....	4	154
88	18	66	.....	1	32	.....	2	3	51	23	22	3	4	3	228
.....	29	56	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	78	58	8	.....	2	13	248
.....	40	61	1	2	39	.....	.....	.....	96	35	9	2	4	3	291
88	104	202	2	12	82	2	2	5	294	133	45	6	10	23	922
35	50	81	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	83	33	75	9	12	7	353
.....	52	102	.....	.....	37	16	.....	.....	149	18	122	40	5	27	568
.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	5	.....	.....	1	24
1	18	40	.....	.....	52	3	1	.....	139	51	106	5	.....	7	422

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances, and Division, during the Fiscal

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY. Dominion. Bushel.	½ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	½ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	½ Pint.	Gill.	½ Gill.	Total No. Rejected.	MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES. Rejected.
Ontario.												
Belleville		3	2	3		2	1				11	
Hamilton												
Kingston		4	4	3	5	8	2	2			28	
London												
Orillia		1	1								2	
Ottawa			10	13	21	27	17	4	1		93	
Windsor			2	1							3	
		8	19	20	26	37	20	6	1		137	
Quebec.												
Montreal												
Sherbrooke												
Three Rivers		2	1	4	1	1	1	1			11	
		2	1	4	1	1	1	1			11	
New Brunswick.												
St. John		1	1								2	
Nova Scotia.												
Cape Breton				1							1	
Halifax		1				12					13	1
Yarmouth		1		3	5	4	1				14	
		2		4	5	16	1				28	1
Manitoba.												
Winnipeg												
British Columbia.												
Victoria												

D—*Concluded.*

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Inspected and Rejected in each Inspection Year ended 30th June, 1885.

BALANCES.

With Equal-arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-bridges or Platform Scales.						Total Number Rejected.
5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100lbs.andupwards	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. and upwards.	
.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	6	6	2	2	2	3	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	9	.....	2	.....	29
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	4	18	1	.....	4	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
1	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	9	10	2	2	.....	44
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14	30	.....	2	7	72
8	18	.....	.....	6	1	3	.....	49	35	69	7	8	15	219
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	15
5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	....	.....	6
.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of Gas Inspection Expenditure and Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Districts.	Inspector.	Expenditure.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
		$ cts.	$ cts	cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Belleville	Wm. Johnson	150 00		50 00		55 25	255 25	83 75
Cobourg	T. Cahill	125 00		60 00	16 50	5 00	206 50	24 00
*Hamilton	D. McPhie	925 00		110 00	51 35	77 81	1,164 16	485 75
*Kingston	Wm. Burrows	400 00		125 50	115 26	60 25	701 01	161 75
Lindsay	T. Cahill	100 00		75 00			175 00	
*London	J. Williams	949 96		154 35	204 20	12 05	1,320 56	569 00
Ottawa	H. J. Hubertus	700 00		125 00		121 12	946 12	165 75
Peterborough	T. Cahill	150 00		18 33	8 80	10 00	187 13	24 00
Port Hope	T. Cahill	125 00		75 00	16 85	14 50	231 35	24 00
Toronto	Geo. Sutherland	1,200 00				11 75	1,211 75	1,306 40
Montreal	N. Aubin	1,400 00	730 00			5 66	2,135 66	1,859 50
Quebec	N. Lavasseur	1,150 00	231 17	42 00	62 75	271 16	1,757 08	256 75
Three Rivers	N. Marchand	200 00				8 75	208 75	38 50
Chatham	R. A. Lawlor	150 00				70 00	220 00	13 50
Fredericton	A. Rowan				43 78	37 88	81 66	97 75
Moncton	R. A. Lawlor	150 00		30 00	48 45	38 96	267 41	
St. John	A. Rowan	999 96			123 34	37 50	1,160 80	220 00
Halifax	A. Miller	1,300 00		296 63	321 73	67 34	1,985 70	346 25
Pictou	A. Miller				11 36		11 36	
Charlottetown	Jos. Kinght	200 00		56 44	22 00	45 88	324 32	73 00
Winnipeg	H. Costigan	220 00		108 00		67 67	395 57	115 25
Victoria	Richard Jones	183 26		180 00		2 75	366 01	245 00
District Inspectors					42 48		42 48	
General Expenses		600 00				4,695 16	5,295 16	
Queen's Printer						185 59	185 59	
Stationery						70 09	70 09	
Grand Total		11,378 18	961 17	1,506 25	1,088 85	5,972 12	20,906 57	6,109 90

*Hamilton District includes the Offices at Brantford and St. Catharines; Kingston District includes the Offices at Cornwall and Napanee; London District the Offices at Ingersoll, Chatham, Stratford, Windsor, Woodstock and St. Thomas.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN of Gas Meters presented for Verification, Verified, Rejected and Verified after first Rejection, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Inspection Offices.	Total presented for Verification.	Kind.		Verified.			Rejected.			Verified after first Rejection.			Total Verified and Rejected.		Remarks.
		Wet.	Dry.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Unsound.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Verified.	Rejected.	
Belleville	107	.....	107	7	14	75	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	96	11	
Brantford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No meters inspected.
Chatham	56	.....	56	5	26	9	1	15	.....	.....	1	2	40	16	
Cobourg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Cornwall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Hamilton	699	.....	699	95	161	439	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	695	4	
Ingersoll	9	.....	9	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	
Kingston	169	.....	169	10	66	76	.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....	157	17	
London	350	.....	350	86	171	77	4	11	1	6	4	6	334	16	
Napanee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Ottawa	128	.....	128	4	65	53	.....	2	4	.....	1	1	122	6	
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Port Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
St. Thomas	93	.....	93	21	50	10	6	6	.....	5	4	3	81	12	
Stratford	95	.....	95	20	31	35	4	4	1	5	.....	3	86	9	
Toronto	1,550	.....	1,550	232	422	856	2	18	20	.....	.....	.....	1,510	40	
Windsor	136	.....	136	18	44	66	2	6	.....	2	2	4	128	8	
Montreal	2,300	.....	2,300	421	695	1,155	3	22	4	.....	.....	.....	2,271	29	
Quebec	225	157	68	6	95	121	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	222	3	
Three Rivers	5	.....	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Fredericton	132	.....	132	24	47	44	1	5	11	.....	.....	.....	115	17	
St. John	197	.....	197	49	40	97	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	186	11	
Halifax	296	295	1	108	66	114	2	6	.....	8	.....	4	288	8	
Pictou	12	.....	12	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	
Yarmouth	76	.....	76	14	26	18	5	3	.....	.....	1	2	66	10	
Charlottetown	74	.....	74	12	27	10	5	20	.....	3	1	2	49	25	
Winnipeg	164	.....	164	99	20	41	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	160	4	
Victoria	391	.....	391	88	225	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	.....	
	7,264	452	6,812	1,326	2,302	3,392	36	149	59	31	16	27	7,018	246	

APPEN

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Belleville :—									
July									
August	16·28	15·92	16 10	16	1	2			
September	16·43	15·97	16·20	16	1	2			
October	18·09	13·81	15·73	16	3	4			
November	17·86	15·95	16·99	16	1	4			
December	23·40	18·60	20·94	16	0	4			
January	16·46	14·92	15·46	16	2	3			
February	17·06	15·55	16·46	16	1	4			
March	17·36	17·10	17·21	16	0	4			
April	19·57	17·58	18·37	16	0	4			
May	19·42	16·96	17·69	16	0	4			
June	19·35	17·11	18·46	16	0	4			
					9	39			
Brantford :—									
July				16					
August				16					
September	17·15	17·15	17·15	16	0	1			
October	16·86	16·86	16·86	16	0	1			
November	14·71	14·71	14·71	16	1	1			
December	16·22	16·22	16·22	16	0	1			
January	17·06	17·06	17 06	16	0	1			
February	16·71	16·71	16·71	16	0	1			
March	16·35	16·35	16·35	16	0	1			
April	16·31	16·31	16·31	16	0	1			
May	16·07	16·07	16·07	16	0	1			
June	16·30	16·30	16·30	16	0	1			
					1	10			
Chatham :—									
July				16					
August				16					
September				16					
October	16·74	16·74	16·74	16	0	1			
November	17·93	17·93	17·93	16	0	1			
December	17·00	17·00	17·00	16	0	1			
January	17·16	17·16	17·16	16	0	1			
February	17·00	17·00	17·00	16	0	1			
March	16·65	16·65	16·65	16	0	1			
April				16					
May	17·00	17·00	17·00	16	0	1			
June	17·00	17·00	17·00	16	0	1			
					0	8			

DIX G.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.						Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.	No of Tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
									4	0	4	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia. No tests for illuminating power, clock being out of order.
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									3	0	3	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									43	0	43	
									.....	.....	.....	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
									.....	.....	.....	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									10	0	10	
									.....	.....	.....	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
									.....	.....	.....	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									.....	.....	.....	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									8	0	8	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100'		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles	Candles.	Candles.	Candles			Grains.	Grains	Grains.
Cobourg :—									
July	16·43	15·99	16·21	16	1	2			
August	16·70	15·55	16·12	16	1	2			
September	16·56	16·56	16·56	16	0	1			
October	16·64	16·00	16·32	16	0	2			
November	16·40	16·40	16·40	16	0	1			
December	16·77	16·77	16·77	16	0	1			
January	16·67	16·67	16·67	16	0	1			
February	16·82	16·82	16·82	16	0	1			
March	16·12	16·12	16·12	16	0	1			
April	16·22	16·22	16·22	16	0	1			
May	16·86	16·86	16·86	16	0	1			
June	16·86	16·86	16·86	16	0	1			
					2	15			
Cornwall :—									
June	20·02	20·02	20·02	16	0	1			
					0	1			
Hamilton :—									
July	16·89	15·45	16·28	16	2	4			
August	16·29	14·21	15·28	16	2	3			
September	16·94	16·08	16·48	16	0	4			
October	16·34	16·34	16·34	16	0	1			
November	17·16	17·16	17·16	16	0	1			
December	15·53	15·53	15·53	16	1	1			
January	16·03	16·03	16·03	16	0	1			
February	16·21	16·21	16·21	16	0	1			
March	16·53	16·53	16·53	16	0	1			
April	15·83	15·83	15·83	16	1	1			
May	15·10	15·10	15·10	16	1	1			
June	15·53	15·53	15·53	16	1	1			
					8	20			
Kingston :—									
July	19·94	18·22	18·73	16	0	4			
August	19·84	17·41	18·94	16	0	4			
September	18·95	17·12	18·31	16	0	4			
October	20·31	18·27	18·94	16	0	4			
November	20·01	18·58	19·02	16	0	4			
December	19·99	17·11	18·73	16	0	4			
January	20·44	18·47	19·60	16	0	3			
February	19·89	17·48	18·90	16	0	4			
March	20·48	18·69	19·65	16	0	4			
April	18·73	17·78	18·32	16	0	4			
May	19·72	17·47	18·72	16	0	4			
June	21·16	17·49	19·26	16	0	4			
					0	47			

G—*Continued.*

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.						Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.	No. of Tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
									2	0	2	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
									2	0	2	
									1	0	1	
									2	0	2	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									15	0	15	
									0	1	1	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia. Operations only commenced on 1st of this month.
									0	1	1	
									4	0	4	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
									3	0	3	
									4	0	4	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									25	0	25	
									1	3	4	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	3	4	
									1	3	4	
									1	3	4	
									0	0	0	
									3	1	4	
									3	0	3	
									3	1	4	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									0	0	0	
									4	0	4	
									25	14	39	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
London :—									
July	18·35	18·06	18·20	16	0	2			
August				16					
September	19·60	18·76	19·18	16	0	2			
October	19·32	17·17	18·05	16	0	3			
November	17·64	15·89	17·00	16	1	3			
December	19·04	17·46	18·38	16	0	3			
January	17·69	16·70	17·30	16	0	3			
February	17·85	17·07	17·46	16	0	3			
March	18·21	17·85	18·90	16	0	3			
April	18·47	18·00	18·19	16	0	3			
May	19·80	18·00	18·87	16	0	3			
June	19·46	18·21	18·78	16	0	3			
					1	31			
Napanee :—									
November									
December									
January									
February									
March									
April									
Ottawa :—									
July	18·21	16 98	17·50	16	0	8	27·80	20·99	23·32
August	17·94	16 82	17·41	16	0	8	31.20	20 89	26 85
September	18·34	17·11	17·65	16	0	7	30·26	26·37	28·58
October	17·54	16·37	16·85	16	0	8	31·10	25·47	28·28
November	17·40	16·00	16·52	16	0	8	30 94	23 92	27·41
December	17·91	14·66	16·12	16	3	7	25·34	20·74	23 65
January	16·92	16·01	16·39	16	0	8	24·59	19·34	21·127
February	18·06	15·36	16 42	16	3	8	27·25	19 37	23·77
March	17·66	16·02	16·80	16	0	8	22 63	19 66	21·78
April	17·89	16·04	16·94	16	0	8	21·47	18·71	20 06
May	18·76	16·11	17·34	16	0	8	25 83	15 94	21·117
June	19·29	17·12	18·17	16	0	8	29 76	21·65	27·26
					6	94			

ERRATA.

For 20, as standard for sulphur, read 35.
For 2, as standard for ammonia, read 4.

G—*Continued.*

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1875.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.						Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.	No. of Tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	0	2	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	No return made this month.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	0	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
									30	1	31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	0	1	1	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test. No tests for illuminating power have as yet been sent to the Department.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	0	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	0	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	0	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	0	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
									1	5	6	
20	4	4	3·07	2·06	2·68	2	4	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	2·05	1·54	1·847	2	2	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	2·76	2·05	2·395	2	4	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	3·00	2·25	2 60	2	4	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	3·56	2·53	2·95	2	4	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	3·07	2·00	2·605	2	3	4	7	0	7	
20	2	4	3·00	1·10	2·035	2	2	4	8	0	8	
20	1	4	3·01	1·44	2·11	2	2	4	8	0	8	
20	3	4	2·03	1·01	1·45	2	1	4	8	0	8	
20	2	4	2·25	1·53	1·905	2	2	4	8	0	8	
20	2	4	2·57	1·77	2·227	2	3	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	3.88	3 11	3 467	2	4	4	8	0	8	
	38	48					35	48	95	0	95	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Peterborough :—									
July	17·14	16·70	16 97	16	0	4			
August	17·12	16·70	16·95	16	0	4			
September	17·20	16·60	16·92	16	0	3			
October	17·12	17·12	17·12	16	0	1			
November	18·08	18 08	18 08	16	0	1			
December	17·28	17·28	17·28	16	0	1			
January	16·77	16 77	16·77	16	0	1			
February	16 84	16·84	16 84	16	0	1			
March	16·90	16·90	16·90	16	0	1			
April	16·60	16 60	16·60	16	0	1			
May	17·00	17·00	17 00	16	0	1			
June	16·62	16·62	16 62	16	0	1			
					0	20			
Port Hope :—									
July	16 93	16·80	16 87	16	0	3			
August	17·30	16·92	17·11	16	0	2			
September	16·53	16·53	16·53	16	0	1			
October	17·34	17 34	17 34	16	0	1			
November	17 20	17·20	17·20	16	0	1			
December	17·55	17·55	17·55	16	0	1			
January	16·52	16·52	16 52	16	0	1			
February	16·44	16·44	16·44	16	0	1			
March	16·45	16·45	16·45	16	0	1			
April	16·92	16·92	16·92	16	0	1			
May	17·22	17 22	17 22	16	0	1			
June	17·34	17·34	17·34	16	0	1			
					0	15			
Stratford :—									
July	16 50	16·50	16·50	16	0	1			
August				16					
September	17·88	17·88	17·88	16	0	1			
October	16·76	16 76	16·76	16	0	1			
November	17·00	17·00	17·00	16	0	1			
December	17·81	17·81	17·81	16	0	1			
January	17·63	17·63	17·63	16	0	1			
February	18·00	18·00	18·00	16	0	1			
March	17·85	17 85	17 85	16	0	1			
April	16·30	16·30	16 30	16	0	1			
May	18·60	18·60	18·60	16	0	1			
June	16·47	16·47	16·47	16	0	1			
					0	11			

G—*Continued.*

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Continued.*

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.						Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.	No. of tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
									4	0	4	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
									4	0	4	
									3	0	3	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	0	
									20	0	20	
									3	0	3	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
									2	0	2	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									15	0	15	
									1	0	1	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									0	*1	1	*Caused by bursting of gas main through frost.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									10	1	11	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
St. Thomas:—									
July	16 70	16·36	16·53	16	0	2			
August				16					
September	16·50	16·50	16·50	16	0	1			
October	16·60	16·60	16·60	16	0	1			
November	16·53	16·48	16·50	16	0	2			
December	16·70	16·65	16·67	16	0	2			
January	14·70	14·70	14·70	16	1	1			
February	16·22	16·22	16·22	16	0	1			
March	17·85	16·43	17·14	16	0	2			
April	16·35	16·35	16·35	16	0	1			
May	18·10	18·10	18·10	16	0	1			
June	16 00	16·00	16·00	16	0	1			
					1	15			
Toronto:—									
July	18·23	16·98	17·40	16	0	8	16·22	14·05	15·13
August	18 00	16·60	17·43	16	0	10	14·32	11·48	12 90
September	18 30	16·64	17·61	16	0	8	14·12	13·73	13 92
October	17·64	16 34	16·86	16	0	8	19·51	18·90	19·20
November	16·73	15·82	16·09	16	6	10	19·71	17·21	18·46
December	17·40	15·10	16·24	16	2	8	15 92	14·60	15·26
January	17·06	14·75	16·41	16	1	10	20·04	19·00	19 52
February	16·90	16·02	16·37	16	0	8	19·22	16·73	17·97
March	16·60	16·00	16·32	16	0	8	18 88	16·97	17·92
April	17·07	16·13	16·39	16	0	8	13·98	13·83	13·90
May	17·06	16·22	16·66	16	0	10	18·18	16·66	17·42
June	17·49	16·19	16·84	16	0	8	16 86	10 03	13·44
					9	104			
Windsor:—									
July	17 44	11·41	13·67	16	2	3			
August				16					
September	17·46	17·46	17·46	16	0	1			
October	16·28	16·28	16·28	16	0	1			
November	16·90	16·90	16·90	16	0	1			
December	18·10	18·10	18·10	16	0	1			
January	16·93	16·93	16·93	16	0	1			
February	16·29	16·29	16·29	16	0	1			
March	16·88	16·88	16·88	16	0	1			
April	18·28	18·28	18·28	16	0	1			
May				16					
June	17·10	17·10	17·10	16	0	1			
					2	12			

G.—*Continued.*

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.						Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent	No. of times present.	No. of Tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains	Grains.						
									2	0	2	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									2	0	2	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									15	0	15	
20	0	2	2·00	0·76	1 38	2	0	2	8	0	8	
20	0	2	2·00	1·27	1·63	2	0	2	10	0	10	
20	0	2	2·00	1·02	1·51	2	0	2	8	0	8	
20	0	2	2·29	1·27	1·78	2	1	2	8	0	8	
20	0	2	2·05	2·02	2·03	2	2	2	10	0	10	
20	0	2	2·25	2·00	2·12	2	1	2	8	0	8	
20	1	2	2·25	2·00	2 12	2	1	2	10	0	10	
20	0	2	2·53	2·00	2·26	2	1	2	8	0	8	
20	0	2	2·53	1·77	2·15	2	1	2	8	0	8	
20	0	2	1·76	1·52	1·64	2	0	2	8	0	8	
20	0	2	2·01	1·51	1·76	2	1	2	10	0	10	
20	0	2	2·03	1·79	1 91	2	1	2	8	0	8	
	1	24					9	24	104	0	104	
									0	3	3	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									9	3	12	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Montreal:—									
July									
August	19·42	16·00	16·76	16	0	26	41·14	10·92	21·72
September									
October									
November	20·24	16·83	18·36	16	0	26	20·58	8·85	13·52
December									
January									
February	26·02	16·36	18·01	16	0	25	43·84	6·56	27·28
March									
April									
May	18·55	15·68	17·009	16	2	26	37·92	31·16	33·79
June									
					2	103			
Quebec:—									
July	18·12	18·12	18·12	16	0	1	31·97	29·14	30·55
August	23·38	23·38	23·38	16	0	1	30·20	22·18	26·19
September	17·65	17·65	17·65	16	0	1	25·53	12·18	18·25
October	20·69	20·69	20·69	16	0	1	25·89	17·16	21·52
November	17·23	17·23	17·23	16	0	1	19·41	17·33	18 37
December	16·82	16 82	16·82	16	0	1	27·58	17·29	22·43
January	18·00	18·00	18·00	16	0	1	29·57	28·13	28·85
February	16·55	16·55	16·55	16	0	1	30·83	30·56	30 69
March	17·91	17·91	17·91	16	0	1	35·29	30·71	33·00
April	17·83	17·83	17·83	16	0	1	26·92	17·64	22·28
May	18·16	18·16	18·16	16	0	1	18·87	17·38	18 02
June	18·21	18·21	18·21	16	0	1	21·13	17·65	19·39
					0	12			
Three Rivers:—									
July	16·59	14·95	15·60	16	4	5	.....	.....	.....
August	16·28	15·24	15·74	16	2	4	.....	.....	.....
September	16·40	15·66	15·94	16	3	4	.....	.....	.....
October	16·98	15·61	16·25	16	1	5	.....	.....	.....
November	16·60	15·62	16·08	16	1	4	.....	.....	.....
December	16·70	15·94	16·26	16	1	5	.....	.....	.....
January	15·65	14·90	15·28	16	4	4	.....	.....	.....
February	16·21	15·66	15·88	16	3	4	.....	.....	.....
March	16·25	15·64	15·93	16	3	4	.....	.....	.....
April	16·99	15·64	16·02	16	4	5	.....	.....	.....
May	16·60	15·79	16·22	16	1	4	.....	.....	.....
June	17·32	15·75	16·30	16	1	4	.....	.....	.....
					28	52			

G—*Continued.*

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.						Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.	No. of Tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains	Grains.						
20	2	7	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	7	26	0	26	
20	1	6	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	6	26	0	26	
20	4	6	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	6	25	0	25	
20	6	6	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	6	26	0	26	
	13	25					0	25	03	0	103	
20	2	2	2·10	0·00	1·55	2	1	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	7·30	6·70	7·00	2	2	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	5·53	2·00	3·76	2	1	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0·00	0·00	0 00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	0	2	0 00	0·00	0 00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0 00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0·00	0 00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	0	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
	15	24					4	24	24	0	24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5	0	5	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	0	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	0	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5	0	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	0	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5	0	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	0	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	0	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	0	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5	0	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	0	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	0	4	
									52	0	52	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Districts.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Fredericton :—									
July	16·87	16·13	16·45	16	0	3			
August	16·94	16·78	16·86	16	0	2			
September	17·45	16·48	16·96	16	0	2			
October	18·67	16·74	17·70	16	0	2			
November	19 96	18·01	18 98	16	0	2			
December	19·55	16·91	18·23	16	0	2			
January	17 82	16·66	17·24	16	0	2			
February	16·56	15·22	15·98	16	1	3			
March	16·31	15 62	15 98	16	1	3			
April	16·86	16·72	16 79	16	0	3			
May	17·76	16·29	17·10	16	0	3			
June	16·58	15·56	15·91	16	2	3			
					4	30			
St. John :—									
July	17·32	15·58	16·64	16	1	5	19·67	14·83	17·33
August	16·98	15·50	16·25	16	1	4	21·83	18·50	20·25
September	18·23	16·15	16·88	16	0	4	13·17	10·92	11·98
October	19·58	15·41	17·23	16	1	6	17·26	14·43	16·03
November	16·87	15·10	16·14	16	2	6	15·61	13·83	14·62
December	17·26	15·42	16·10	16	3	6	16 88	12·02	14·39
January	16·96	15·95	16·25	16	2	6	17·41	11·96	15·09
February	16·96	14·58	16·04	16	1	6	21·56	19·01	20·26
March	16·70	15·55	16·17	16	0	4	20·84	14·18	17 92
April	17·33	16·33	16·62	16	0	8	21·27	16·24	18·54
May	16·95	16·13	16·68	16	0	6	23·52	13·83	18 77
June	19·90	16·09	17·28	16	0	7	12·65	9·57	11·76
					11	68			
Halifax —									
July	18·61	17·76	18 09	16	0	4	31·86	26·27	29·28
August	19·46	19·04	19·25	16	0	2	29 45	26·78	28·115
September	18·09	18 04	18 06	16	0	2	32 169	26·43	29 299
October	17·40	16·55	16 97	16	0	2	22·46	22·46	22·46
November	18·25	17·30	17·788	16	0	3	25·11	25·11	25·11
December	19·65	18·92	19·285	16	0	2	28 819	28·819	28·819
January	18 37	18·04	18·205	16	0	2	17·20	15·07	16·135
February	17·65	17·36	17·55	16	0	4	25·44	13·35	19·395
March	18·99	18·23	18·61	16	0	2	17·40	14 52	15 96
April	18 30	18·29	18·295	16	0	2	29·258	20·14	24·699
May	16·62	16·423	16·5215	16	0	2	18·36	17·73	18·04
June	19·06	17 73	18·395	16	0	2	30·79	15·04	22·915
					0	29			

G—*Continued.*

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.						Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.	No. of Tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	2	0	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	0	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	2	0	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	0	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	0	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	0	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	3	0	3	
									30	0	30	
20	0	3	1·019	0·65	0·796	2	0	3	5	0	5	
20	2	3	3·26	2·06	2·73	2	3	3	4	0	4	
20	0	3	22·13	10·24	17·09	2	3	3	4	0	4	
20	0	3	11·12	2·04	5·77	2	3	3	6	0	6	
20	0	3	3·68	2·18	2·82	2	3	3	6	0	6	
20	0	3	2·54	1·68	2·14	2	2	3	6	0	6	
20	0	3	4·05	2·26	2·97	2	3	3	6	0	6	
20	2	3	3·56	3·08	3·39	2	3	3	6	0	6	
20	1	3	1·51	0·00	0·50	2	0	3	4	0	4	
20	2	4	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	4	8	0	8	
20	2	4	1·01	0·00	0·505	2	0	4	6	0	6	
20	0	4	0·00	0·00	0·000	2	0	4	7	0	7	
	9	39					20	39	68	0	68	
20	4	4	0·89	0·000	0·50	2	0	4	4	0	4	
20	2	2	0·03	0·000	0·0165	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0·00	0·000	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	1	0·81	0·810	0·81	2	0	1	2	0	2	
20	1	1	0·00	0·000	0·00	2	0	1	3	0	3	
20	1	1	0·00	0·000	0·00	2	0	1	2	0	2	
20	0	4	0·00	0·000	0·00	2	0	4	2	0	2	
20	1	4	0·0646	0·000	0·0323	2	0	4	2	0	2	
20	0	2	0·0000	0·000	0·000	2	0	2	1	1	2	
20	2	2	0·0000	0·000	0·000	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0·0000	0·000	0·000	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0·0000	0·000	0·000	2	0	2	2	0	2	
	17	27					0	27	26	1	27	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Districts.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Pictou :—									
July				16					
August	17·70	17·70	17·70	16	0	1			
September				16					
October				16					
November	17·20	17·20	17 20	16	0	1			
December	17·12	17·12	17·12	16	0	1			
January	17·05	17 05	17 05	16	0	1			
February	16 64	16·64	16·64	16	0	1			
March	17·77	17·77	17·77	16	0	1			
April	18 05	18·05	18·05	16	0	1			
May	18 18	18·18	18·18	16	0	1			
June	19·23	19·23	19·23	16	0	1			
					0	9			
Yarmouth :—									
July				16					
August	15·81	15·81	15·81	16	1	1			
September				16					
October				16					
November	16·81	16·81	16·81	16	0	1			
December	16·17	16·17	16·17	16	0	1			
January	14·06	14 06	14 06	16	1	1			
February	15·62	15·62	15·62	16	1	1			
March	14·29	14·29	14·29	16	1	1			
April	16 23	16·23	16·23	16	0	1			
May	17·51	17 51	17·51	16	0	1			
June	16·34	16·34	15·34	16	0	1			
					4	9			
Charlottetown :—									
July	20·59	17·69	18·75	16	0	5			
August	20·08	17·66	18·86	16	0	2			
September	17·85	15·92	17·33	16	1	5			
October	18·24	17·00	17·46	16	0	4			
November	16 91	15·96	16·52	16	0	4			
December	18·04	16·63	17·36	16	0	4			
January	17·89	17·03	17·50	16	0	3			
February	17·71	17·00	17·36	16	0	3			
March	17·80	16·44	16·93	16	0	3			
April	19·17	16·23	17·43	16	0	4			
May	18·55	16·73	17·76	16	0	3			
June	19·90	17·59	18·37	16	0	3			
					1	43			

G.—*Continued.*

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.						Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.	No. of Tests	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
												No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									9	0	9	
												No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									9	0	9	
									5	0	5	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									2	0	2	
									5	0	5	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									2	1	3	
									4	0	4	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									42	1	43	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Districts.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Winnipeg :—									
July				16					
August	17·57	17·57	17·57	16	0	1			
September	21·98	17·87	19·76	16	0	4			
October	19·00	19·00	19·00	16	0	1			
November	21·08	21·08	21·08	16	0	1			
December	16·35	16·35	16·35	16	0	1			
January	20·80	20·80	20·80	16	0	1			
February	21·50	21·50	21·50	16	0	1			
March	21·10	21·10	21·10	16	0	1			
April	21·50	21·50	21·50	16	0	1			
May	18·70	18·70	18·70	16	0	1			
June	20·60	20·60	20·60	16	0	1			
					0	14			
Victoria, B.C. :—									
July				16					
August				16					
September	18·40	17·70	17·933	16	0	3			
October	18·95	18·60	18·77	16	0	3			
November	18·50	17·56	18·10	16	0	3			
December	18·67	17·87	18·20	16	0	3			
January	18·47	17·74	18·06	16	0	3			
February	18·26	17·34	17·83	16	0	3			
March	18·34	18·10	18·10	16	0	3			
April	18·24	18·00	18·15	16	0	3			
May	19·10	18·47	18·72	16	0	3			
June				16	0	3			
					0	30			

G—*Concluded.*

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.						Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.	No. of Tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	0	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	0	1	
									14	0	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..		.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	3	0	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	0	3	
									30	0	30	

APPENDIX F.

REPORT *of investigation into complaints from members of the Fire and Light Committee of the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, with regard to purity and illuminating power of the gas furnished by the "Consumers' Gas Company" of that City.*

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience with your instructions to investigate complaints from members of the Fire and Light Committee of the Municipal Council of Toronto with regard to the nature, purity and illuminating power of the gas furnished to the citizens of that city by the Consumers' Gas Company, I proceeded to Toronto and placed myself in communication with said committee at a meeting called for that purpose.

I explained to the gentlemen, then present, the nature of the law of Canada regarding the manufacture and distribution of illuminating gas, and the system of inspection provided for the mutual protection of gas consumers and of manufacturers.

The accuracy of the measurement of the gas sold is secured as perfectly as possible by the law compelling the gas company to use only verified and stamped gas meters, which must be periodically reverified and stamped, or, at any time, at the request of the consumers, upon their paying the expense of such verification. Meters must be re-inspected every five years at the expense of the gas company or of such consumers who may own their meters.

The commercial value of the gas throughout the Dominion is now uniformly established by the law which declares that all gas intended to produce light shall be of the quality called of *sixteen* candles. That is to say that gas burned at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour, through an argand or any other burner, shall emit a light equal to that of sixteen sperm candles, consuming 120 grains of sperm, each, per hour. Proper instruments for ascertaining the results in the most accurate manner are furnished by Government and frequent periodical inspections of the gas are performed and registered by special officers.

It may not be out of place here to state that the standard illuminating power of gas in Ontario was *twelve* candles only and that Parliament within a few years having raised that standard to sixteen candles, all the gas companies in the country have readily conformed to the new regulation, and furnish now almost everywhere a much superior gas, affording a light of from 17 to 20 candles.

With regard to the purity of the gas the law provides that it will be, as much as practically possible, free from such substances as may, during combustion in a gas flame, be transformed into new compounds of a noxious nature calculated to injure goods or health.

These impurities are mainly sulphur and ammonia. Sulphur is found in the gas before purification, in combination with hydrogen, and is then called sulphuretted hydrogen. It is considered as the most objectionable of impurities, as after combustion it forms new combinations of noxious substances hurtful to jewellery, paint, silk and may affect the respiratory organs. But such impurity may be readily removed from the newly formed gas by proper purification, therefore the law prohibits absolutely its presence in gas, and heavy penalties are imposed upon companies every time that sulphuretted hydrogen may be detected. The register of the Inspector at Toronto demonstrates that such impurity has never been found in the gas upon which he has experimented for the last 10 years.

The other impurities permitted in gas, to a limited extent, are sulphur uncombined and ammonia. Sulphur, when present in quantity equal to 35 grains per 100

cubic feet of gas, and ammonia, in a proportion of 4 grains per 100 cubic feet, are not considered as objectionable. The law of Canada, with regard to gas, has generally been founded on that of England and the instruments used in inspecting gas are of the same construction as those used in London.

I find in a report on the gas in England that thoroughly purified coal gas consists of the following substances:

Carburetted hydrogen or marsh gas	30 to 40	per cent.
Hydrogen	50	"
Carbonic oxide	5 " 10	"
Hydrocarbons	5 " 6	"

These compounds may, therefore, be considered as essential elements in the flame produced by gas obtained from coal, and none of them are classified as noxious after combustion; but no one will pretend that they can be inhaled without serious inconvenience.

Toronto gas analyzed by Prof. Pike, in 1880, was found to contain:

Hydro carbons	9·22	per cent.
Marsh gas or carburetted hydrogen	25·71	"
Carbonic oxide	21·50	"
Hydrogen	43·57	"
	100·00	

Kingston gas (water and petroleum gas) analysed by Prof. Ellis, in 1878, was composed of:

Carbonic acid	5·2
Hydrocarbons	13·6
Oxygen	6·5
Carburetted hydrogen	23·0
Carbonic oxide	11·5
Hydrogen	22·2
Nitrogen	12·0
	100·0

The committee having expressed some doubts as regards the illuminating power of the Toronto gas I invited them to come to the Gas Inspection Office where they could, in a few minutes, see how gas light is measured and what illuminating power possessed the gas furnished by the Consumers' Gas Company. The first observation showed the light to be equal to 22 candles or 6 more than the legal standard.

By referring to the photometric register, very carefully kept by the Inspector, Mr. George Sutherland, I found that the average light, since the 1st of April, has been equal to 19·40 candles and that during February and March it was 17·80 candles. No sulphuretted hydrogen was at any time detected in the gas. The sulphur and ammonia are also in much smaller quantities than the maximum allowed by law, being for ammonia an average of 1·81 grains per 100 cubic feet, and for sulphur 14·15 grains.

Comparing the quality of Toronto gas with the coal gas consumed in London, England, and obtained from the 15 companies under the supervision of the official gas referees, I find the tests of one month show an average illuminating power of 16·6 candles; not one test indicated 17 candles. One company only in London extracts gas from cannel coal. It is equal to 25 candles, but is much higher in price than ordinary gas.

As a proof of the good results due to the gas inspection law, I may state that from the returns of inspectors, during 1885, it is ascertained that the total average of gaslight power in the Dominion is equal to 18·48 candles, superior therefore to that of England's capital.

The committee having specially called my attention to the recent case of the death of two men who were found suffocated in their bed, and who were supposed to have blown out the gas in their room instead of turning off the tap, I had to observe to the gentlemen of the committee that I could not, without exceeding the duties of my office, do anything further in the matter, after having ascertained that the gas furnished in Toronto was absolutely in accordance with the requirements of the law, I found the gas strictly pure as defined by regulations, and completely free from such substances as may, during combustion, form new compounds, more or less injurious to animal life or to property.

I do not know of any kind of illuminating gas which can be breathed without danger, or allowed to escape in dwellings with impunity.

The particular compound to which may be attributed the deaths caused by the accidental escape of gas in bedrooms is the carbonic oxide found in coal gas, but in larger quantities in water gas.

It is also produced by the imperfect combustion of coal, and defective stoves sometime allow considerable quantities to escape in dwellings. The danger is, then, a matter of proportion, and the only way of diminishing it is through careful and intelligent regulations by municipal authorities regarding the use of gas in hotels, the proper ventilation of sleeping apartments, &c.

Carbonic oxide is one of the useful elements in the production of a gas flame. It cannot be thoroughly expelled from illuminating gas, and Parliament alone could determine what proportion might be allowed. Engineers are divided on the subject, but none, I think, would be willing to experiment on themselves as to the relative safety claimed for coal gas as an element in respiration.

I, myself, was nearly suffocated by an accidental exposure of a few minutes to a leakage of coal gas.

Electric light itself, though quite recently adopted for public use, has added a formidable list to the fatal casualties, which seem to be inseparable from the brilliant discoveries calculated to contribute so much to the comforts of social life.

Water gas, so called, is now successfully produced in many cities and towns of Canada, and so long as it is distributed in accordance with the requirements of the law the Gas Inspection Branch of your Department cannot interfere.

The above is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

N. AUBIN,

Dominion Gas Engineer.

REPORT

ON

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

BEING

SUPPLEMENT No III

TO THE REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1886.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Inland Revenue.

Herewith I have the honour to submit the report of the Chief Analyst of the Department; also the reports of the Public Analysts, together with the tabulated statements prepared in the Department for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD MIALL,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1885

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APPENDIX A.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ANALYST.

INLAND REVENUE LABORATORY,
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my first Annual Report on the operations under the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act of 1884, for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

My appointment to the office of Chief Analyst for the Dominion is dated 15th August, 1884, and I assumed the duties of the office on the 1st of September of that year: being in England at the time, I embraced the opportunity to visit officially the Laboratories of the Inland Revenue, at Somerset House, and in Dr. Bell's absence, I was most cordially received by Mr. Bannister and Mr. Lewin, who courteously placed at my disposal the entire resources of the laboratories and personally explained to me their methods of working and the operations of the Sale of Foods Act in England, information which has proved of the greatest service to me in directing the working under the Adulteration of Food Act here.

In England the public analysts are appointed by the local Government boards, or by municipalities, and they report to those bodies, and not to the Government. At Somerset House the authorities occupy an entirely neutral position as arbiters between the public and the public analysts.

The Act has not worked so well in England as might have been expected, chiefly through the failure of local boards or municipalities, to exercise their *optional* powers of appointing analysts, and also, in great measure, to the deficiency of any means of discrimination between competent and incompetent candidates for such offices, and to the readiness with which candidates, undertook duties so responsible while possessing none of the necessary qualifications for their adequate discharge: members of most professions enjoy the advantages of an organized association, whereby guarantees of qualification for the exercise of their peculiar functions are furnished to the outside public; but, until quite recently, even in England no such association has existed amongst professional chemists, and it has been most difficult to discriminate between the competent and incompetent aspirants to public favor. Recently, however, the leaders of the profes-

sion in England have formed an organization, which has received Royal sanction and incorporation, under the title of The Institute of Chemistry. Thus in England at least, chemistry is now recognized as an organized profession, standing on the same footing as the other learned professions of law, medicine, engineering, &c., &c., and conferring on those attaining to fellowship of tne Institute a recognition of competency by which the public may rightly be guided, and protected from the competition of ignorant pretenders. It would be well could a similar organization be established in Canada.

In France matters are managed, as regards the inspection of food and medicines, in a somewhat different manner, and the organization of the municipal laboratories of the City of Paris, for this purpose, would seem almost perfect. Through the courtesy of M. Girard, the eminent Chef du Laboratoire, I have been favored with a copy of his report to the Prefet de Police on the subject of food analysis.

Here the whole body of analysts is collected in one establishment, under the personal direction of the chief. The establishment for the food inspection of the City of Paris alone, comprising thirty-five analysts and experts and occupying a dozen apartments, is kept constantly employed. Its functions are exclusively the examination of samples of food, &c., submitted to it, either by the public direct or by the inspectors, and the preparing of official reports thereon. In the discharge of these functions an excellent system of division of labor prevails, each chemist being a specialist in some particular article of food or drink. Thus, certain of the staff confine their attention to milk and butter, others to wines and liquors, while others devote themselves to microscopical, spectroscopical or polarimic observations, thus securing, not only greater rapidity of work, but greater accuracy and uniformity likewise. During the year ending 1883 between 14,000 and 15,000 samples of all sorts were examined in the Municipal Laboratory at Paris.

On returning from England, and whilst the laboratory here was being constructed and equipped, the public analysts in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were visited, that by personal acquaintance with them and with their work a better knowledge of their special views in regard to the practical working of the Act, from their individual experience, might be acquired.

As an outcome of this visit, and with a view to greater uniformity of methods of analysis and expression of results, a table of suggestions as to the object of research, under systematic headings, was issued to the analysts, and it will be noted that from the date of such issue the analysts have followed those suggestions pretty closely, thus making it much easier to compare their results. Another change was at the same time inaugurated, namely, the recognition of samples by an official number, common to each portion of the sample purchased, thus relieving the analyst of all knowledge of the source whence the sample under examination was obtained, all such information being transmitted by the Inspector to the Department.

With a view still more completely to secure uniformity of working and expressing results, a meeting of the public analysts was convened at Ottawa in May, when the suggestions above referred to were fully discussed, and, with a few amendments, adopted as the basis of operations.

At that meeting it was also resolved, that, as certain articles of food had received but little attention from analysts generally, it was desirable the subjects, of cheese analysis, of spice and condiments, of honey and syrups, of mineral and potable waters, should be specially investigated and reported upon. Consequently, cheese was assigned to Messrs. Saunders and Best, spices and condiments to Dr. Ellis, honey and syrups to Messrs. Best and Evans, and water and patent medicines were referred to the judgment of the Chief Analyst.

Much benefit, it was felt, was derived from this meeting, through the personal discussion of questions of difficulty or doubt, tending greatly to the production of increased uniformity in work and results, and the personal intercourse tending to create an *esprit de corps*, which could not previously have existed amongst the analysts. It would be well if such a conference could be held annually.

The eight public analysts, appointed to the Excise districts throughout the Dominion, have been kept systematically employed, having had submitted to them for analysis nine hundred and sixty-two (962) samples of food products, and one hundred and ten (110) samples of drugs, upon which they have reported. The details of their reports will be found tabulated in the appendices.

A change will be noticed in the mode of expressing these results since the regulations under the Act of 1884 came into force. Two sets of numbers are attached to each item, the numbers of the analyst's certificates, and the official number by which alone the sample is recognized until the analyst has reported upon it. By this change the analyst is relieved of a large amount of annoyance. The vendor being unknown to him, as well as the source whence the samples were obtained, he is relieved from the importunity of anxious vendors to know the result of the analysis of their wares, which, by the regulations and terms of the Act, he can only communicate to the Department. This change of numeration will also serve to indicate the commencement of work under the "suggestions" for more uniform working by the analysts.

Milk.

One hundred and seventy-four samples of milk have been subjected to analysis during the year, and of these twenty-three were reported to have been adulterated, either by the removal of cream or the addition of water. Some of the analysts have adhered to the old regulations, and have given their results in full detail, while others have followed the suggestions, and determined only the specific gravity and total solids, from which, by a simple equation the butter fat, and solids not fat, can be calculated with sufficient accuracy to determine the fact of adulteration or not. Of course, in case of indicated adulteration, a full and complete analysis becomes necessary.

A milk inspection, to be really efficient for the protection of the public, should be a constant and daily unremitting one, and this it is impossible it can be if left only to the officers of Inland Revenue, whose other duties are incompatible with such an inspection. The framers of the Act evidently premised this condition, and wisely made provision for the appointment of civic inspectors by municipalities. Until the municipal authorities of the country avail themselves of this provision, no inspection of substantial value can be effected of this most important of all articles of food.

In those cities of the adjoining Republic where milk inspection is enforced, the cities are charged by the Legislature to appoint inspectors, and the inspection is carried out daily. In the City of Boston, Massachusetts, from fifty to sixty samples are submitted daily to the inspector, and the result, in the improved supply of milk to the city, has been most marked. By a ready method the samples are sifted out, and only those showing indication of adulteration, or of having been tampered with, are subjected to a complete analysis, upon which the prosecution of the milkman or dealer, is founded. Such a system should prevail in our cities, and it is to be hoped ere long the civic authorities of some of our larger municipalities, at least, will appreciate the value of the powers given them, under the Act and make the necessary appointments of inspectors.

Butter.

One hundred and forty-one samples have been submitted to the analysts, of which eighteen were returned as adulterated—in seven cases with an excess of water, in three of water and salt, in one of salt, and in four of an excess of caseine, indicating imperfect or careless maufacture rather than designing fraud, and in two cases only with foreign fat.

From these results it is satisfactory to note that the butter supply of the country would appear to be, in the main, good, and that the chief causes of inferiority are careless or imperfect manufacture and the excessive, if not fraudulent, addition of salt and water. It would appear that but little foreign fats have found their way into the butter market, and that, for the present at least, the Dominion is free from importations of oleomargarines, butterines, &c., &c., so abundant in the United States. But it can scarcely be expected we shall long be left in this happy state of innocence. The creameries on the other side of the border are all more or less tainted with "oleo"—a very considerable demand existing for this commodity and for "neutral lard," (the raw materials or basis for butterine, &c.,) amongst the proprietors of creameries—the inference is but natural that such a demand can only exist for the purposes of sophistication.

Such a sophistication is not hard to detect, and the "suggestions," if followed, will assuredly result in its discovery.

The melting point and specific gravity of dry butter fat (freed from all water, curd and salt) give unerring indications of the true nature of the fat, especially the latter indication, when taken at a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit, and compared with distilled water at the same temperature. If the specific gravity under these conditions indicates ·910, or not less, it is safe to conclude the fat is genuine butter fat; but if it goes below ·910 it becomes questionable, and then the somewhat delicate, though not difficult, determination, has to be made, of the fixed and volatile fatty acids;—from these determinations the actual percentage of foreign fat added may be calculated.

Ninety per cent. of insoluble or fixed fatty acids is allowable, although the average for good butter is 87½; but this margin is permitted for difference of variety in true butter. But if the fixed fatty acids exceed 90 per cent., adulteration is pretty certain, and its proportion may be calculated upon the basis of a mean of 87½ per cent. Butterines yield from 95 to 96 per cent. of fixed fatty acids, and no

volatile fatty acids, or only traces and these traces arising from the small quantity of true butter fat in the milk used for churning up the butterines.

No valid objection can be made to the introduction of oleomargarines and butterines, if they are carefully and well made, from sound ingredients, for they are quite as wholesome and palatable as butter, and more so than carelessly-made butter; and from the absence of the readily changeable volatile acids, they are more stable and less liable to become rancid, and being produceible of excellent quality at a considerably lower price than butter, they furnish, *if distinctly labelled and sold only as artificial butter*, a desideratum of great value, to those who are compelled to study closely their domestic economies, and who do not possess the necessary conveniences for keeping butter in good condition during our hot summers. But while saying this much in favor of the compound, it is essential that strict legislation should, as it does in Massachusetts and elsewhere, enforce that every parcel or package of this artificial butter, when delivered to the public, should be distinctly and legibly labelled or branded, so that the purchaser may not be prejudiced, but be made perfectly aware of the nature of the commodity, and have no excuse for supposing it to be otherwise than an artificial butter.

Cheese.

Closely allied to milk and butter is Cheese—a commodity which hitherto has not received from the analysts the attention it deserves; and pending the report of Prof. Saunders and Mr. Best, only nineteen samples have been called for. No adulteration of this limited number of samples examined has been reported, a satisfactory circumstance in view of the very low prices which have ruled for this product of the farm, and the fact that across the border oleomargarine and lard cheeses are by no means uncommon; skim milk, enriched by these fats, being employed in their manufacture.

The methods of analysis employed in the case of butter are applicable here. Although adulteration has not been reported, there are however, sources of deterioration manifest, namely, the hurried mode of manufacture, and imperfect maturation of the cheese before placing it on the market. Perfect pressure to exclude as much as possible of the whey, is an essential in the production of sound cheese, but this seems to be disregarded by the manufacturers; and the secondary fermentation, technically known as "ripening," is impossible, from the short time which is allowed to elapse between the cheeses entering the press and their being offered on the market. Decay rather than maturity, must be the issue of the rough handling such green cheeses inevitably receive in transit. For the credit and welfare of this vast industry and source of wealth to the country, conditions should be laid down whereby a better, more wholesome and more valuable and profitable product may be secured, and it is to be hoped the investigation now in hand will result in establishing standards by which such a result may accrue, to the pecuniary benefit and credit of the country.

Breadstuffs.

Under this heading a few samples of bread, flour and baking powders have been examined, but the results scarcely call for any special comment. It would be well, however, that analysts should

make the most careful search for the contamination of alum. Its detection, by means of logwood, is so simple, and the temptation to its use, in foisting off damaged flour, so great, that it is singular its presence has not been more frequently reported.

With regard to baking powders, a question presents itself: What should a baking powder be? A substitute for yeast it professes itself to be—a substance producing, by chemical instead of physiological means, the same mechanical effect that yeast does, namely, a porosity in the bread or cake, through the disengagement, amongst its viscous particles, of gaseous matter. Primarily, therefore, such substances as most readily disengage the largest amount of carbonic acid gas, and in the steadiest and most regular manner, during the progress of baking, are the most to be approved, provided the ingredients, before and after the process, are non-injurious to health. Hitherto, no standard for a baking powder has been authoritatively established but the analysts have acted upon the commonsense view that those powders which fulfil the conditions above stated, and which do not contain any other deleterious ingredients, such as alum, gypsum, &c., are to be passed as genuine baking powders. But when alum, gypsum, or even farinaceous matters, are found in undue excess, such powders are to be returned as adulterated within the meaning of the Act.

Coffee.

Eighteen samples have been analysed, with the result that only five are reported as genuine, and these, singularly enough, are from the same district. All the others were more or less sophisticated. One is reported as little else but chicory; another one half chicory; a third "chiefly roasted cereals, with but little coffee;" a fourth "highly adulterated." The remainder are reported as containing from 10 to 25 per cent. chicory and roasted peas.

In no case was the fact of these samples being a mixture stated on the label; but, on the contrary the most flagrant instance of practical substitution was presented to the public as a special brand of "concentrated Turkey coffee."

Tea.

Seventy-five samples of tea have been examined, chiefly Japan, and many of them "tea dust," examined for the Department of Customs, and of these such as were found adulterated were seized or refused entry. Fifty-one samples were reported free from adulteration; ten as being more or less adulterated with foreign leaves; one with spent tea leaves; one with sand and dust; one useless for consumption, and one equally so, containing 60 per cent. of sand. Since the "suggestions" were adopted by the analysts, a much more full and complete analysis of tea has been made. The theine and tannic acid determinations, together with the relation of soluble to insoluble ash afford a valuable criterion whereby to distinguish relative quality as well as comparative purity.

Spices and Condiments.

During the year considerable attention was paid to spices and condiments. Viewing the fact that, in the past, a very large

amount of adulteration had been reported as prevailing in these substances, and with a view to ascertaining whether the adulteration was practised by the manufacturers or by the dealers, a systematic visitation was made of all the spice grinders in the Dominion (or of all that could be recognized as such), and their factories and stores were inspected, under sections 7 and 8, with the results as shown in the appendix.

The examination of nineteen samples of ground cinnamon resulted in finding seven genuine; four to consist of a substitution of cassia; one was adulterated with cassia, and six with other inert matter; one consisted of cassia adulterated with foreign vegetable matter.

Of ground cloves, twenty-two samples were examined. Twelve proved to be pure and ten adulterated, the adulterant chiefly used being clove stems, pea-meal, roasted and ground cocoanut shells.

Of sixty-six samples of ground ginger, twenty-nine were reported as being adulterated, almost exclusively, with wheat flour—non-injurious to health, doubtless; but unless the purchaser be duly warned of the nature of the compound, his pocket would be seriously prejudiced, if not injured, as this sophistication was practised to the extent of from 10 to 15 to from 25 to 40 per cent., the pungency being imparted by the judicious admixture of Cayenne pepper.

Fifty samples of mustard were examined, and many of these were properly sold as "compound" or mixtures, but one of the worst samples was sold with a label guaranteeing it to be "ground from finest English seed, and free from adulteration." Of the fifty samples, nine were reported genuine, two of excellent quality, and thirty-nine, were all more or less admixtures of mustard seed or mustard cake, (from which the natural fixed oil had been expressed,) with wheat flour and turmeric, and, in some cases, with corn starch or bean meal, in varying proportions, up to as high as 50 or even 60 per cent. It was formerly contended that the addition of wheat flour, or other inert matter, was a necessity to give the ground mustard keeping qualities and make the condiment palatable, by softening its natural acridity. But the most reputable manufacturers have demonstrated the fallacy of this contention by the production of an absolutely pure mustard, which has received public acceptance and appreciation, and two, at least, of our home manufacturers are happily following in their steps. It is a question yet to be decided how far the use of mustard cake, deprived of the natural fixed oil, is permissible in the manufacture of this condiment. Dr. Ellis observations on this matter are very much to the point and have received confirmation by similar experiments in my laboratary and doubtless when next the analysts meet in conference this question will be settled in a manner favorable to the use of mustard cake.

Twenty-four samples of Cayenne pepper were examined, of which, fourteen were reported adulterated, but three of these were appealed to the judgement of the Chief Analyst, and the decision of the public analyst was not sustained, as will be seen on reference to "appeal cases." The remaining ten were reported adulterated with wheat flour and colored earth, in one case to the extent of 50 per cent. The other ten samples were reported unadulterated, save one, which was doubtful, it apparently having been artificially dressed with a fixed oil.

Sixty samples of ground pepper, black and white, were examined, of which thirty-one are reported as unadulterated; one

doubtful, and twenty-eight all more or less adulterated—the generality of them to the extent of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., but the more flagrant cases from 30 up to even 75 per cent. in one case. The adulterant is chiefly farinaceous matter, also mustard husk, pepper hulls, clay, sand, and not the least conspicuous, *ground cocoanut shells*,—doubtless an innocent admixture, so far as health is concerned, but decidedly not a material of a character to improve the flavor or value of the pepper as a condiment.

As stated, these samples of spices were all obtained from either the actual producer or wholesale distributor; and the results prove that whether or not the retail vendor still further "improves" his spices, &c., before retailing them, his demand for a cheap, adulterated article is amply provided for by the manufacturing dealer.

For the most part, the producers of these sophisticated goods expressed themselves anxious for the enforcement of the law to their suppression, but objected to the requirements of the law, that if sold, they should be distinctly labelled as impure. Some, on the other hand, contended that the public was benefited by a slight admixture—that a really better article could be supplied at a lower price, if the finest and freshest spices were ground with an admixture of inert matter, than a thoroughly pure article, but ground from old or perished spices—a specious contention, utterly untenable in the true interests of the public.

But have not the producers of these sophistications some justification: is not the supply of a demand, which, undoubtedly, has existed, a justifiable enterprise, whatever that demand may be, so long as it is within the law? Ignorance does, undoubtedly, demand cheapness, and a demand thus ignorantly made is only too surely supplied, and hence the need for costly legislation to protect an ignorant and thoughtless public against itself, for it does demand the very goods which the analyst must condemn, and the vendor be prosecuted and fined for selling; whereas, the public's reckless ignorance is the chief cause, and should suffer some measure of the penalty. It is time that through the operation of this Act such ignorance should be cleared away, and the public be enlightened and awakened to its own true interests.

Sugars.

Sugars, confections, &c., have received but slight attention and the results call for no special remark.

Potted Meats and Fish.

Fifty three samples of canned meats and potted fish were examined, and for the most part the meat and fish were found in a sound and wholesome condition; eight samples were reported more or less contaminated with tin iron or lead, but chiefly only to the extent of traces, and two samples were reported as dangerously unfit for food.

Canned Fruit and Vegetables.

Sixty-three samples were submitted for examination, with the result that twenty-four were more or less impregnated with metallic impurity, derived from the action of the fruit juices upon the tin of

the can and the solder. In five instances this contamination, existing with decomposition of the fruit, existed to an unsafe extent. Two were reported adulterated with other fruits, and one doubtful.

In the main this may be considered a good shewing for the canned meats, fruits and vegetables, chiefly the produce of home manufacture, but still point to the necessity for greater care in the manufacture and closing up of the tins, that the solder be not exposed to the corrosine action of the animal or vegetable prices.

Liquors, Wines, &c.

Twenty-four samples of whiskey have been examined, and, with the exception that some of them had been considerably reduced in strength by the addition of water, they were reported favorably upon. So, also, were the six samples of gin examined, save one which contained 75 to 80 per cent, of water.

Seventeen samples of brandy were submitted to analysis, and of these five, four of which were examined at the instance of the Department of Customs, were found to be "spurious mixtures of alcohol and water, artificially colored and flavored." The remainder were, for the most part, favorably reported upon, and were found free from added methyl or amyl derivatives, or other pernicious drugs.

Twenty-seven samples of wine were examined, of which five samples of sherry, submitted by the Department of Customs, proved to be fictitious compounds of alcohol and water, artificially colored. The examination of nine samples of quinine wine resulted in the report that seven were below the official strength, containing only about one-half the quantity of quinine ordered by the Pharmacopœia, and in other respects varying considerably from the composition indicated by that authority. But it must be observed that these did not profess to be of official strength, being in reality proprietary tonic cordials, and should be classed as such, rather than as wines or medicines. The native wines examined were reported as sweetened artificially. These deserve greater attention than they have hitherto received, and it is to be desired that a systematic examination of them should be made. Their main fault, at present, is the crudeness of their manufacture and a fatal readiness to adopt a system of fortifying the grape juice by the addition of foreign saccharine matters, rather than devoting greater care and attention to the culture of the grape, thereby increasing the natural richness of its juice, a practice which, in the best interests of this increasingly important industry, must be regarded as an adulteration most perilous to its welfare. There can be little question that wine is one of the natural productions of the country, destined to prove a source of immense wealth. The climate and soil point to conditions naturally favorable to the production of a wine which, with proper attention to its manufacture and maturation, is destined to compete favorably with the productions of the most noted districts of France, Spain or Germany.

With regard to the spirit native to the country—rye whiskey—it may be said this was found the freest from all injurious contamination, and the most innocuous spirit in the market; and this may be mainly credited to the enlightened policy which offers the rectifier the high premium upon purity—that of allowing him a drawback of Excise duty upon the fusil oil abstracted from his spirit and destroyed in the presence of the Excise officer. And it may be remarked here, that where injurious heavy ethers, such as fusil oil

or its derivatives, were met with in potable spirits, they were of imported origin, and not the products of our home distilleries. The only adulteration, however, of any moment, reported, is that of water, a fraud against the pocket and expectant appetite, but not to be considered as a fraud against the common health, unless it be urged that a poison, administered in repeated small doses, is more potent for mischief than the same given in an overpowering dose, which may prove its own antidote.

Aerated Waters from the Fountain.

Thirty-five samples, drawn from the fountain at the latter part of the season were submitted to examination, and eight were found to be more or less contaminated with lead or copper—the latter amounting, in two instances, to a dangerous quantity, viz., of about 1 grain of metallic copper to the gallon. Dr. Ellis' suggestion on this head is a good one and should be followed.

Drugs.

Drugs have, to a certain extent, afforded a subject of enquiry and it is a source of congratulation that the results recorded are so favorable on the whole; although, in the matter of cream of tartar, which is now more correctly included as a drug than as a condiment, the record is, unhappily, one of the worst we have to make.

Forty-three samples of cream of tartar were analysed, of which, twenty are reported as being pure, but of the remainder nineteen were found most scandalously adulterated, some with starchy matter, but the majority with gypsum or terra alba—in other words, plaster of Paris in varying quantities, but averaging high percentages, up to even 85 per cent. together with alum, in one case as high as 60 per cent. These two adulterants are truly reported as "likely to prove prejudicial to health." One sample, however, proved an entirely fraudulent substitute, being a composition of starch, gypsum and superphosphate of lime, without a vestige of cream of tartar.

Calomel, the great sheet anchor of the old physicians, and, as such, not to be lightly disregarded by the younger practitioners of to-day, was found completely to be relied upon wherever purchased.

Bismuth trisnitrate, also a most important item in the *materia medica* of this dyspeptic country, has proved itself equal to its merits.

Quinine, the great febrifuge of this and every country, (but especially valuable here, where fever and ague prevail), stands unimpeached for purity.

As to tincture of calisaya, or official cinchona bark, there appears a disparity not to the credit of the dispensers.

Belladonna liniment, a most urgent remedy in acute suffering, has well sustained its reputation.

Oil of cedar, so much relied on as a phalænacide, was found subjected to considerable adulteration.

A simple prescription, consisting of a solution of salicylic acid in acetate of ammonia, was submitted to several pharmacists to be dispensed, and the decision of the analyst thereon being appealed against to the Chief Analyst, his judgement, which will be found amongst the appealed cases, did not sustain the conclusions arrived at by the local analyst, but was satisfactory as to the general accuracy and care of the dispensing.

With regard to the numerous class of so-called "patent medicines," I fully concur in the remarks made by Dr. Valade, and although this class of goods is specially excluded from the operation of the Act, there can be little doubt in the minds of those in a position to observe their effect that no more pernicious class of goods is to be met with on the markets, bouying up by false representations the failing strength of the really afflicted, exciting fears and anticipations of evil in the minds of the hale though weak minded, and robbing the poor of his hard earned savings, while in very many cases they inflict untold evils on the constitution of their ready victims. Instead of "patent medicines" and proprietary nostrums being exempted, they should be most vigourously dealt with under this Act, and, if in addition, a revenue stamp had to be attached to each package, according to the selling price, as in England, a very handsome addition to the revenue would accrue, and at a very small cost for collection, whilst a wholesome check would be given to what at present must be looked upon as a growing evil in the country.

Appeal Cases.

In all, twelve cases were appealed to the judgment of the Chief Analyst. In two of these the decision of the public analyst was fully sustained; in six the general results were confirmed, but the deductions therefrom were not supported; and in four cases the analyst's decisions were not sustained.

It must be conceded that few national outlays can be more productive to a country's welfare and stability than that which tends to ameliorate the health of its people; whether it be a development of manly vigor, intellectual and mental attainments, or the securing of sound, wholesome and invigorating food and pure medicines —in a word, the maintaining of the *mens sana in corpore sano* of the nation. To this end the due and regular inspection of the food supplies of the country very largely contributes, and although there must necessarily be a large expenditure at the outset, which does not immediately show any result, yet the operation of the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act in this country has produced a conspicuous abatement of the frauds practised on the public, whereby the very staff and support of life was meanly degraded.

The amended Act of 1884, when put into operation, was found to be technically defective, and it was not until tested in the courts that its defects became manifest.

The further amended Act of last Session will become operative after the 1st of January next, and it is believed that it will effect all that is to be desired; and, if rigidly administered and enforced, it is to be expected much larger improvement in the quality of food supplies will accrue than has done in the past.

It has been the policy of the Department charged with administering this Act to exercise leniency, and not to force its operation upon the innocent or unwary; therefore, the originators of frauds have been sought amongst the manufacturers and wholesale distributors. But, at the same time that it is laudably desired to punish only the guilty, it cannot be logically sustained that the retail vendor is not presumably cognizant of the adulteration, and therefore equally culpable.

He is—or if not, he is unfit to carry on a responsible business—aware of the current market value of the commodities he purchases, and if he finds he can purchase such commodities at wholesale, for

less money than the current market rates, he should be held responsible for his so doing, as much in the case of adulterated goods as that of stolen property, and the plea of ignorance of the quality should not serve him.

For instance, cream of tartar has been found largely adulterated. Can there be any justification to the dealer who insists upon purchasing this article, in powder, at about one half, or one-third the value of the crude drug on the market? He cannot, under such circumstances, plead ignorance of the fact of adulteration without stultifying his commercial responsibility. Nevertheless, such pleas are daily made, and even in the face of assurances of the impossibility of pure goods being supplied at the price named, the answer too often made is: "It will suit my customers who won't pay me a profit on a higher price."

To put the vendor beyond excuse, notice is now served on him when adulteration has been reported, notifying him of the fact, and that a repetition of such sales will be followed by prosecution. This course is calculated to act as a deterrent.

The great object to be attained, however, is the elucidation to the public of—

1st. The frauds practised by adulterators.

2nd. The risks to health caused by a deterioration of food supplies.

3rd. The pecuniary loss sustained by the foisting of worthless trash in the guise of valuable condiment, food or drug.

While much has been accomplished in the past in this direction, much more remains to be done, and may be expected from the more vigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Act; and with an effective staff of analysts distributed over the Dominion, there should be no difficulty in effecting such a purpose.

The scale of remuneration determined by Order in Council for the services of the analyst, while by no means excessive, is liberal, and should secure perfect work.

It is a very grave responsibility the analyst assumes when he pronounces on the purity, or otherwise, of the commodity submitted to him, and he has, by the careful and conscientious exercise of his professional knowledge, to do justice to the public by protecting it against intentional fraud, and to the vendor or manufacturer, whose commercial reputation and well-being are at his mercy. While, on the one hand, he must not prejudice the public, by allowing palpable frauds to pass undiscovered or unreported, he must, nevertheless, jealously protect the reputation of the honest vendor, by the exercise of skilful analysis, and by due consideration of all the causes, or reasonably possible contingencies, to account for discovered impurities. The incumbent of so responsible an office should possess an amount of practical experience such as shall have taught him the principles of analysis and the sacredness of accuracy. No amount of ordinary instruction in theory will impart that habit of mind, acuteness of vision and resourcefulness so essential to the efficient discharge of these high responsibilities, any more than will the giving of the most perfect tools into the hands of a mechanic secure a skilful operator. Indeed, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any one who has not been trained to methods of research, to fill the office of public analyst with intelligence and success, for he is daily called upon to exercise precisely those faculties which are developed in a course of original investigation, and which can be sufficiently cultivated in this manner only.

In the popular mind the value of science is measured by its application to the useful purposes of life, and undoubtedly it becomes most attractive when it confers practical benefits upon man; hence the keen competition of the world is only too ready to ava l itself of the discoveries of science for fraudulent purposes. Consequently the discovery of fraud becomes daily more intricate, and the labors of the analyst more elaborate, calling into his service that questioning of nature which arises when the intellectual conception of the causes of phenomena attach themselves to ascertained facts as well as to their natural environments. But more especially do these remarks apply to the duties of the Chief Analyst, for in studying the tricks of trade his path is beset by ever new and ever-recurring difficulties, through the eagerness with which fraudulent dealers avail themselves of the discoveries of the scientific chemist, and these it is necessary to combat with their own weapons, and, if possible, with weapons of keener temper.

In the laboratory of the Chief Analyst such investigations should be undertaken as may tend to elucidate and determine the effectiveness of processes and methods of analysis to be employed and followed for the detection of new frauds, and for the recognition of the substances used in sophistication. But qualified assistance is needed to accomplish these very desirable ends, as it is impossible single-handed to accomplish that which is manifestly the main end of the office in relation to the adulteration of food—the demonstration, and indication to the public analyst, of the amended methods of research called for by the progressive discoveries of the scientific chemist; for while the details of laboratory work should, in great measure, devolve upon the qualified assistant, they at present are imposed upon the Chief, and the higher work involved in these considerations is practically out of the question, because the attention is so much taken up by details that it is impossible to secure that freedom of mind, and that concentration of attention which are essential to the prosecution of such researches. If, therefore, the operation of the Act is to have its full value and effect, the obtaining of the services of a thoroughly qualified practical chemist as an assistant to the Chief Analyst is a matter of urgent necessity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. SUGDEN EVANS, F.C.S.; F.R.M.S.; &c.,

Chief Analyst for the Dominion.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

1.—DISTRICT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
HALIFAX, 1st October, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending the 30th of June, 1885.

The number of samples submitted to me was 175, of which I have returned 133 as unadulterated, 40 adulterated and 2 doubtful, as shown by the following table:—

Nature of Samples.	Unadulterated.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Butter	10	4	.....	14
Canned fruits	6	.....	.....	6
do meats	8	.....	.....	8
Coffee	.....	5	.....	5
Condiments	31	13	.....	44
Cream of tartar	7	2	.....	9
Drugs	28	3	2	33
Milk	18	6	.....	24
Soda water	2	4	.....	6
Sugar	5	.....	.....	5
Tea	12	3	.....	15
Wines and bitters, &c	6	.....	.....	6
Totals	133	40	2	175

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MAYNARD BOWMAN,
Public Analyst.

2.—DISTRICT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 28th September, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the samples of food material examined by me during the year ending 30th June, 1885.

The following is a tabulated statement of my results:—

Nature of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Milk	35	6	1	42
Butter	16	9	.....	25
Spices	8	18	.....	26
Liquors	5	.....	.....	5
Soda waters	6	.....	.....	6
Drugs	1	2	.....	3
Canned fruit	11	2	.....	13
Potted meats	8	2	.....	10
Totals	90	39	1	130

Respecting the quality of any particular article, I have nothing special to report, except that the milk and butter supplied in this market show a steady improvement. Spices show some slight change for the better, and canned goods are mostly found to be fresh and well preserved.

Under the regulations that have lately come into force there is every reason to look for a steady decrease in the amount of adulteration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. BEST,

Analytical Chemist, Public Analyst.

3.—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYSTS,
QUEBEC, 12th October, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you the report of my analyses of food for the year ended the 1st July, 1885. During the year I have analysed 111 samples, out of which eighty-three were genuine, twenty-three adulterated and five doubtful, as per following table:—

Nature of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total.
Bread	2	.....	1	3
Flour	3	.....	.....	3
Baking powder	3	.....	.....	3
Tea	1	2	1	4
Calomel and drugs	2	1	1	4
Lime juice	2	.....	.....	2
Butter	9	8	.....	17
Golden syrup	3	.....	.....	3
Liquors	10	4	.....	14
Sweets	5	1	.....	6
Milk	20	4	.....	24
Soda water	6	.....	.....	6
Pepper	2	.....	.....	2
Ginger	1	1	.....	2
Mustard	.....	2	.....	2
Cloves	2	.....	.....	2
Canned meat and fish	8	.....	.....	8
do fruit	4	.....	2	6
	83	23	5	111

Breadstuffs.

Under this head the articles analyzed were bread, flour and baking powders. Samples of bread were made of good flour, but imperfectly cooked. Flour of good quality. Baking powders contained nothing injurious.

Butter.

Out of seventeen samples eight were falsified and nine were good. Adulteration consists in that there is too much water and salt. Butter containing more than 6 or 7 per cent. of salt, and 11 to 12 per cent, of water, is reported adulterated.

Milk.

Twenty-four samples. Two were skimmed and two contained water. A few others are reported good, which contained a little water.

Canned Meats and Fish.

All in good state of preservation, and free from metallic impurities. They all seemed fresh produce.

Canned Fruit.

Six samples, two of which were in a state of decomposition.

Sweets.

One sample was adulterated with *tera alba.* A good number of manufacturers make sweets with a mixture of sugar, glucose, or dextrine, flour, gum, *tera alba.* They flood the market with them, and carry unjust competition to honest manufacturers.

Golden Syrup.

Too much glucose.

Mustard, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger.

In general, they are adulterated, and on a high scale.

Tea.

Ground teas are generally adulterated with foreign leaves. They are unfit for consumption. Would it not be well to prohibit their importation?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. FISET, M.D.L.,

Public Analyst.

4.—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1884.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you my report on the samples submitted to me by the Collector of this district during the last six months. I have received during that period fifty-four samples of food and drugs for analysis, and of these I have found thirty-seven genuine, thirteen adulterated, and four of doubtful and inferior quality.

One sample of fountain soda water contained so serious an impregnation of metallic copper as might probably be injurious to health.

These results I have tabulated as follows:—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Inferior or Doubtful.	Total.
Butter	5	1	.....	6
Condiments and spices	2	6	.....	8
Canned fruits and vegetables	6	.....	.....	6
Liqueurs	5	.....	1	6
Milk	5	.....	1	6
Potted meat and fish	7	.....	1	8
Tea dust	2	5	1	8
Fountain soda water	5	1	.....	6
	37	13	4	54

Tea Dust.

The samples submitted were all unfaced Japan, and none seriously adulterated; but as some of these contained fragments of foreign leaves and stalks, and an excess of mineral dust beyond the limits named by the Society of Public Analysts, I classed five of these samples as adulterated, although of fair commercial quality. Other samples of tea dust were submitted to me by importers, which were heavily faced with gypsum and Prussian blue, and of evident inferiority. These were rejected on my certificate by the importers, and did not enter the port.

Quinine Wine.

All the samples of quinine wine examined claim to be proprietory nostrums, under the maker's names, and are non-officinal. Of these four are one-half the strength of quinine wine of the British Pharmacœpia. One sample, No. 6, is only one-third of the proper strength, and sample No. 5, imported from England, with high testimonials, is only one-fourth of the official strength and is labelled "Robert Water's Quinine Wine."

In these cases the dose recommended is apportioned to the reduced strength.

Canned Meats and Fruits.

These are generally found favorable to Canadian products rather than imported goods, and if care is exercised in the soldering of these tins I think they may be relied upon as wholesome and free from metallic impurities, and safer, as a rule, than imported canned goods of the same class.

Spices.

Spices continue to be adulterated, as a rule, with few notable exceptions.

Soda Water.

The recurrence of copper impregnation in fountain soda water, shows the necessity of extreme care in the replating of the mechanical

portions of the apparatus, after its disuse in the winter season, so as to permit no worn portion of the brass or copper workings to be exposed to the action of the carbonic acid gas under pressure, which would dissolve it, and impregnate the soda water with deleterious metallic compounds.

Further comments are unnecessary, as this report closes the list of samples taken under the expired Act, 37 Vic., cap. 8, of 1874, and the next will be under "The Adulteration Act of 1884," 47 Vic., cap. 34.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
MONTREAL, 1st July, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report the result of my analyses of 140 samples of food and drugs, purchased in the district of Montreal during the past six months, under the provisions of the Adulteration Act of 1884, 47 Vic., chp. 34.

Of these samples I have found ninety-five samples to be genuine, forty adulterated, and five of doubtful quality, as may be seen tabulated below;—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Milk	22	8	.....	30
Butter	18	.....	.....	18
Drugs	22	10	1	33
Spices	33	22	4	59
	95	40	5	140

REMARKS.

The above results show a marked improvement in the quality of milk and butter sold in this district.

The quality of drugs generally was found good, but included under this heading are samples of cream of tartar obtained from druggists, grocers and spice grinders. The samples found to be adulterated were obtained from the latter class of vendors, who were prosecuted under the Act, but escaped punishment on technical grounds, owing to imperfections in the Act, which have since been amended. Some samples sold as cream of tartar contained from 50 to 60 per cent. of worthless impurity; and others contained no cream of tartar whatever, but a substitute, known as acid phosphate of lime,

which, though useful as a baking powder, might prove injurious to health if taken medicinally as a cooling drink.

The spices were, as usual, found highly adulterated with worthless material, but in no case contained any ingredient likely to be injurious to health.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D.D.C.L., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst,

5.—DISTRICT OF KINGSTON.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1884.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you herewith the results of the examination of the twenty-five food samples analyzed by me since my appointment.

With reference to the six samples of milk examined, I am happy to say that no evidence of adulteration of any kind appears. The variation exhibited in percentage of butter fat and water is quite within the limits which define normal milks.

It is, however, greatly to be desired that some uniform method of obtaining samples of this article could be devised. Some milkmen deliver their milk by running it from a tap at the bottom of the milk-can, thus always drawing off the poorest of the milk; others dip with a ladle, and thus continually ensure a thorough mixing of the cream. The last is the only proper way of delivering milk; and it is evident, that when milk is distributed from a capacious tank by a tap at the bottom, the last milk delivered will be much richer in fat than the first.

Of the six samples of butter, all were free from admixture of foreign fats, and none contained any injurious ingredients. Four of the samples shown contained a larger percentage of caseine than ought to be found in well-made butter, thus indicating carelessness in working; and one contained decidedly too large a percentage of salt and water.

In each of the three specimens of effervescing drinks, traces of lead were found, doubtless from the machinery used in the manufacture.

Traces of lead were also found in one of the six samples of canned foods, and the cumulative action of this poison makes its presence, even in traces, a subject of regret.

In the sample of brandy submitted for analysis, indications of falsification by sulphuric acids were found, although the quantity was too small to be injurious to health. The large quantity of tannin found indicated either that the brandy had been for a very long time in oak, or that some coloring matter containing tannin had been intentionally added.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. X. VALADE, M.D.,

Public Analyst.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.
OTTAWA, 30th September, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting my report on the food and drugs submitted to me for examination during the six months ending 30th June, 1885.

During this period sixty-nine samples have been submitted to me by the collector, of which thirty-four were genuine, eighteen were fair, and seventeen adulterated.

The following table shows a summary of the results of my work:—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Fair.	Adulterated	Total.
Tea	5	4	.....	9
Coffee	1	2	4	7
Cheese	3	4	.....	7
Butter	5	2	.....	7
Domestic wine	1	.....	.....	1
Sherry do	2	.....	.....	2
Port do	.....	2	.....	2
Gin	1	.....	.....	1
Brandy	2	2	2	6
Rye whiskey	4	1	.....	5
Irish do	1	.....	1	2
Holland gin	1	.....	1	2
Whiskey	4	1	1	6
Prescriptions	4	.....	.....	4
Paregoric	.....	.....	4	4
Tincture of quinine	.....	.....	4	4
Total	34	18	17	69

Teas.

The teas were generally of inferior quality, some even were spent leaves.

Coffees.

The samples of coffee were all of bad quality, principally adulterated with chicory; a number were adulterated with beans, peas and other substances. Some samples contained but very little or practically no coffee.

In various countries, notably in France, ground chicory is sold in packages under the name of chicory, and not under the more or less fallacious appellation of coffee. The consumer is free to make any mixture that suits him, and he does not buy chicory for coffee.

Domestic Cheese.

The samples of domestic cheese were not adulterated, but generally poor, and this lack of quality came from a defect in manufacture.

Butter.

Generally butter is good at first, but often it does not keep, owing to the fact that it has been badly made, and still retains some whey among the molecules of fat matter, and consequently holds a little too much caseine. Often it also happens that the butter has been made with cream that was too old.

Liquors—Domestic Wines.

The samples of these wines were pure and of good quality, which proves that the production of this liquor is possible in this country. I have had occasion to analyse some samples presented by private parties or merchants, and have always found them of good quality.

Sherry Wine.

Although not of first quality, the samples of sherry were good.

Port Wine.

Apart from the imported first qualities, these wines are generally poor.

Gin.

Good liquor.

Brandy.

The tannin found comes from the barrel, which is of oak, but the proportion is excessive,

Rye Whiskey, Irish Whiskey, Holland Gin, Whiskey.

It often happens that these are not up to the proper degree of alcoholic strength. Considered from a hygienic point of view, this may certainly not be regretted, but in view of the purse it is a manifest fraud. It is therefore to be insisted upon that the liquors should contain the due percentage of absolute alcohol or proof spirit.

One sample of rye whiskey was found to contain lead and iron. These came from the distilling apparatus. The iron offers no harm, as this substance is tonic; but lead and its salts being very dangerous poisons, its presence should not be tolerated in liquors.

One sample of brandy also contained lead coming from the distilling apparatus.

Prescriptions

These were well put up, and contained the required proportions.

Paregoric.

The samples of paregoric contained either too little or too much opium, and the alcohol had not the required strength. This

deceives the physician. Often the poor quality of this preparation is the cause that the effects expected from it are not obtained, while in other cases the excess of opium can bring on exceedingly dangerous troubles. This preparation ought to be frequently examined on account of these variations.

Tincture of Quinine.

These samples were to be considered as adulterated, as they did not contain the standard quantity of alkaloid. The first sample contained only $\frac{1}{3}$; the second, $\frac{2}{3}$; and the third, $\frac{7}{8}$.

It is well, therefore, to follow up these productions, as much in view of their strength in quinine as in view of the adulterations which are practised by means of salts of cinchonine, as, for instance, was the case in France with German preparations furnished for the hospitals.

With regard to medicines, I beg to draw the most serious attention of our law-makers on the patent medicines manufactured here or in other countries, which, under names more or less high-sounding and deceiving, often contain but inactive or dangerous productions. These are subjected to no control; and thus the field is left wide open to the most bare-faced quackery, and to systematic speculating on public ignorance and credulity.

In France, the sale and distribution of secret medicines, the newspaper advertisements and the posters relating to such medicines, have long been prohibited by law. They constitute an offence punishable by a fine of 25,000 or 30,000 francs, besides, in case of a subsequent offence, three to ten days of imprisonment. The authors of medicines are not allowed to sell the same without a permit. They must, therefore, hand over their receipt to the Minister of Inland Revenue, with an enumeration of the ailments to which the medicine is claimed to be applicable, and indicating the experiments which have been made. In turn, the Minister submits the same to the *Ecole de Médecine*, where, under the control of Government, a minute analysis is made thereof.

The eminent physicians presiding over the analysis of these medicines only grant to their inventors a permit of sale, when they have satisfied themselves of their proper composition and of their power to bring about the results claimed.

In my humble opinion, if measures were taken to secure the application of such a law in this country, an important service would be rendered to the population.

have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. X. VALADE, M.D.,

Public Analyst.

6.—DISTRICT OF TORONTO.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
TORONTO, 28th October, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to make the following report of my work during the years 1884-85.

I have analyzed, during the year, 185 samples of food and drink, of which I have reported 121 as genuine, sixty-three as adulterated, and one doubtful.

The following table shows the different kinds of samples analyzed, and the extent to which I found them adulterated:—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total.
Mustard	...	12	...	12
Pepper	10	13	...	23
Cayenne	5	1	...	6
Ginger	11	10	...	21
Cloves	2	6	...	8
Cinnamon	...	3	...	3
Cassia	5	...	...	5
Soda water	4	2	...	6
Liqueurs	6	...	...	6
Butter	24	...	...	24
Milk	34	1	1	36
Cream of tartar	6	5	...	11
Canned fruit	6	...	...	6
Potted meats	8	...	...	8
Tea	...	10	...	10
Total	121	63	1	185

Mustard.

I have examined twelve samples of mustard, none of which have I reported as genuine.

The composition of the samples that I have analyzed will be seen from the following table:—

	Moisture.	Ash.	Fixed Oil.
Maximum	9·6	5·4	20.0
Minimum	4·3	2·6	7·9
Mean	5·9	4·7	13·5

The suggestions to analysts, published by the Department, on the 18th December, 1884, contains the following with regard to mustard.

"For medicinal use mustard should be pure = 35 per cent. fixed oil. For dietetic purposes at least 22 per cent. fixed oil is required, indicating 30 per cent. admixture of inert farinaceous matter, beyond which sample should be condemned."

It will be seen that none of the samples analyzed by me since the publication of these suggestions came up to the lower of these limits.

It appears, however, that most of the mustard manufactured in this country is made from the so-called "mustard-cake," *i. e.*, from the residue of the seeds of black and white mustard, from which a large portion of the fixed oil has been expressed. A sample of this mustard cake analyzed in my laboratory gave 5·9 per cent. of ash, and 19·9 per cent. of fixed oil

Hence, it follows that mustard cake, without any addition of flour falls below the lower limit mentioned above.

The manufacturers assert that the removal of the fixed oil does not injure the mustard, either in flavor or otherwise, but, on the contrary, that it is an advantage, as it improves the keeping quality of the sample.

It is obvious that the pungent properties of a sample of mustard so treated, depending, as they do, chiefly upon the quantity of volatile oil developed on mixing with water, will not be less than those of an equal weight of mustard containing all its fixed oil, and analysis shows this to be the case.

One of my samples, for example (No. 1), gave on analysis 5·25 per cent. of ash and 15·5 per cent. of fixed oil, and the microscope showed it to contain wheat flower and turmeric. Taking mustard cake to contain 5·9 per cent. ash and flour = ·7 ash, we have 87·5 per cent. of mustard cake and 12·5 per cent. of flour as the composition of the mustard, which figures agree fairly well with the statements of the manufacturer as to the composition of the sample.

This sample contained ·492 per cent. volatile oil. A sample of pure mustard examined at the same time gave ·695 per cent. volatile oil, Six genuine mustards, the analyses of which are given by Hassal, average .459 per cent. volatile oil.

Calculating the percentage of volatile oil on the mustard cake actually present, we get ·566 per cent. volatile oil. This mustard also gave 1·746 per cent. of total sulphur, of which 1·662 was organic sulphur, while the sample of pure mustard gave 1·581 of total sulphur.

The circular above referred to permits, for dietetic purposes, "mustard to be mixed with 30 per cent. of inert farinaceous matter." The removal of a portion of the fixed oil appears to me to be a less objectionable practice than the addition of foreign matter, and if one is allowed, under certain conditions, I am inclined to think that the other ought to be permitted, too.

I would therefore suggest that the percentage of the volatile oil, or the organic sulphur, should be substituted for that of the fixed oil, as a means of determining the limit of purity in mustard.

Other Spices and Condiments.

Of sixty-six other spices and condiments analyzed, thirty-three, or just one-half, were adulterated. As usual, the greater part of the adulteration met with was in these articles.

The adulteration consists chiefly of farinaceous matter, but also in several cases, of ground cocoanut shell, which seems to be extensively used as an adulterant for goods of this nature.

Soda Water.

Six samples were analyzed, and of these two contained a dangerous amount of metallic impurity that is, about a grain of copper to the gallon.

I would suggest that at the beginning of next summer samples be taken from all the fountains, and in those cases in which the soda water is found to contain any metallic contamination the vendors be notified to that effect. After the warning, a second sample should be taken, and if the vendor have neglected the first warning prosecution should immediately follow.

I regard the inspection of aerated beverages as one of the most important functions of the public analyst.

Butter and Milk.

Butter and milk made a remarkably good showing this year. Out of twenty-three samples of butter and thirty-nine samples of milk in all sixty-two samples only one sample of milk was returned as adulterated, and one as doubtful.

Cream of Tartar.

Eleven samples of cream of tartar were examined, of which six were reported as genuine, while four were adulterated with from 50 to 65 per cent. of gypsum, and the remaining sample contained no cream of tartar, but was a mixture of 90 per cent. of gypsum with 10 per cent. of tartaric acid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ELLIS, Ph. D.

Public Analyst

7.—DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
LONDON, 30th June, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration the following report of work done by me as Public Analyst during the past year.

During this period there have been submitted to me for analysis 146 samples of food and drink, 106 of which were found to be unadulterated, one doubtful and thirty-nine adulterated. The results are shown in the following table:—

Nature of Sample.	Unadulterated.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total.
Milk	4	2		6
Bread	3			3
Flour	3			3
Butter	18	3		21
Brandy	2	4		6
Sherry wine		5		5
Whiskey	2			2
Wines and liqueurs	5	1		6
Mustard	2	2		4
Black pepper		5		5
Ginger (ground)	2	3		5
Cream of tartar		2		2
Tea	11			11
Tea dust	5	10		15
Coffee	3			3
Sugar	3			3
Cheese	12			12
Canned fruits and vegetables	5	1	1	7
Potted meats and fish	8			8
Marmalade	4			4
Raspberry and apple jam	5	1		6
Lime juice	4			4
Soda water	5			5
	106	39	1	146

Milk.

Six samples of milk were analysed, all from the city of London, and two found to be adulterated—one of these with about 10 per cent. of water, the other by removal of cream.

Breadstuffs.

The six samples of breadstuffs, all from the city of London, were everyone found to be pure, and of good quality.

Butter.

Of the twenty-one samples of butter examined twelve were from London, three from St. Thomas, three from Stratford and three from

Brantford. Among the twelve samples from London one was found adulterated with foreign fat, one with excess of water and a third with excess of salt. All those from St. Thomas, Stratford and Brantford were pure, but one example each from St. Thomas and Stratford contained an unusual quantity of water—more than 10 per cent. in each case.

Brandy.

Of the six samples of this liquor submitted to me four were from Halifax, N.S., and two from London. The London samples were found to be pure, while all of those from Halifax were spurious imitations.

Sherry Wine.

All of the five examples of this liquor examined by me were from the city of Halifax, N.S., and all proved to be spurious imitations, containing no genuine wine.

Whiskey.

Two samples of this liquor were analysed, both from the city of London, and both free from adulteration.

Wines and Liquors.

Under this head I received three samples of native wine and three of bitters, all from London. One of the former was found to be a wine of poor quality, strengthened with alcohol.

Mustard.

Two specimens have been tested, both purchased in London, and both adulterated.

Black Pepper.

This substance is still extensively adulterated. Five samples have been analysed, purchased in London, and all found more or less adulterated. In one specimen the proportion of adulterant was about 75 per cent.

Ginger.

Five samples of ground ginger have been analysed, two of which were found pure and three adulterated—all obtained in London.

Cream of Tartar.

Two samples of this substance were submitted to me, and both were found to be largely adulterated, the adulterants varying in proportion from 61 to 67 per cent. Both of these samples were obtained in London.

Tea.

Eleven samples of tea have been analysed, and all found pure. Five were purchased in London, two in St.Thomas, two in Stratford and two in Brantford.

Tea Dust.

Out of fifteen samples of tea dust analysed ten were found to be adulterated with varying proportions of sand, dust and, in some instances, coloring matter and foreign leaves. Six of these were sent from Montreal, all adulterated; three from Brockville, unadulterated; five from Hamilton, three of which were adulterated, and one from Winnipeg, adulterated.

Coffee.

Three samples of this substance were examined, and all found free from adulteration. These were obtained in London.

Sugar.

Three sanples of sugar analysed, purchased also in London, were all found free from adulteration.

Cheese.

Twelve samples of cheese have been analysed—three from London, three from St. Thomas, three from Stratford and three from Brantford—and all found free from adulteration.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Seven samples of this class were submitted to me, all obtained in London. Five of these were found to be of good quality and free from adulteration, one doubtful and one adulterated. These all contained traces of metallic impurities, but not sufficient to render them unfit for food, except in one sample of canned beans, where lead was found in dangerous proportion. This was returned adulterated, although the adulterant has, in all probability, been derived from the solder used in securing the can.

Potted Meats and Fish.

Eight samples of potted meats and fish have been tested, and all were found in good condition and free from all metallic impurities, excepting in one sample, where a trace of tin was found. These were all obtained in London.

Marmalade.

Four samples were tested—one obtained from each of the following places: London, St. Thomas, Stratford and Brantford—and all found to be of good quality and free from adulteration.

Raspberry and Apple Jam.

Six samples of this class have been tested, five of which were found to be pure and one adulterated. One was obtained in London, two in Stratford and one in Brantford.

Lime Juice.

Four samples of lime juice have been analysed—one obtained from each of the following places: London, St. Thomas, Stratford and Brantford—and all found of good quality, and free from adulteration.

Soda Water.

Five samples of this beverage were analysed, two of them from fountains and three bottled. All were found to be of good quality, and free from all metallic impurity. These were obtained in London.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

WM. SAUNDERS, F.R.S.C.,

Public Analyst.

8.—DISTRICT OF MANITOBA.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
WINNIPEG, MAN., 15th October, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my report on samples of drink, food and drugs examined by me during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885. During the period mentioned I have had submitted to me for analysis thirty-seven samples, twenty eight of which I found to be genuine, one doubtful and eight adulterated, as will be seen by the following table:—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine	Doubtful.	Adulterated.	Total.
Arrowroot	2			2
Bread	3			3
Butter	2		1	3
Coffee	2		1	3
Cream of tartar	1		2	3
Canned fruit and vegetables	2		1	3
do meat and fish	3			3
Flour	3			3
Mustard	1		1	2
Pepper			2	2
Sugar	3			3
Tea	2	1		3
Vinegar	2			2
Whiskey	2			2
	28	1	8	37

Arrowroot.

The two samples submitted were found genuine.

Breads.

The samples examined were of good quality, and free from alum.

Butters.

All samples were free from foreign fats. One was found to be adulterated with excess of water, containing nearly 13 per cent., the remaining two samples being of fair quality.

Coffee.

Two samples out of three were pure. The third contained a mixture of burnt peas and chicory, to the extent of about 15 per cent.

Cream of Tartars.

Three samples were analysed—one was pure, and two adulterated with sulphate of lime, and artificially strengthened with alum.

Canned Fruit and Vegetables.

Two samples were found to be in good condition, ripe and fit for food. The third—a sample of canned peaches—contained traces of metallic contamination, but in such a diminutive proportion as to be considered harmless.

Canned Meat and Fish.

Three samples were submitted—one each of salmon, mackerel and cooked corn beef, being in each case free from mineral impurities and in excellent condition.

Flours.

All samples of this article—three in number—being pure and of extra quality.

Mustard.

Two samples examined.—One sold as pure bulk mustard, was found to be a very inferior article to what it was represented to be, containing about 60 per cent. of farinaceous matter and colored with curcuma. The other sample sold as mustard compound contained wheat flour to the extent of about 20 per cent., but no curcuma.

Pepper.

Two samples, both being mixed with farinaceous matter, one containing 25 per cent., and the other about 33 per cent.

Sugars.

One sample each of brown, yellow and granulated sugar was submitted, and found free from adulteration, the dark sugar being of fair quality.

Tea.

One sample each of green, black and Japan tea was analysed. The green and black was found genuine, while the Japan I was obliged to consider doubtful, failing, in some respects, to come up to the standard, while in others it was the equal of the other samples.

Vinegar.

Two samples were tested, results being genuine vinegar, but poor quality.

Whiskey.

The two samples were free from drugs or methyl derivatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. EDWARD WRIGHT, Jr.,

Public Analyst.

APPENDIX B—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Memorandum of Instructions given to Collectors of Inland Revenue as to the Number of Samples to be submitted to the various Public Analysts, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1885.

Date.	Collector of Inland Revenue.	District.	Breadstuffs, viz:—Bread, Biscuit, Baking Powder, Flour, &c.	Butter.	Condiments and Spices.	Canned Fruits and Vegetables.	Coffee.	Cocoa and Chocolate.	Drugs.	Liquors and Proprietary Wines and Bitters.	Milk.	Potted Meats and Fish.	Sweets.	Tea.	Sundries.	Total Estimated Cost of Analysis.	Remarks.
1884.																$ cts.	
Aug. 14...	W. C. Stratton....	Toronto.....	.....	6	8	6	.....	.....	....	6	6	8	.....	....	6	272 00	
do 14...	J. L. Vincent.....	Montreal	.....	6	8	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	8	.....	.....	6	272 00	
do 14...	G. LaRue	Quebec.....	.....	6	8	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	8	.....	.....	6	272 00	
do 14...	H. H. Grant.....	Nova Scotia.....	.....	6	8	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	8	.....	.....	6	272 00	
do 14...	D. C. Perkins	New Brunswick.....	.....	6	8	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	8	.....	.....	6	272 00	
do 14...	Thos. Alexander...	Windsor.....	.....	6	8	6	.....	.....	....	6	6	8	.....	.....	6	272 00	
Oct. 8...	Martin Battle.....	Kingston	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	....	6	6	.....	....	....	.....	138 00	
1885.																	
Jan. 7...	W. C. Stratton	Toronto	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720 00	
do 7...	J. L. Vincent.....	Montreal	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	720 00	
do 7...	D. C. Perkins	New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	
do 7...	H. H. Grant.....	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	
do 7...	C. G. Fortier.....	Toronto	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	
do 14...	J. H. Kenning.....	Manitoba.....	6	3	4	3	3	.....	3	2	.....	3	3	3	4	251 00	
do 14...	Thos. Alexander...	Windsor.....	6	3	6	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	3	2	219 00	
do 14...	G. LaRue	Quebec	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	3	5	220 00	
do 17...	Martin Battle.....	Kingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344 00	
do 18...	H. H. Grant.....	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	5	15	.....	489 00	
do 18...	J. L. Vincent.....	Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 00	
April 4...	G. LaRue	Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	30 00	
May 5...	John Dumbrille....	Kingston, Prescott.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	99 00	
do 5...	F. Rowland	Kingston, Kingston.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	99 00	
do 5...	A. McAllister.....	Kingston, Belleville..	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	99 00	
do 5...	Thos. Alexander...	Windsor, London.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	79 00	
do 5...	Thos. Alexander...	Windsor, St. Thomas.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	79 00	
do 5...	Jno. Spence	Windsor, Brantford.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	79 00	
do 5...	Alex. Caven	Windsor, Stratford.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	79 00	
June 2...	W. C. Stratton.....	Toronto, Toronto.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 00	
do 2...	J. L. Vincent.....	Montreal, Montreal	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 00	
do 2...	D. C. Perkins	New Brunswick, St. John	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	....	244 00	
do 2...	H. H. Grant	Nova Scotia, Halifax	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 00	
do 2...	Geo. LaRue	Quebec, Quebec.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 00	
			21	142	358	45	20	.....	75	87	168	51	17	41	84	7,500 00	

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1884.						p. c.	p. cent.
Sept. 10...	Maynard Bowman.	Halifax	8476	William Debay.....	.....	6·53	3·07
do 10...	do ...	do	8477	Mrs. McInnes.....	.....	2·93	3·81
do 27...	do ...	do	8494	Mrs. Mary Walsh.....	.....	4 19	4·45
do 27...	do ...	do	8495	Richard O'Neil.....	.....	3·39	4·03
Oct. 2...	do ...	do	8500	M. McCann	.....	2·81	3·55
do 2...	do ...	do	9401	McDonald Bros.....	.....	7·44	3·37
1885.							
June 30...	do ...	do	2604	Charlotte McInnis	1304	2·48	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2605	Mrs. Charlotte Groves....	1305	.....	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2606	Mrs. Ann Chisholm.....	1306	.....	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2607	Catherine Phelan	1307	.....	.....
do 30...	do ..	do	2608	Mary Debay.....	1308	.....	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2609	Fannie Burns	1309	.....	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2610	Bridget Walsh.....	1310	3·25	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2611	Mrs. Margaret O'Keef.....	1311	4·21	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2612	C. McCann	1312	3·02	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2613	Mary Walsh	1313	4·08	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2614	Margaret Walsh	1314	2·65	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2615	Mrs. G. Corigan.....	1315	4·78	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2616	....	1316	4·00	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2618	Mrs. C. Baker.....	1317	2·99	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2619	Elizabeth Payne.....	1318	3·67	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2620	C. W. Drysdale	1319	3·89	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2621	Mrs. E. Dunlay.....	1320	1·71	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2622	A. Pontenesi	1321	13·50	.....
1884.							
Aug. 30...	W. F. Best.....	Saint-Jean...	8593	W. A. McGee.....	.....	3·25	3·25
do 30...	do	do	8594	R. Ritchey.....	.....	2·75	5·75
do 30...	do	do	8595	John Wilson.....	.....	2·50	5·00
Oct. 11...	do	do	9225	King Bros.....	.....	3·20	4·20
do 11...	do	do	9226	J. S. Armstrong & Bros...	.....	3·50	3·50
do 11...	do	do	9227	Mrs. Abrams.	.....	3·30	4·80
1885.							
June 6...	do	do	1517	Wm. McKnight	.....	4·40	.....
do 6...	do	do	1518	J. W. Graham.....	....	3·60	.....
do 6...	do	do	1519	Andrew Myers	.....	3 45	.....
do 6...	do	do	1520	McLeod & Lynch	.....	3·70	.....
do 6...	do	do	1521	Jas. M. Hallett.....	.....	3·75	.....
do 6...	do	do	1522	J. D. Robertson	.....	3·75	.....
do 10...	do	do	1523	M. McKnight	.....	2·80	.....
do 10...	do	do	1524	J. M. Graham	.....	9·00	.....
do 10...	do	do	1525	McLeod & Lynch.....	.....	3·74	.....
do 10...	do	do	1526	Andrew Myers...	.....	4·20	.....
do 10...	do	do	1527	J. D. Robertson...	.....	2 90	.....
do 10...	do	do	1528	J. M. Hallett.....	.....	2·10	.....
do 11...	do	do	1529	John Carney.....	.....	3·65	.....
do 11...	do	do	1530	Joseph Ryan	.....	9 50	.....
do 11...	do	do	1531	Robert Bowes	.....	9·60	.....
do 11...	do	do	1532	John Foster	.....	2·70	.....
do 11...	do	do	1533	Robt. Richey	.. ..	4·30	.....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.

Results of Analysis.						
Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total. Solids.	Total. Water.	Solids not Fat.	Specific Gravity	Remarks by the Analyst.
p. cent.	p. cent	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.		
4·97	·69	15·26	84·74	.....	.....	Unadulterated; excess of cream, 19 per cent.
4·84	·68	12·26	87·74	.....	.....	do do 8·8 do
4·70	·72	14·06	85·94	.....	1032	do do 12·6 do
5·12	·80	13·34	86 66	.....	1033	do do 10·5 do
4·86	·73	11·95	88·05	.....	1031	do do 8·5 do
4·78	·75	16 34	83·66	.....	1027	do do 23·3 do contains a very high percentage of butter fat.
.....	·74	11·55	88·45	9·07	1032	Normal; unadulterated.
.....	.....	12·55	87·45	9·65	1032	do do
.....	.....	12·24	87·76	9 69	.....	do do
.....	.....	13·67	86·33	9·88	1039	do do
.....	.....	12·97	87·03	9·74	1032	do do
.....	.....	12·99	87·01	9·33	1031	do do
.....	.....	12·58	87·42	9·33	1031	do do
.....	·60	12·80	87·20	8·59	1028	do do
.....	.....	12·27	87·73	9·25	1031	do do
.....	.....	13·86	86 14	9·78	1032	do do
.....	·62	10 65	89·35	8·00	1027	do watered.
.....	.....	14·06	85·94	9·28	1030	do unadulterated.
.....	·57	12·27	87·73	8·27	1026	do watered.
.....	·58	10·30	89 70	7·31	1024	do do
.....	·60	11·20	88·80	7·53	1025·8	do do
.....	.....	13·45	86·55	9·56	1031	do unadulterated.
.....	·70	10·81	89·19	9·10	1032	do adulterated, being deficient in cream.
.....	·66	21·31	78 69	7·81	1018	do unadulterated; contains a large excess of cream.
5·00	·60	12·10	87·90	.....	1027	Good milk.
3 00	·80	12·23	87·70	.....	1020	Fair.
3·50	·90	11·90	88·10	.....	1027	Watered.
3·60	·75	11·75	88 25	.....	1030	Unadulterated.
4·60	·80	13·40	87 60	.....	1028	do
4·00	·70	12·80	87 20	.....	1031	Fair.
.....	·70	14·05	.....	8 75	1032	Unadulterated.
.....	·75	13·75	.....	9·40	1029	do
.....	·65	10·85	.....	6·75	1031	Adulterated.
.....	·68	11·58	.....	7·20	1028	Unadulterated.
.....	·70	11·48	.....	7·03	1028	do
.....	·77	13·52	.....	9·00	1030	do
.....	·52	10·22	.....	6·90	1026	Adulterated; skimmed.
.....	1·76	13·46	.....	3 70	1030	Unadulterated.
.....	·64	12·64	.....	8 26	1031	do
.....	·69	15·69	.....	10·80	1027	do
.....	·60	11·90	.....	8·40	1029	do
.....	·69	9 45	.....	6·75	1028	Skimmed.
.....	·71	13·71	.....	9·35	1029	Unadulterated.
.....	·69	13·79	.....	3·60	1030	do
.....	·70	13·50	.....	3 20	1030	do
.....	·70	11·80	.....	8·40	1028	Doubtful; probably skimmed.
.....	·68	13·48	.....	8·50	1030	Unadulterated.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1885.						p. c.	p. cent.
June 11...	W. F. Best.....	St. John.....	1534	John Doody	.....	2·40	.....
do 16...	do	do	1547	William Bros.....	.....	3·17	.....
do 16...	do	do	1548	James Tole	.....	5·20	.....
do 16...	do	do	1549	W. Scrivener.....	.....	3·64	.....
do 16...	do	do	1550	James Kenney.....	.....	2·90	.....
do 16...	do	do	1551	L. Currie	.....	3·85	.....
do 16..	do	do	1552	Bent Bros	.....	3·44	.....
do 18...	do	do	1559	M. Casaday.....	.....	5·35	.....
do 18...	do	do	1560	Mme McAvin	.....	4·10	.....
do 18...	do	do	1561	Scott Bros	.....	3·70	.....
do 18...	do	do	1562	P. J. McEvoy.....	.....	4·00	.....
do 18...	do	do	1563	J. H. Smith.....	.....	4·29	.....
do 18...	do	do	1564	A. Stewart	.....	3·80	.....
do 19...	do	do	1565	Mrs. A. McAndrews.....	.....	4·10	.....
do 19...	do	do	1566	Williams Bros	.....	3·44	.....
do 19...	do	do	1567	Jas. Lathe.....	.....	3·01	.....
do 19...	do	do	1568	Wm. Knowlen	.....	3·80	.....
do 19...	do	do	1569	J. D. McAvity.....	.....	4·00	.....
do 19...	do	do	1570	Irwin & King	.....	3·20	.....
1884.							
Sept. 4...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.	8365	Louis Ruel.....	.....	3·60	5·20
do 4...	do	do	8366	A. Bisson	.....	3·20	5·30
do 4...	do	do	8375	J. B. Dubeau.....	.....	3·10	4·00
do 4...	do	do	8376	C. Alain.....	.....	1·60	4·80
do 17...	do	do	8385	Ve Trudelle.....	.....	1·10	4·20
do 17...	do	do	8386	Jean Falardeau.....	.....	2·00	4·00
1885.							
June 17...	do	do	1948	E. Turgeon.....	1848	3·7	.....
do 17...	do	do	1949	François Guay.....	1849	14·7	.....
do 17...	do	do	1950	Charles Carrier.....	1850	5·8	.....
do 17...	do	do	1951	Louis Ruel.....	1851	3·4	.....
do 17...	do	do	1952	Jean Vézina.....	1852	6·6	.....
do 17...	do	do	1953	E. Lawson.....	1853	2·5	.....
do 19...	do	do	1954	George Dubé.....	1854	3·6	.....
do 19...	do	do	1955	Germain Michaud	1855	5·4	.....
do 19...	do	do	1956	H. Carrier.....	1856	5·2	.....
do 19...	do	do	1957	O. Langlois.....	1857	9·8	.....
do 19...	do	do	1958	Michel Dion.....	1858	3·3	.....
do 19...	do	do	1959	H. Martin.....	1859	4·6	.....
do 20...	do	do	1960	Alf. Falardeau.....	1860	4	.....
do 20...	do	do	1961	Jos. Pageau.....	1861	3·12	.....
do 20...	do	do	1962	P. Villenaire.....	1862	4·2	.....
do 22...	do	do	1963	Baptiste Dubeau.....	1863	3·36	.....
do 22...	do	do	1964	Adjutor Clavet.	1864	3·04	.....
do 22...	do	do	1965	M. Fortin.....	1865	4·5	.....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Continued.

Results of Analysis.					Specific Gravity.	Remarks by Analyst.
Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total.		Solids not Fat.		
		Solids.	Water.			
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
.....	·49	8·84	.....	5·95	1026	Adulterated.
.....	·74	11·56	.....	7·65	1030	Unadulterated.
.....	·65	13·65	.....	7·80	1029	do
.....	·69	12·08	.....	7·75	1030	do
.....	·65	10·80	.....	7·25	1028	Watered.
.....	·67	12·93	.....	8·41	1029	Unadulterated.
.....	·68	12·41	.....	8·29	1029	do
.....	·71	14·26	.....	8·20	1031	do
.....	·70	13·20	.....	8·40	1031	do
.....	·69	13·20	.....	8·81	1031	do
.....	·70	12·55	.....	7·85	1028	do
.....	·71	13·46	.....	8·46	1030	do
.....	·70	12·75	.....	8·25	1030	do
.....	·74	13·09	.....	8·25	1029	do
.....	·70	11·09	.....	6·95	1029	do
.....	·69	10·98	.....	7·28	1029	do
.....	·65	12·90	.....	8·45	1030	do
.....	·72	12·82	.....	8·00	1029	do
.....	·68	12·98	.....	9·10	1029	do
4·40	·80	14·00	86·00	.....	.....	Pure. Cream, 12 p. cent.
5·00	·70	14·20	85·80	.....	.....	do do 13 do
5·60	·80	13·50	86·50	.....	.....	do do 12 do
3·80	·70	10·90	89·10	.....	.....	Inferior. do 6 do
3·00	·70	9·00	91·	.....	.....	Skimmed. do 2 do
3·30	·70	10·00	90·	.....	.....	Diluted with water; contains no cream.
3·90	·60	13·80	.....	10·	10·3	Good.
3·7	·70	24·6	.....	9·9	10·2	do
4·4	·65	15·8	.....	10·	10·4	do
3·6	·50	13·6	.....	10·2	10·32	do
4·14	·60	16·9	.....	10·3	10·20	do
3·90	·76	12·8	.....	10·3	10·40	Inferior.
5·40	·58	13·4	.....	9·8	10·32	Good.
5·10	·60	15·4	.....	10·	10·24	do
4·84	·70	15·	.....	9·8	10·20	do
4·76	·61	15·1	.....	5·3	10·26	do
5·00	·67	13·1	.....	9·8	10·21	do
4·80	·58	14·6	.....	10·	10·34	do
4·1	·61	13·5	.....	9·5	10·24	do
4·12	·59	12·72	.....	9·6	10·22	do
3·90	·60	13·60	.....	9·4	10·34	do
4·14	·63	12·60	.....	9·24	10·38	do
4·8	·59	13·24	.....	10·20	10·31	do
4·7	·80	14·50	.....	10·00	10.28	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK—

Date.	Name. of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results of Analysis.						
						Butter Fat.	Caseine.	Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total.		Cream.
										Solids.	Water.	
1884.						p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Oct. 13	J. B. Edwards.	Montreal.	8731	M. G. Galarneau	.....	3·	5·5	4·7	·7	13·2	86·8	9·
do 13	do ...	do ...	8732	M. Cye.....	.....	2·8	4·5	4·8	·8	12·6	87·4	9·
do 13	do ...	do ...	8733	N. Beland	.....	3·3	4·	4·1	·7	11·4	88·6	10·
do 13	do ...	do ...	8734	Manus Haggarty	.....	2·8	4·1	4·3	·8	11·2	88·8	9·
do 13	do ...	do ...	8735	Henry Hadley....	.....	4·1	5·2	5·8	·8	14·8	85·2	12·
do 13	do ...	do ...	8736	Patrick Reid.....	.....	3·5	4·5	4·8	.....	12·8	87·2	11·
1885												
June 8	do ...	do ...	694	Alfred Evans	694	6·5	3·	4·1	·6	13·6	86·4	18·
do 8	do ...	do ...	695	A. Mousseau.....	695	10·5	3·5	4·	·6	18·	82·	30·
do 8	do ...	do ...	696	J. McMichaels ...	696	7·5	3·	3·5	·5	14·	86·	21·
do 8	do ...	do ...	697	Patrick Rooney..	697	2·5	4·5	4·3	·7	11·3	88·7	6·5
do 8	do ...	do ...	698	L. Leduc	698	4·	4·	4·5	·7	12·5	87·5	12·
do 8	do ...	do ...	699	Geo. Wilson.....	699	3·5	4·5	5·3	·8	13·3	86·7	10·
do 9	do ...	do ...	700	John Black	700	3·2	5·2	4·8	·7	13·2	86·8	10·
do 9	do ...	do ...	701	Wm. Duncan	701	4 4	5·0	4·8	·9	14·2	85 8	13·
do 9	do ...	do ...	702	Paul Renaud....	702	4·	5·2	5·	·8	14·2	88·8	12·
do 9	do ...	do ...	703	D. Bellefeuille...	703	2·	5·5	4·5	1·2	12·	88·	6·
do 9	do ...	do ...	704	N. Deguire.....	704	1·2	6·2	4·8	1·5	12·2	87·8	3·5
do 9	do ...	do ...	705	G. W. Pringle...	705	11·	4·8	5·2	·8	21·	79·	30·
do 15	do ...	do ...	711	Andrew Brunette	724	2·6	4·	4·4	·7	11·	89·	7 5
do 15	do ...	do ...	712	James Reid	725	3·4	4·3	4 5	·8	12·2	87·8	.....
do 15	do ...	do ...	713	F. X. Bourdon...	726	4·	4·2	4·1	·8	12·4	87·7	12·
do 15	do ...	do ...	714	A. Beauchamp...	727	2·6	4·	4·5	·7	11·1	88 9	7·5
do 15	do ...	do ...	715	J. Flannigan.....	728	3·5	4·2	5·	·8	12·7	87·3	10·8
do 15	do ...	do ...	716	T. Gleeson.	729	4·	4·5	5·0	·8	13·5	86·6	12·
do 18	do ...	do ...	727	P. Gardner.....	730	4·4	4·6	4·6	·7	13·6	86·4	13·
do 18	do ...	do ...	728	W. Duncan..... ..	731	3·5	5·5	4·7	·7	13·7	86·3	11·
do 18	do ...	do ...	729	T. Dansereau.....	732	3·4	4·6	4·4	·6	12·4	87·6	10·
do 18	do ...	do ...	730	E. Guilbault.....	733	4·3	4·8	5·2	·7	14·3	85·7	13·
do 18	do ...	do ...	731	W. Greece.....	734	3·3	5·6	4·4	·9	13 3	86 7	10·
do 18	do ...	do ...	732	R. McDonald.....	735	3·7	4·3	5·	·8	13·	87·	11·
do 24	do ...	do ...	733	A. Gaynor.....	736	18·	5·	4·9	·1	28·	72·	55·
do 24	do ...	do ...	734	E. Edwards.....	737	16·5	5·	4·9	·1	26·5	73 5	50·
do 24	do ...	do ...	735	D. Armitage	738	4·5	5·	4·2	·6	14·3	85·7	13·
do 24	do ...	do ...	736	D. Nautelle.....	739	2·1	4·	4·3	·8	11·2	88·8	6 5
do 24	do ...	do ...	737	J. G. Higgins....	740	4·0	4·2	3·8	·8	12 8	87·2	12·
do 24	do ...	do ...	738	J. Carroll.....	741	2·5	5·	4·3	·7	13 5	87·5	7·5
1884.												
Sept. 19	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto...	8697	Toronto Dairy Co	.....	4·2	2·5	5·3	·7	12·7	87·3	9·
do 19	do	do ...	8698	J. R. Benson.....	.....	3·9	3·0	5·4	·7	13·0	87·	7·
do 19	do	do ...	8699	A. Anderson.....	.....	2·4	2·0	5·9	·6	10·9	89·1	5·
do 19	do	do ...	8700	J. Smith.....	.....	3·7	3·2	5·3	·6	12·8	87·2	9·
Oct. 10	do	do ...	9601	J. Gibb.....	.....	2·7	3·3	5·5	·7	12·2	87·8	8·
do 10	do	do ...	9602	G. F. Fletcher...	.....	3·7	2 9	5·6	·7	12·9	87·1	

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Continued.

Specific Gravity.	Microscopical.	Remarks by the Analyst.
1·034	.....	Genuine.
1·032	.....	do
1·030	.....	Adulteration doubtful.
1·032	.....	Genuine, fair quality.
1·030	.....	Good, rich milk.
1·030	.....	Good milk.
1·028	Rich in oil globules, genuine and approaching cream.....	Over average; probably sampled favourably.
1·022	Rich in oil globules, and more cream than milk.....	do do
1·028	Genuine, rich in oil globules, and much above average.....	Probably favourably sampled.
1·032	Thin globules, deficient in cream, and below average.....	Partially skimmed, and adulterated under Act of 1884.
1·030	Rich in oil globules.....	Genuine; above average.
1·032	do	do and fair quality.
1·032	do	do
1·030	do	do
1·031	do	do
1·035	Contains a few globules.	Adulterated by removal of cream; skimmed milk, with salt in excess.
1·036	do	Adulterated by removal of cream, and is injurious to health; salt and curd in excess.
1·028	Very rich in globules, approaching cream, rich and over average.....	Probably sampled from top of can.
1·030	Poor in globules.....	Adulterated by the addition of about 10 per cent. of water; slight excess of salt.
1·030	Average globules.....	Genuine.
1·029	Above average globules.....	do
1·030	Globules deficient.....	Adulterated by addition of about 10 per cent. of water.
1·031	Average globules.....	Genuine.
1·028	Rich in globules.....	do and above average.
1·031	do	do do
1·030	Average globules.....	do
1·028	do	do
1·030	Rich in globules.....	do and above average.
1·030	Average globules.....	do
1·025	do	do
1·025	.....	Half cream; badly sampled.
1·029	.....	do do
1·030	Milk globules few.....	Good milk; above average.
1·029	.....	Adulterated by removal of cream and dilution with water and salt.
1·029	Globules deficient.....	Genuine and above average.
		Deficient in cream, probably sampled from the bottom of a milk can and not adulterated.
1·030	.....	The fat high; the solid low; from the ash and specific gravity probably genuine.
1·032	.....	Unadulterated.
1·030	.....	Watered.
1·031	.....	Unadulterated.
1·032	.....	do
1·030	.....	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK—

Date	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Butter Fat.	Caseine.	Sugar and Salts.
1885.						p. c.	p. cent.	p. c.
June 15..	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	82	Alex. Harvie.....	65	2·9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	83	A. Anderson.....	66	2·5	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	84	Toronto Dairy Co	68	4·7	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	86	Joan Foster.....	74	4·1	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	87	Wm. Harvie.....	75	5·5	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	88	Robert Simpson.....	76	2·9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	89	F. Thompson.....	77	3·	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	90	C. F. Forman.....	78	3·	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	91	H Kelly..	79	2·7	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	92	James Gray.....	80	3·7	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	93	W. B. McFarlane.....	81	3·9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	94	Frank Rix.....	82	4·0	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	95	Fred. Sole.....	83	3·9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	96	J. Rice.....	84	3 9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	97	D. Craig.....	85	6·8	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	98	W. Anderson.....	86	4·2	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	99	R. J. Stafford	70	4·1	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	100	Joseph Stinson..	64	3·1	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2701	Joseph Clark.....	88	2·8	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2703	G. Hinton.....	90	5·3	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2704	R. Shaw	91	3·53	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2705	Toronto Dairy Co	92	3·04	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2706	J. Wrightman.....	93	3·05	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2707	Thomas McCormack...	99	3·2	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2708	T. Fletcher.....	100	3·0	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2709	A. G. Hann.....	101	3·6	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2710	John Endean.....	102	3·4	.....	.....
do 24..	do	do	2711	J. Hinton	103	3·3	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2712	Alex. Reid.....	104	3·7	.....	.....
do 24..	do	do	2713	Chipman, Symons & Co	89	2·7	.....	.....
Oct. 20...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa..	9701	G. Dowler..	.....	5·33	3·96	4·05
do 20...	do	do	9702	George White.....	.....	3·27	4·65	3·88
do 20...	do	do	9703	M. Honeywell	.....	4·15	4 01	4·64
Nov. 30...	do	do	9704	Felix McHugh.....	.....	3·38	4·58	4·01
do 30...	do	do	9705	Donald McLaughlin...	.....	3·1	5·09	3·86
do 30...	do	do	9706	J. C. Anderson.....	.....	2·91	6·17	4·15
Sept. 25...	Wm. Saunders...	London.....	8815	Thomas Impett.....	.....	2·50	2·55	6·95
do 25...	do ...	do	8816	Samuel Cooper.....	.....	1·60	2·75	8 00
do 25...	do ...	do	8817	Robert Goddard..	.....	3·70	3·50	5·90
do 25...	do ...	do	8818	J. R Staples.....	.....	4·10	3·80	5·65
do 25...	do ...	do	8819	John Hackett.....	.....	3·30	3·60	7·30
do 25...	do ...	do	8820	M. E. Watkins..	.....	3·40	3·70	6·40

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*
Concluded.

Results of Analysis.					Specific Gravity.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Ash.	Total.		Solids not Fat.	Cream.		
	Solids	Water.				
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.		
.....	12·3	.....	9·4	.....	1032	Genuine.
.....	11·5	.....	9·	.....	1031	do
.....	13·9	.....	9·2	.....	1030	do
.....	13·7	.....	9·6	.....	1031	do
.....	14·5	.....	9·0	.....	1028	do
.....	12·3	.....	9·4	.....	1032	do
.....	12·5	.....	9·5	.....	1032	do
.....	12·3	.....	9·3	.....	1031	do
.....	12·3	.....	9·6	.....	1032	do
.....	13·6	.....	9·9	.....	1033	do
.....	13·5	.....	9·6	.....	1031·6	do
.....	13·4	.....	9·4	.....	1031·2	do
.....	13·5	.....	9·6	.....	1031·6	do
.....	13 5	.....	9·6	.....	1031·6	do
.....	16·1	.....	9·3	.....	1028·9	do
.....	14·1	.....	9·8	.....	1033·2	do
.....	13·36	.....	9·2	.....	1028	do
.....	11·8	.....	8·7	.....	1029	Low solids.
.....	12·74	.....	9·86	.....	1033	Genuine.
.....	15·14	.....	9·80	.....	1031	do
.....	13 31	.....	9·78	.....	1032·7	do
.....	12·24	.....	9·20	.....	1032·9	do
.....	12 68	.....	9·63	.....	1031·6	do
.....	12·9	.....	9·7	.....	1032·9	do
.....	12·1	.....	9·1	.....	1030·9	do
.....	13·1	.....	9·5	.....	1032·2	do
.....	13·4	.....	10·0	.....	1033·6	do
.....	12·8	.....	9·5	.....	1031·8	do
.....	13·6	.....	9·9	.....	1033·3	do
.....	11·86	.....	9·16	.....	1034·7	do
.....	13·87	86·13	.....	17·6	1031	Unadulterated.
·73	12 46	87·54	.....	12·	1033	do
·80	13·16	86·4	.....	14·	1034	do
·73	12·70	87·3	.....	12·8	1028	do
·85	13·50	86 50	.....	10·	1032	do
·71	13 94	86·06	.....	10·	1034	do
·56	12·60	88·05	.....	7·5	1025	Adulterated with about 10 per cent. of water.
·70	12·35	87·05	.....	4·	1033	In this sample a large portion of the cream has been removed by skimming.
·72	13·10	86·90	.....	10·5	1030.8	Pure, rich milk.
·69	13 55	86·45	.....	11·	1029.4	do
·76	14·20	85·80	.....	10·	1028.4	Pure milk.
·74	13·50	86·50	.....	10·	1031.9	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUT

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	— —	No. of Sample.	Results of	
							Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1884.							p. cent.	p. cent.
Oct. 2	M. Bowman....	Halifax....	9402	J. E. Parker.....	.....	.....	80·	·68
do 2	do	do	9403	George Cluett	.....	.....	79·70	·78
do 6	do	do	9404	Wm. Forsythe	.....	.....	81·70	·85
do 6	do	do	9405	John Hogan.....	.....	.....	87·35	·75
do 8	do	do	9406	Wier & Drake	.....	.....	79·40	·80
do 8	do	do	9407	T. S. Lownds	.....	.....	77·82	·82
1885.								
June 30	do	do	2623	Wier & Drake.....	.....	1322	88·	·60
do 30	do	do	2624	Lordly & Stimpson.....	.....	1323	89·60	·68
do 30	do	do	2625	C. & W. Anderson.....	.....	1324	83·22	·88
do 30	do	do	2626	——Moylan	.....	1325	84·18	1·05
do 30	do	do	2627	W. C. Nisbet	.....	1326	84·55	·78
do 30	do	do	2628	W. B. Spencer	.....	1327	86·73	·65
do 30	do	do	2629	G. S. Grant & Co.....	.....	1328	86 48	·77
do 30	do	do	2630	John Kent.....	.....	1329	83·27	·85
1884.								
Aug. 18	W. F. Best.....	St. John...	8571	John Maloney	.....	.....	76·10	·90
do 18	do	do ...	8572	W. A. Magee	.....	.....	81·	1.
do 18	do	do ...	8573	Chas. Dormen.....	.....	.....	73·75	1·
Oct. 4	do	do ...	9206	Samuel Tufts	.....	.....	82·	2·50
do 4	do	do ...	9207	W. A. Magee.....	.....	.....	88·50	·60
do 4	do	do ...	9208	C. Dorman	.....	.....	82·50	1·50
do 4	do	do ...	9209	J. P. Maloney.....	.....	.....	72·50	2·75
1885.								
June 13	do	do ...	1535	Daniel Robertson.....	.....	.....	85·05	1·85
do 13	do	do ...	1536	James Kenny	.....	.....	84·40	1·10
do 13	do	do ...	1537	G. McFarlin	.....	.....	88·00	1·50
do 13	do	do ...	1538	Thomas Fox	.....	.....	83·55	·85
do 13	do	do ...	1539	Josiah Baity	.....	.....	88·15	·70
do 13	do	do ...	1540	Valentine Watters	.....	.....	88·90	·70
do 13	do	do ...	1541	John Foster.....	.....	.....	90 90	·70
do 15	do	do ...	1542	Robt Ritchy.....	.....	.....	88·54	·75
do 15	do	d ...	1543	John Doody.....	St. John...	1543	81 30	1·50
do 15	do	do ...	1544	Wm. Magee.....	do ...	.....	82 82	·38
do 15	do	do ...	1545	D. J. W Vanwart.....	do ...	.....	88·70	·80
do 17	do	do ...	1546	F. Piddington.....	do ...	.....	87·95	·80
do 17	do	do ...	1553	M McDale	do ...	.....	84·87	2·75
do 17	do	do ...	1554	Isaac Shelton	do ...	.....	81 30	1·60
do 17	do	do ...	1555	Armstrong Bros.....	do ...	.....	88·36	·85
do 17	do	do ...	1556	John McPherson.....	do ...	.....	91·65	·65
do 17	do	do ...	1557	Bonnett & Cowan	do ...	.....	85·46	·59
do 17	do	do ...	1558	Scott Bros.....	do ...	.....	79 45	1·35
Sept. 4	M. Fiset.....	Quebec...	8367	George Lambert.....	Quebec.....	.....	85 60	5·80
do 4	do	do ...	8368	J. Sutcliffe.....	do ...	.....	86 80	3·20
do 12	do	do ...	8377	Louis Lamontagne.....	do ...	.....	85·60	5·30
do 12	do	do ...	8378	Adjutor Lapine.....	do ...	.....	84·10	3·00
do 17	do	do ...	8387	Leo Bertrand.....	do ...	.....	85.30	4·60
do 18	do	do ...	8388	Jean Gagnon.....	do ...	.....	84.10	3·40
do 17	do	do ...	1920	L. Lamontagne.....	do ...	19	73 2	3·40

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

TER.

Analysis.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
p. cent.	p. cent.	*				
6·47						
8·52	12·85	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated ; fair quality.
	11·	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with excess of salt and water.
9·55						
3·37	7·90	.....	.....	.....	.....	Inferior butter ; unadulterated.
4·95	8·55	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
4·55	14·85	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with excess of water.
	16·80	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
2·70						
1·37	8·70	92	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
2·52	8·35	96	.....	.....	.....	do
	13·38	92	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated ; contains an excess of water.
4·22						
5·42	10·55	93	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
1·32	9·30	94	.....	.....	.....	do
2·40	11·30	94	.....	.....	.....	do
5·03	10·35	93	.....	.....	.....	do
	10·85	94	.....	.....	.....	do
9·25						
6 50	13·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated ; too much salt and water
10·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair.
3·	14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated ; too much salt and water.
2·	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with excess of water.
2·	8 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair butter ; not adulterated.
7·	14·	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with water.
	17·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with too much water and salt ; poor quality.
3·70						
4·20	9·40	91·40	·9125	88·75	.....	Unadulterated.
4·	10·30	93·20	·9124	88·90	.....	do
4·20	6·50	91·45	·9125	88 80	.....	do
2·50	11·40	92·80	·9124	88·52	.....	do
7·00	8·65	91·80	·9125	88·75	.....	do
2·10	3·40	91·45	·9125	88·75	.....	do
3·70	6·30	93·20	·9133	87·47	.....	do
4·70	7·00	92·70	9128	88·40	.....	do
4·30	12·50	86·	·9078	87·40	.....	Adulterated ; too much water.
7·10	12·50	87·40	·9095	88·10	.....	Adulterated with water.
7·10	3·40	91·60	·9125	88 25	.....	do excess of salt.
6·23	4·15	91·82	·9125	88 60	.....	Inferior, rather much salt.
4·40	6·55	93·64	·9124	86·80	.....	Unadulterated.
3·40	12·70	86·60	·9075	85·80	.....	Adulterated with water.
2·20	7·39	91·50	·9125	88·90	.....	Unadulterated.
2·10	5·59	95·10	·9125	89·20	.....	do
5·70	11·85	93 20	·9124	88·65	.....	do
3·00	13·50	86 85	·9195	87·90	.....	do
3·00	5·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	Too much caseine.
2·70	7·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
2·00	6·40	.....	.....	.....	.....	Slight excess of caseine.
4·10	10 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
4·50	6·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
13·4	10·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
*	10 00	33·	·9120	83·50	Globules of butter	Inferior.

Dr. Fiset's melting point given in Centigrade.

R

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	No. of Sample.	Results of	
							Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1885.							p. cent.	p. cent.
March 17	M. Fiset	Quebec	1921	O. Gagnon	Quebec	1820	83·52	1·58
do 17	do	do	1922	L. Bertrand	do	1821	76·84	2·10
June 16	do	do	1940	N. Plante	St. Nicholas	1839	83·40	1·20
do 16	do	do	1941	H. Bergin	Lévis	1840	79·90	1·00
do 16	do	do	1942	Leon Halle	do	1841	79·	1·00
do 16	do	do	1943	R. Dupere	do	1842	74·58	1·10
do 16	do	do	1944	J. B. Carrier	do	1843	83·40	·10
do 16	do	do	1945	N. Plante	St. Nicholas	1844	81·81	1·60
do 16	do	do	1946	Vital Plante	do	1845	84·20	1·60
do 16	do	do	1947	Philip Laroche	do	1846	84·60	1·60
1884.								
Oct. 10	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	8725	John Murphy				1·1
do 10	do	do	8726	P. E. Gannon			87·6	4·2
do 10	do	do	8727	T. Gauthier			85·4	2·6
do 10	do	do	8728	J. F. Kavanagh			86·	2·4
do 10	do	do	8729	Thomas Lamb			88·6	1·4
do 10	do	do	8730	Joseph Bruchesi			85·	2·2
1885.								
June 15	do	do	706	J. Shea		706	85·6	1·5
do 15	do	do	707	Joseph Moreaux		707	90·8	1·2
do 15	do	do	708	John J. Walker		708	86·5	2·5
do 15	do	do	709	J. Ford		709	86·5	3·0
do 15	do	do	710	Decarie & Corcoran		710	82·5	6·3
do 16	do	do	717	W. Major		711	90·3	2·
do 16	do	do	718	G. C. Rivert		712	88·0	2·6
do 16	do	do	719	Moise Menard		713	89·2	1·5
do 16	do	do	720	F. X. Tessier		714	88·5	1·5
do 16	do	do	721	E. A. Desormeau		715	90·0	2·6
do 16	do	do	722	Samuel Langlois		716	86·3	3·5
do 16	do	do	723	Chas. Tessier		718	88·2	3·6
do 16	do	do	724	Mlle F. Page		719	85·8	2·5
do 16	do	do	725	David Page		720	85·2	2·6
do 16	do	do	726	Ormidas Reeves		717	86·3	1·7
do 20	do	do	739	Cyrille Perreault		721	89·2	1·2
do 20	do	do	740	Margueritte Longtine		722	86·2	1·4
do 20	do	do	741	Noel Larue		733	90·1	1·1
1884.								
Oct. 31	F. X. Valade	Kingston	9708	Kavanagh Bros.	Ottawa		85·10	5·20
do 31	do	do	9709	E. Brown	do		88·16	1·95
do 31	do	do	9710	William Wall	do		89·27	4·20
Nov. 24	do	do	9711	C. Neville	do		71·7	5·7
do 24	do	do	9712	Octave Latremouille	do		81·13	7·1
do 24	do	do	9713	E. Bambrick	do		85·	1·36

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Continued.

Analysis.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
p. cent.	p. cent.			p. cent		
6·1	8·8	32·	·910	83·60	Globules of butterine.....	Good.
12·26	8·8	32·	·910	83·60	do	Inferior.
2·80	12·6	34·	·912	86·7	Nothing strange...	Too much water.
4·50	14·6	31·	·912	87·10	do	do
5·50	14·5	31·	·910	87·33	do	do
6·40	17·92	34·	·911	88·2	do	do
4·10	13·40	32·	·914	89·3	do	do
2·20	13·40	32·	·916	85·2	do	do
2·60	11·60	33·	·913	85·80	do	do
3·00	10·80	33·	·913	86·1	do	do
3·7	8·	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with other meat, containing about 20 per cent. other fat.
2·2	6·	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine.
2·5	9·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
3·0	8·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
3·6	6·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
3·2	9·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
4·4	8·5	115	·925	.....	No starch	S.grav. at melting point instead of 100° and without clarification. Genuine salt butter.
2·8	5·2	105	·928	.....	do	do do Genuine fresh butter, and of good quality.
2·0	10·	105	·925	.....	do	do do Genuine; water in excess, but not adulterated.
2·9	7·6	106	·925	.....	do	do do Genuine and of good quality.
4·8	6·4	120	·930	.....	do	do do do salt butter.
2·4	5·3	113	·925	.....	No starch or foreign fats, but excess of caseine...	do do do
4·1	5·3	114	·928	87·18	No starch or foreign fats.	do do do
2·6	6·7	114	·926	.....	do ...	do do do
2·5	7·5	115	·926	.....	do ...	do do do
2·8	4·6	108	·921	.....	do ...	do do do
2·5	7·7	116	·920	.....	do ...	do do do
4·4	3·8	120	·920	.....	do ...	do do do
2·4	9·3	120	·912	.....	do ...	do do do
2·5	9·7	120	·912	.....	do ...	do do do
2·4	9·6	120	·920	.....	do ...	do do do
2·6	7·	95	·910	.....	do ...	Genuine.
2.4	10·	94	·911	.....	do ...	do but containing excess of water.
2·8	6·	93	·913	.....	do ...	do
1·87	7·83	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair quality.
1·45	8·44	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good quality.
3·	3·53	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine.
8·3	14·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Too much water, caseine and salt; badly made butter.
3·9	7·87	.....	.....	.....	.....	Too much caseine; bad butter.
1·97	11·67	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated by excess of water.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER-

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	No of Sample.	Results of	
							Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1885.							p. ct.	p. ct.
June 2	F. X. Valade.	Kingston.	2243	A. Knox	Belleville.	2401	85·58	1·16
do 2	do ...	do ...	2244	John Panter.	do ...	2402	83·95	2·40
do 2	do ...	do ...	2245	S. & M. Cook	do ...	2403	84·60	1·16
do 27	do ...	do ...	2246	C. Whitney	Prescott...	2506	85·3	2·4
do 30	do ...	do ...	2261	S. Laynes & Co	Kingston..	2910	83·24	3·0
do 30	do ...	do ...	2263	James Reddin	do ...	2911	82·09	4·07
do 30	do ...	do ...	2266	J. & E. Coyle	do ...	2909	82·33	3·00
1884.								
Sept. 19	W. H. Ellis...	Toronto..	8691	Chas. Stewart	Toronto...	.....	88 1	1·5
do 19	do ...	do ...	8692	J. Park	do ...	.....	88·3	1·4
do 19	do ...	do ...	3693	J. Sloan	do ...	.....	92·1	1·1
do 19	do ...	do ...	8694	W. Connolly	do ...	.....	85·4	1·4
do 19	do ...	do ...	8695	J. S. Smith	do ...	.....	81·	1·8
do 19	do ...	do ...	8696	J. Berwick & Co	do ...	.....	86·6	·9
1885.								
June 12	do ...	do ...	2714	A. Anderson	.....	67	82 9	·7
do 12	do ...	do ...	2715	James Sloan.	.....	69	82·82	1·32
do 12	do ...	do ...	2716	Thomas Tighe.	.....	71	90·06	·61
do 12	do ...	do ...	2717	David Walsh	.....	72	85·49	·66
do 12	do ...	do ...	2718	H. Gates	.....	73	87·20	1·56
do 18	do ...	do ...	2719	John McQuarrie	.....	94	85·58	1·26
do 18	do ...	do ...	2720	James Goodland.	.....	95	88·90	1·24
do 18	do ...	do ...	2721	Hanora Pollard	.....	96	89·54	1·96
do 18	do ...	do ...	2722	William Foster	Toronto...	97	85·22	1·34
do 18	do ...	do ...	2723	Samuel Moorby	do ...	98	89·03	·79
do 20	do ...	do ...	2724	G. Wiley	do ...	105	86·60	1·16
do 20	do ...	do ...	2725	Thomas Gooderham	do ...	106	87·74	·87
do 20	do ...	do ...	2726	Jacob Collon	do ...	107	90·74	1·06
do 20	do ...	do ...	2727	J. Moore	do ...	108	86·43	1·07
do 20	do ...	do ...	2728	James Park	do ...	109	89·76	1·03
do 20	do ...	do ...	2729	H. W. Cluff	do ...	110	90·81	·95
do 20	do ...	do ...	2730	E. K. Scolly	do ...	111	90·86	·85
do 20	do ...	do ...	2731	D. Shannon	do ...	112	91·01	1·11
1884.								
Oct. 31	Wm. Saunders	London ...	8840	G. Shuff	London ...	.....	83·86	1·27
do 31	do ...	do ...	8341	B. Higgins	do ...	.....	89·57	·99
do 31	do ...	do ...	8842	George McDowell	do ...	.....	85·93	·84
do 31	do ...	do ...	8843	J. B. Smyth	do ...	.....	92·28	1·05
do 31	do ...	do ...	8844	G. Deacon & Sons	do ...	.....	85·57	1·37
do 31	do ...	do ...	8845	T. E. O'Callagan	do ...	.....	89·62	1·12

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Continued.

Analysis.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity, at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Microscopical. Experiment.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
5·31	7·95	95·	·913	.....	.....	A fair butter, but a little too salty.
2·25	11·4	95·	·917	.....	.....	Was originally good and genuine, but has not been well kept.
3·35	10·9	93·	·913	.....	.....	Good butter.
2·4	9·86	96·	·915	.....	.....	First class butter.
1·10	12·60	95·	·915	.....	.....	Very good butter.
2·	11·74	95·	·913	.....	.....	A fair butter, but a little excess of water and caseine.
5·11	9·56	95·	·914	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
6·1	6·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
4·4	5·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
1·	5·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
6·1	7·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
8·6	8·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
4·7	7·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
3·4	13·	90·	.....	.....	.....	Genuine.
4·08	11·78	90·	·912	.....	.....	do
1·90	7·43	92·	·914	.....	.....	do
5·06	8·79	91·	·914	.....	.....	do
1·82	9·42	91·	·914	.....	.....	do
2·42	10·74	92·	·915	.....	.....	do
1·31	8·55	90·	·914	.....	.....	do
3·63	4·88	91·5	·913	.....	.....	do
3·44	10·00	89	·912	.....	.....	do
2·96	7·22	90	·913	.....	.....	do
2·98	9·26	90	·913	.....	.....	do
3·54	7·85	91	·912	.....	.....	do
1·24	6·96	89	·911	.....	.....	do
4·97	7·53	91	·913	.....	.....	do
4·24	4·97	89	·911	.....	.....	do
2·51	5·73	89	·912	.....	.....	do
1·26	7·03	94	·912	.....	.....	do
1·09	6·79	90	·912	.....	.....	do
5·49	9·38	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of fair quality, sweet but not rich.
1·83	7·61	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of fair quality, but slightly rancid.
5·19	8·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of fair quality.
2·45	4·22	.....	.....	.....	.....	Butter of inferior quality, rancid and adulterated with foreign fat.
4·30	8·76	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of inferior quality, very rancid.
2·49	6·77	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of good quality.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

BUTTER—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	No. of Samples.	Results of	
							Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1885.							p. cent.	p. cent.
Jan. 31	Wm. Saunders	London ...	407	John Scandrett	London ...	407	83·47	·98
do 31	do ...	do ...	408	John Moule	do ...	408	84·64	·95
do 31	do ...	do ...	409	Fitzgerald & Scandrett..	do ...	409	82·45	·82
June 17	do ...	do ...	439	G. Shuff.....	do ...	437	88·55	·80
do 17	do ...	do ...	440	Deacon & Son.	do ...	438	87·11	·78
do 17	do ...	do ...	441	Tytler & Bullen.....	do ...	441	89·07	·55
do 17	do ...	do ...	442	E. Morse	St. Thomas	509	89·63	·76
do 17	do ...	do ...	443	T. L. Lindopher	do ...	502	84·54	1·07
do 17	do ...	do ...	444	R. O. Wade & Co. ...	do ...	511	86·35	·44
do 17	do ...	do ...	445	E. K. Barnsdale.....	Stratford..	3601	87·19	2·50
do 17	do ...	do ...	446	James Cocoran	do ...	2602	85·65	1·27
do 17	do ...	do ...	447	O'Flaherty & Quirk.....	do ...	2603	86·06	·79
do 17	do ...	do ...	450	James Cocoran.....	do ...	2709	86·94	·63
do 17	do ...	do ...	448	Robert Turner.....	Brantford	2707	86·06	·79
do 17	do ...	do ...	449	J. Ford & Son.....	do ...	2705	84·50	·20

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Continued.

Analysis.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
p. cent.	p. cent.			p. c.		
4·11	11·44	91·5	·9205	87·60	Before melting, shows fat full of globules of water with some crystals of salt. After separation of water more uniform in character but slighty granular	Pure butter of fair quality.
4·15	10·26	91·	·9163	88·5	Before melting, many globules of water with crystals of salt. After separation of more uniform in character but granular	do do
3·71	13·02	90·5	·9175	87·2	Before melting shows abundance of globules of water, with some crystals of salt; after separation of water more uniform, but slightly granular	Butter of fair quality; adulterated with excess of water.
4·06	6·59	96·	·9143	.....	Shows crystals of salt and globules of water, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of good quality.
3·24	3·87	96·	·9123	.....	Shows an abundance of salt crystals with some globules of water, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter, containing an unnecessary quantity of salt; sample slightly rancid.
3·96	6·42	93·	·9134	.....	Shows salt crystals with some globules of water, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of fair quality, but less firm than usual.
1·89	7 72	96·	·9143	.....	Shows a few salt crystals with an abundance of globules, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of fair quality.
3·59	10·80	95·5	·9115	.....	do do	Pure butter of fair quality, containing an unusually large proportion of water.
4·77	8·44	96·	·9135	.....	Shows a number of salt crystals with an abundance of globules, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of fair quality.
1·31	9·	94·	·9121	.....	Shows a few salt crystals with an abundance of globules, no evidence of foreign fats	do do
2·68	10·40	96·	·9128	.....	do do	Pure butter of fair quality, containing an unusually large proportion of water.
4·95	8·20	97·	·9103	.....	Shows a number of salt crystals with an abundance of globules, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of fair quality.
3·63	8·80	96·	·9145	.....	Shows crystals of salt with an abundance of globules of water, no evidence of foreign fat	Pure butter of fair quality; the sample was slightly rancid.
4·95	8·20	94·	·9111	.....	do do	Pure butter of fair quality.
5·88	9·42	93·	·9132	.....	do do	do do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	No. of Sample.	Result of	
							Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1885.							p. cent.	p. cent.
Feb. 20	John E. Wright	Winnipeg.	2012	Wm. Hunter & Co.....	....	2012	86·	·60
do 20	do ...	do ...	2018	W. A. Smith.....	....	2018	79·30	·70
20	do ...	do ...	2020	B. Frank.....	....	2020	83·48	1·26

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Concluded.

Analysis.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Miscroscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
p. cent.	p. cent.					
5.40	8.	92·7	91·7	.....	.....	Genuine, but unfit for food; when obtained was rancid, having a very heavy odor, peculiar to butter undergoing a change.
7·30	12·70	92·5	91·6	.....	.....	Genuine; free from adulteration, with foreign fats, but containing excess of water nearly 1 per cent. over the largest amount allowed by law.
6·02	9·2	93·	91·6	.....	.....	Genuine, but unfit for food, owing either to the want of proper care during the process of manufacture, or neglect afterwards.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND CHE

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	No. of Sample.	Results of		
							Moisture.	Fat.	Caseine.
1885.							p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.
June 22	W. Saunders...	London ...	454	R. C. Wade & Co...	St. Thomas	512	20·76	35·30	33·57
do 22	do ...	do ...	455	A. Billings.....	do ...	508	38·36	23·00	24·13
do 22	do ...	do ...	456	E. Morris	do ...	510	36·11	25·65	28.27
do 22	do ...	do ...	457	A. Beattie & Co....	Stratford..	2606	26·56	34·70	25·49
do 22	do ...	do ...	458	Walsh Bros.....	do ...	2608	23·85	35 55	29·80
do 22	do ...	do ...	459	J. Corcoran	do ...	2607	22·02	38·53	28·70
do 22	do ...	do ...	460	W. J. Wickham....	Brantford.	2702	38·11	17·80	31·
do 22	do ...	do ...	461	Robert Turner.....	do ...	2706	30·19	32·32	24·80
do 22	do ...	do ...	462	J. Ford & Son.....	do ...	2704	29·35	37·30	28·86
do 22	do ...	do ...	451	Wilson & Munro...	London ...	434	14·86	37·55	39·21
do 22	do ...	do ...	452	John Scandrett	do ...	433	23·99	35·51	30·09
do 22	do ...	do ...	453	John More.....	do ...	435	22·02	34·82	26·87
do 27	F. X. Valade...	Ottawa ...	2247	H. Walker.....	Belleville..	2404	17·1	38·4	44·3
do 27	do ...	do ...	2248	W. Bullen	do ...	2405	17·1	36·4	44·3
do 27	do ...	do ...	2249	Wallbridge & Clark	do ...	2406	22·33	47·75	26·3
do 27	do ...	do ...	2250	C. Whitney.....	Prescott...	2505	21·85	35·8	38·11
do 30	do ...	do ...	2262	B. P. Leahy	Kingston .	2912	38·40	37.0	31·00
do 30	do ...	do ...	2264	J. Crawford.....	do ...	2908	20·24	34·44	42·25
do 30	do ...	do ...	2265	W. R. McRae & Co.	do ...	2907	11·36	38·00	46·06

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

ESE.

Analysis. Ash. Soluble.	Ash. Insoluble.	Melting Point.	Soluble in hot water.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
p. c.	p. c.	Fah.	p. c.		
2·44	3·26	89°	10·37	No farinaceous or other adulteration	Pure cheese, of good quality, firm texture, and strong, rich flavour.
1·64	1·80	87°	14·52	do ...	Pure cheese, containing an unusual amount of moisture, of a soft consistence and strong flavour.
1·58	3·02	92°	9·97	do ...	Pure cheese, containing an unusual amount of water, of moderately firm texture and strong flavour.
2·12	3·00	86°	13·35	do ...	Pure cheese, good quality, firm texture and mild flavour.
1·90	3·16	88°	10·80	do ...	do do and rich flavour.
1·68	2·80	87°	10·75	do ...	do do do
1·74	3·10	85°	13·09	do ...	Pure cheese, containing an unusual amount of moisture, and deficient in fat; moderately firm texture, and mild flavour.
2·00	2·50	86°	12·69	do ...	Pure cheese, good quality, of firm texture, mild and rich flavour.
1·42	2·68	85½°	4.49	do ...	do do do
1·90	3·14	85°	8·38	do ...	Pure cheese, of good quality, texture firm, flavour moderately strong and good.
1·50	3·50	84½°	10·41	do ...	Pure cheese, of good quality, firm texture, and mild flavour.
2·92	3·24	88°	16·28	do ...	Pure cheese, of good quality, firm texture, and good flavour.
2·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	No metallic impurities.
2·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair, but a little too much water.
3·62	.....	.....	.....	.....	No metallic impurities.
3·56	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good quality.
3·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	A fair sample.
3·07	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
4·56	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BREADSTUFFS,

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.
1885.					
Jan. 30.....	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1902	L. Falardeau.....	1809
do 30.....	do	do	1903	N. Bernard.....	1802
do 30.....	do	do	1904	— McCorkell.....	1801
do 28.....	Wm. Saunders.....	London	404	A. Struthers	404
do 28.....	do	do	405	John Taylor.....	405
do 28.....	do	do	406	R. B. Walker	406
Feb. 19.....	John E. Wright.....	Winnipeg.....	2008	Wm. Bateman.....	2008
March 11.....	do	do	2013	J. S. Marshall.....	2013
do 11.....	do	do	2014	Sharp & Lee.....	2014
Feb. 5.....	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1908	Turcotte & Prevost	1803
do 5.....	do	do	1909	Blumhart & Riverin.....	1807
do 8.....	do	do	1910	Dubeau & Prevost.....	1805
Jan. 31.....	do	do	1905	Blumhart & Riverin.....	1808
do 31.....	do	do	1906	Dubeau & Co.....	1806
do 31.....	do	do	1907	Turcotte & Prevost	1804
March 11.....	John E. Wright.....	Winnipeg.....	2019	W. A. Smith.....	.....
do 11.....	do	do	2021	Ede & Christie.....	.....
do 11.....	do	do	2030	M. C. Clark.....	.....
Jan. 28.....	Wm. Saunders.....	London	401	R. Hookway.....	401
do 28.....	do	do	402	George Phillipp.....	402
do 28.....	do	do	403	A. M. Hamilton.....	403

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

&c.—BREAD.

Results of Analysis.		Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Ash.		
Per cent.	per cent.		
42·6	1·75	No foreign mineral substances.....	Made from wheat flour badly prepared, doughy,
44·8	1·63	do do	Made from wheat flour; good bread.
42·4	1·32	do do	do do
42·84	·90	Moistened with water and mounted, shows fragments of starch granules, some unbroken, apparently those of wheat.....	Pure bread, from wheat flour.
44·42	·98	do do do ...	do do
43·44	·92	do do do ...	do do
39·90	·89	Failed to detect foreign starch or other matter than a small piece of potatoe peeling that was present in the sample.....	Graham bread, free from adulterations; containing perhaps more moisture than there is any necessity for.
29·11	1·69	No foreign matter.....	Genuine. The ash is large, compared with other samples, the most of which is common salt. This bread was very dry when ash was taken.
31·03	·61	Failed to detect foreign starch or matter not the properties of the bread.....	Genuine bread, free from adulteration.
.....	.....	Baking Powder. Consists of tartaric acid and carbonate of lime.....	Mixture of flour; a good preparation.
.....	.....	do do ...	Good.
.....	.....	Cream of Tartar. Tartaric acid and mixture of flour	
9·	·77	Flour. Wheat flour.....	
6·10	·54	do	Contains no alum or other improper substances.
6·7	·47	do	Contains no foreign mineral substance.
8·37	·18	Failed to detect any adulteration.....	Genuine flour, free from admixture.
6·62	·22	Failed to reveal any other substance present.....	do do
7·98	·25	Did not indicate any adulteration.....	Genuine flour.
13·64	·32	Shows starch-granules of wheat in abundance	Pure flour, from wheat.
14·62	·38	do do ...	do
13·68	·38	do do ...	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND COF

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results	
						Fatty Matter.	Caffeine.
1885.						p. cent.	p. c.
May 21...	Maynard Bowman..	Halifax	1261	C. & W. Anderson.....	1248	13·48	·40
do 21...	do ...	do	1262	Davis & Sheehan.....	1251	10·33	·35
do 21...	do ...	do	1263	R. Urquhart & Son.....	1254	7·50	·25
do 21...	do ...	do	1264	A. P. Doran.....	1258	12·95	·92
do 21...	do ...	do	1265	J. A. Guss.....	1262	13·23	·79
July 10...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	2257	Gallagher & Halfin, Prescott	2504	2·98	0·1
do 10...	do	do	2258	Wm. Templeton, Belleville.	2411	5·1	·74
do 10...	do	do	2259	do ...	2410	5·78	·52
do 10...	do	do	2260	Stroud Bros.....	2412	4·82	·39
do 10...	do	do	2270	N. K. Scott, Kingston.....	2903	5·94	·35
do 10...	do	do	2271	Fenwick Heading & Co., Kingston.....	2905	8·44	1·15
do 10...	do	do	2272	H. Gunn & Co., Kingston..	2906	4·16	·05
Feb. 23...	Wm. Saunders.....	London	416	Wilson & Munroe.....	413	8·94	1·05
do 23...	do	do	417	J. Ferguson & Co.....	417	8·84	1·04
do 23...	do	do	418	Wm. Moore.....	418	10·04	1·18
do 10...	John E. Wright...	Winnipeg ...	2001	Short Bros.....	2002	11·57	1·09
Mar. 17...	do ...	do ...	2058	J. A McKrichu.....	2025	9·33	·93
do 17...	do ...	do ...	2028	C. H. Girdlestone.....	2028	7·99	1·17

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

TEA.

Sugar.	Ash. Soluble.	Ash. Insoluble.	Spec. Grav of 10 p.c. decoc.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. cent.		
.....	3·47	1·35	1·0117	Contains chicory; no roasted grain.....	Adulterated with about 10 per cent. of chicory.
6·50	3·74	·77	1·0116	Contains chicory and roasted grain.....	Adulterated with about 25 per cent. of chicory and peas.
5·40	3·03	·94	1·0103	do do ...	do do
.....	3·83	1·02	1·0117	do ...	Adulterated with about 10 per cent. of chicory.
.....	3·78	1·27	1·0109	Contains chicory; no roasted grain.....	do do
9·6	3·4	.....	1·02	Showed nothing but chicory and coffee present.....	A little better than chicory, and contains about 80 per cent. of this root.
1·5	3·	1·45	1·01	No foreign matter other than chicory.....	The amount of caffeine actually found was 0·07 per cent., and it was very difficult to identify it.
·2	3·14	1·35	1·0107	Nothing but coffee and chicory...	It is a fair coffee, containing about 10 per cent of chicory.
5·	3·1	1·30	1·0129	do do ...	Fair coffee, with from 10 to 15 per cent. of chicory.
Glucose. 5·	3·22	1·16	1·0144	No starch-containing substance present.....	Too highly adulterated with chicory, though its being called "French Coffee" may explain this.
3·	3·50	1·16	1·0098	do do ...	Contains nearly half its weight of chicory.
4·	2·36	1·91	1·019	Roasted beans or peas, or other starch containing substances is largely present.....	An excellent coffee, containing a small quantity of chicory.
Sugar 1·60	2·72	1·50	1·0102	Shows nothing but fragments of coffee.....	Chiefly roasted cereals, with some chicory. Very little coffee present.
2·00	2·64	1·56	1·0107	do do ...	Pure coffee.
1·70	2·90	1 36	1·010	do do ...	do
0·14	3·20	·76	1·0089	.....	do
2·05	2·20	1·90	1·0088	Contains a small quantity of an admixture, chicory and roasted peas, probably about 15 per cent.....	Genuine coffee, free from admixture.
1·45	3·24	·84	1·00850	Failed to detect any admixture of chicory or peas, usually employed in adulterated coffee.....	Adulterated; containing chicory and roasted peas. This specific gravity would indicate a normal sample, but if calculated, the admixture with 15 per cent. of chicory and 85 per cent. of coffee would equal a specific gravity about what has been obtained. Genuine coffee, but not sufficiently roasted, being my opinion for the low specific gravity of decoction and the absence of proper quantity of fatty matter and excess of sugar.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND TEA.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results	
						Moisture.	Theine.
1885.						p. c.	p. c.
May 4	Maynard Bowman	Halifax	1246	C. & W. Anderson		6·81	2·58
do 4	do	do	1247	do		7·60	1·33
do 4	do	do	1248	Davis & Sheehan		7·55	1·40
do 4	do	do	1249	R. Urquhart & Son		6·94	1·56
do 4	do	do	1250	A. P. Doran		5·88	1·40
do 4	do	do	1251	do		5·77	1·25
do 4	do	do	1252	do		6·86	1·60
do 4	do	do	1253	J. A. Guss		6·33	1·50
do 4	do	do	1254	Lordly & Stimpson		6·47	1·60
do 4	do	do	1255	do		6·92	1·75
do 4	do	do	1256	W. C. Nisbet		8·02	1·43
do 4	do	do	1257	do		7·93	·72
do 4	do	do	1258	R. N. McDonald		7·42	2·12
do 4	do	do	1259	do		7·80	1·20
do 4	do	do	1260	E. W. Crease		7·65	2·42
Jan. 24	M. Fiset	Quebec	1901	In bond		8·50	traces
Feb. 20	do	do	1911	J. B. Rousseau	1810	5·2	do
do 20	do	do	1912	do	1811	7·3	·85
do 20	do	do	1913	do	1812	8·2	1·8
1884.							
July 9	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	8283	W. S. Goodhue		1·2	
do 16	do	do	8284	John Hope & Co.		·96	
do 16	do	do	8285	do		·96	
do 16	do	do	8286	do			1·2
do 16	do	do	8287	do			·85
do 16	do	do	8288	do			2·10
do 16	do	do	8289	do			1·20
do 16	do	do	8290	W. S. Goodhue & Co.			1·22
1885.							
June 27	F. X. Valade	Kingston	2251	Wallbridge & Clark, Belleville	2407	4·75	1·9
do 27	do	do	2252	do	2408	5·1	1·75
do 27	do	do	2253	do	2409	4·67	1·2
do 27	do	do	2254	John Maborry, Prescott	2501	4·3	1·4
do 27	do	do	2255	do	2502	5·03	1·1

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

OF ANALYSIS.

Tannic Acid.	Ash. Soluble in Hot Water.	Ash. Insoluble in Hot Water.	Specific Gravity in 10 per cent. Decoction.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
p. c.	p. c.	p. c	p. c.		
7·44	3·90	2·24	1·0123	Free from foreign leaves	Unadulterated.
7·79	2·86	3·20	1·0140	Contains do	Adulterated.
6·70	3·16	2·09	1·0108	do do	do
8·40	3·10	2·97	1·0103	Free from do	Unadulterated; leaves much broken.
9·76	3·60	2·70	1·0150	do do	do
8·01	3·53	2·84	1·0140	do do	do
7·81	3·74	2·28	1·0113	do do	do
8·44	3·47	2·78	1·0124	do do	do
6·79	3·42	1·95	1·0105	do do	do
8·01	3·75	2·02	1·0107	do do	do
5·20	3·19	2·35	1·0102	do do	do
7·44	3·39	1·93	1·0103	Contains do	Adulterated.
9·76	3·50	2·21	1·0110	Free from do	Unadulterated.
6·37	2·91	2·62	1·0100	do do	do
9·18	3·71	2·12	1·0108	.....	do
1·20	5·60	5·40	1·011	Reveals the presence of sand, curcuma, Prussian blue and foreign leaves, in very large quantities	Useless for consumption.
2·20	3·6	7·8	1·010	Foreign leaves, fragments of indigo and cells of curcuma, sand, &c	Not very good.
7·6	3·6	2·8	1·011	Nothing remarkable.....	Contains too many stems.
8·10	3·3	3·3	1·010	do	Fairly good.
7·2	.....	.....	.....	Tea dust.....	Unadulterated Japan.
8·94	.....	.....	.....	do	Adulterated with foreign leaves, and excess of sand.
11·84	.....	.....	.....	do	do do do
.....	10·92		.....	Tea dust.....	Adulterated with foreign leaves and excess of sand.
.....	9·76		.....	do	Adulterated with foreign leaves and excess of ash.
.....	7·8		.....	do	Unadulterated.
.....	11·20		.....	do	Adulterated with foreign leaves and excess of sand.
.....	11·60		.....	Inferior tea dust.....	Contains excess of sand and tea stalks. Not adulterated with foreign leaves.
15·14	3·75	2·29	.....	Contains 40 to 50 per cent. of stalks and broken leaves. No foreign leaves or facings.....	A tea of low quality although genuine.
13·4	3·68	2·20	.....	do do ...	A very low quality of Japan tea, but genuine.
14·	3·62	2·91	.....	No foreign leaves detected.....	A very low quality, little better that tea dust.
9·3	3·67	2·11	.....	No foreign leaves or facings.....	A fair tea; not many stalks, but leaves much broken.
12·04	3·16	2·54	.....	do do	A genuine, but low quality, tea.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

TEA—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results	
						Moisture.	Theine.
1885.						p. c.	p. c.
June 27	F. X. Valade.....	Kingston.....	2256	John Maborry, Prescott.....	2503	5·6	1·25
do 30	do	do	2267	J. H. Hendry & Bros., Kingston	2901	6·25	1·1
do 30	do	do	2268	G. Robertson & Son do	2902	5·3	1·26
do 30	do	do	2269	Stroud Bros., Kingston.....	2904	7·25	1·67
1884.							
July 5	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	8661	In Bond.....	.....	.....	1·50
do 28	do	do	8682	Fitch & Davidson.....	.....	.....	1·25
Aug. 11	do	do	83	J. B., No. 5.....	.....	.....	1·95
do 11	do	do	84	J. B. F.....	.....	.....	1·9
do 11	do	do	85	John Hope & Co.....	.....	.....	1·3
do 11	do	do	86	do	.....	.....	1·40
do 11	do	do	87	do	.....	.....	1·60
do 11	do	do	88	do	.....	.....	1·45
do 11	do	do	89	do	.....	.....	1·75
do 11	do	do	90	do	.....	.....	1·50

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Continued.

BY ANALYSIS.

Tannic Acid.	Ash. Soluble in hot water.	Ash. Insoluble in hot water.	Specific Gravity in 10 per cent. decoction.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
13·4	2·9	4·08	.....	Leaves large and coarse, but genuine. No facings.....	A genuine tea, but of poor quality.
9·58	3·54	3·42	.....	No facings detected.....	Contains 40 to 50 per cent of stalks
10·77	3·16	3·53	.....	Genuine leaves, but large and coarse. No facings	leaves broken. A fair tea.
11·00	3·69	2·97	.....	Genuine leaves, but much broken and a good many stalks.....	A fair tea.
					do
.....	10·8		.....	Consists of broken tea leaves and dust, mixed with about 3 per cent. of sand.	
.....	10·68		.....	Powdered tea leaves, with about 4 per cent. of sand.	
.....	6·74		.....	do	
.....	6·8		.....	do	
.....	11·55		.....	do mixed with about 6 per cent. of sand.	
.....	10·90		.....	do do 5 do	
.....	10·50		.....	do do 5 do	
.....	9·50		.....	do do 3 do	
.....	7·30		.....	do do 1 or 2 do	
.....	9·35		.....	do do 4 do	

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD

TEA—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	District.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results	
						Moisture.	Theine.
1884.						p.c.	p.c.
Aug. 4	Wm. Saunders.....	Windsor.....	7792	John Hope & Co., Montreal..	.....	.....	1·84
do 4	do	do	7793	do ...	.....	.....	1·96
do 4	do	do	7794	do ...	.....	.....	2·06
do 4	do	do	7795	do ...	.....	.....	2·13
do 4	do	do	7796	do ...	.....	.....	2·04
do 4	do	do	7797	do ...	.....	.....	2·03
do 19	do	do	8807	J. B. F.	.....	.....	2·18
do 19	do	do	8808	F. D. F.....	.....	.....	2·27
do 20	do	do	8809	G	.....	.....	1·74
do 20	do	do	8810	G.....	.....	.....	1·94
do 22	do	do	8811	G	.....	.....	2·10
do 22	do	do	8812	.....	.....	.....	1·86
do 25	do	do	8813	W. H. Gillard & Co.....	.....	.....	1·63
do 25	do	do	8814	do	.....	.....	1·44
Dec. 10	do	do	8860	Lyon, McKenzie & Co., Winnipeg.....	.....	.....	1·87
1885.							
Feb. 23	do	do	421	W. H. Brandon, London.....	4·21	6 08	2·32
do 23	do	do	424	Elliot Bros. do	4·24	7·94	2·35
do 23	do	do	426	Geo. Roundtree do	4·26	2·96	1·90
June 9	do	do	431	Ferguson Bros. do	4·31	6·66	2·16
do 9	do	do	432	J. B. Smith, St. Thomas...	4·32	6·36	2·15
do 9	do	do	433	Arkell & Hutchison do ...	5·04	4·66	2·07

AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Continued.

OF ANALYSIS.

Tannic Acid.	Ash. Soluble.	Ash. Insoluble.	Specific Gravity.	Remarks by the Analyst.
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
.....	2·40	7·66	.....	Consists of fragments of tea leaves many of them discoloured as if withered; adulterated with sand and dust, and a few particles of colouring matter.
.....	2·58	7·70	.....	Consists of fragments of tea leaves, many of them discoloured as if withered. Adulterated with sand and dust.
.....	2·40	9·32	.....	do do do
.....	3 68	5 80	.....	do do do
.....	3·42	6·66	.....	do do do
.....	3·64	6·46	.....	do do do
.....	3·12	4·82	.....	A very clean sample of tea dust within 20 per cent. in strength of tea of fair quality; consists of fragments of tea leaves, many of them yellow as if withered, contains a small proportion of sand.
.....	2·96	3·78	.....	do do do
.....	1·94	9·22	.....	Adulterated with sand and dust, and fragments of colouring matter, the remainder fragments of tea leaves with a considerable proportion of withered leaves and stems.
.....	2·52	4·18	.....	A very clean sample of tea dust; consists of fragments of tea leaves, with a considerable proportion of fragments of withered tea leaves and stalks, contains a small proportion of sand and dust.
.....	3 50	4·20	.....	A very clean sample tea dust, within 25 per cent. of strength of tea of fair quality, consists of fragments of tea leaves, many of them withered, with a few grains of sand and colouring matter.
.....	2·80	4·00	.....	A very clean sample of tea dust; consists of fragments of tea leaves and stalks, a considerable proportion of them withered, contains a few fragments of sand and colouring matter.
.....	1·86	7·38	.....	Consists of fragments of tea leaves, many of them withered; adulterated with foreign leaves, sand and dust.
.....	1·82	8·62	.....	Same as above.
.....	1·58	9·78	.....	Consists of fragments of tea leaves and stalks, a fair quality, adulterated with sand and dust.
6·26	2·72	3·68	1·017	Only fragments of tea leaves; pure tea and good quality.
4·96	2·78	3·66	1·0138	Only fragments of tea leaves, with a considerable proportion of stalks; pure tea and of good quality.
6·93	2·75	3·02	1·0175	Only tea leaves associated with considerable proportion of stalks; pure tea, but not of best quality.
11·16	4·02	3·48	1·0153	Nothing but tea leaves; pure tea, good quality.
8·16	3·20	2·66	1·01535	do do
10·06	3·16	2·60	1·0158	do do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

TEA—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results	
						Moisture.	Theine.
1885.						p. c.	p. c.
June 9	Wm. Saunders.....	London.....	434	T. L. Lindope, St. Thomas...	501	4·43	1·84
do 9	do	do	435	Walsh Bros., Stratford.....	2604	5·50	1·96
do 9	do	do	436	E. K. Barnsdale, Stratford...	2605	6·44	1·88
do 9	do	do	437	W. T. Wickham, Brantford.	2701	3·40	2·30
do 9	do	do	438	J. Ford & Sons do ..	2703	4·84	2·00
Feb. 20	J. E. Wright, jun....	Winnipeg.....	2007	G. Rogers, Winnipeg.....	2007	5·86	1·92
Mar. 17	do ...	do	2027	Kee & Hague, Winnipeg.....	2027	6·20	1·20
do 17	do ...	do	2029	M. C. Clarke, Winnipeg.....	2029	6·59	1·78

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Concluded.

Of Analysis.				Remarks by the Analyst.	
Tannic Acid.	Ash. Soluble.	Ash. Insoluble.	Specific Gravity.	Microscopical.	General.
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
6·72	2·72	3·88	1·01575	Nothing but tea leaves.....	Pure Japan tea; fair quality.
6·66	3·00	3·42	1·01650	do	do do
8·42	3·06	3·28	1·01550	do	do do
6·86	2·80	2·96	1·01550	do	Pure tea; good quality.
6·90	3·04	2·84	1·0155	do	do fair do
15·24	3·82	2·73	1·0162	Did not prove the presence of foreign leaves.....	Unadulterated Japan. I consider this a good sample of tea, being free from any admixture, injurious or otherwise.
12·03	1·25	4·88	1·009	Failed to detect any portion of leaf that I considered not tea. This sample was composed of broken leaves, and, from any portion examined, would not consider that foreign leaves had been added.....	Black tea; some portions, though small, either mixed with spent leaves, or is an old tea. The insolubility of ash and low amount of theine justifies me in considering this as doubtful.
17·39	3·47	3·16	1·01240	Foreign leaves were not discovered; free from admixture, metallic or vegetable.....	Unadulterated green tea. I consider this an extra good sample. N.B.—This sample is known in trade as "basket fired" tea, and is free from facing or coloring matter, being a natural leaf.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

CINNA

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Feb. 15...	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	1013	W. G. Dunn & Co	Hamilton.
do 14...	do	do	1017	John Cox	do
March 30...	do	do	24	Todhunter, Mitchel & Co.	Toronto
do 30...	do	do	33	Dalton Bros	do
do 30...	do	do	45	Barton, Thompson & Co	do
do 30...	do	do	54	George Pears	do
do 30...	do	do	61	Dalton Bros	do
do 30...	do	do	6	Jas. Watson	do
Feb. 18...	J. Baker Edwards	Montreal	610	Bourgeau & Herron	Montreal.
do 18...	do	do	624	J. J. Duffy & Co.	do
do 18...	do	do	637	S. H. & A. H. Ewing	do
do 18...	do	do	645	Evans, Sons & Mason	do
do 18...	do	do	658	Lyman Sons & Co	do
do 18...	do	do	669	A. Wills & Co	do
March 11...	Maynard Bowman	Halifax	1208	Brown & Webb	Halifax.
do 11...	do	do	1230	The Grange Co	do
do 11...	do	do	1240	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.	do
Feb. 3	W. F. Best	St. John	1509	Dearborn & Co	St. John
do 4...	do	do	1515	A. Lordly	do

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1885.					
Feb. 14...	W. H. Ellis.	Toronto	1014	W. G. Dunn & Co.	Hamilton.
do 14...	do	do	1018	do	do
April 2...	do	do	34	Dalton Bros	Toronto
do 2...	do	do	25	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.	do
do 2...	do	do	46	Barton, Thompson & Co	do
do 2...	do	do	55	George Pears	do
do 2...	do	do	62	Dalton Bros	do
Mar. 20...	do	do	4	James Watson.	do
Feb. 16 ..	J. Baker Edwards	Montreal.	61	Bourgeon & Herron.	Montreal.
do 16...	do	do	625	J. J. Duffy & Co.	do
do 16...	do	do	638	S. H. & A. H. Ewing	do
do 16...	do	do	646	Evans, Sons & Masson.	do
do 16...	do	do	652	Kerry, Watson & Co.	do
do 16...	do	do	659	Lyman, Sons & Co.	do
do 16...	do	do	670	A. Wills & Co	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

MON.

Result of Analysis.			Miscroscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
9·2	2·7	3 8	Cassia	Genuine.
7·1	2·5	3·5	Cassia and peas	Adulterated; described by Mr. Collector Fortier as cinnamon.
8·0	2·6	2·8	Ground cassia	Genuine.
6·2	2·4	2·6	do	do
7·3	4·2	3·8	Cassia and a small quantity of foreign starch	Cassia containing a small quantity of foreign farinaceous matter.
8·7	3·2	2 5	Cassia	Genuine.
9·0	3·1	3·3	do	do
6·6	3 3	4·9	Cassia and flour	Adulterated; substitution of cassia for cinnamon is usual in the trade; the addition of flour not necessary.
.....	18·	2·	No foreign starch	Genuine.
.....	19	4·	do	Genuine cassia.
.....	19·	3·6	do	do
.....	17·5	3·4	do	do
.....	16·	4·	do	do
.....	12·	2·8	Contains wheat and pea flour	Adulterated.
10·17	10 19	2·99	Consists to a large extent if not entirely of cassia	Sold as cinnamon; adulterated.
8·40	9 02	2·62	Consists of cassia substituted for cinnamon	Unadulterated; marked "Cinnamon Cassia."
10·41	9·95	2·55	Consists of cinnamon, containing a small amount of farinaceous matter	Adulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Tested with tincture of iodine, it shows presence of starch; sold as cinnamon.
.....	.....	.....	Structure of cassia	Ground cassia containing 15 to 20 p. c. of foreign vegetable matter; a mixture.

VES.

16·7	.....	7·1	Pure cloves	Genuine.
15·6	.....	5·2	Cloves and peas	Adulterated.
10·7	18·	7·	Clove stems	Adulterated with clove stems.
10·7	11·7	5 2	Peas	Adulterated; the adulteration is not injurious to health but is not required in the preparation.
9·9	14·	7·3	Clove stems and ground cocoanut shell	do do
13·15	18·6	6·8	Clove stems	do do
21·4	16·7	6 3	Clove stems and ground cocoanut shell	do do
9·7	12·11	7·4	Ground cocoanut shell	Adulterated.
.....	30·	6 2	No foreign starch	Genuine.
.....	29·	4·	Contains allspice, pimento and pea flour	Adulterated.
.....	28·	6·6	No foreign tissue	Genuine.
.....	25·	6·6	do	do
.....	30·	6·2	do	do
.....	22·	6·6	do	do
.....	28·	6·8	Contains cereal starches and roasted pea flour	Adulterated; admixture not large.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

CLOVES—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1884.					
Sept. 6...	M. Fiset	Quebec	8371	Joshua Thompson	Quebec.
Sept. 6...	do	do	8372	El. Bédard	do
1885.					
Feb. 11...	Maynard Bowman	Halifax	1207	Brown & Webb	Halifax.
do 11...	do	do	1215	John P. Mott	do
do 11...	do	do	1223	W. H. Schwartz & Son	do
do 3...	W. F. Best	St. John	1510	Dearborn & Co	St. John
do 3...	do	do	1514	A. Lordly	do

GIN

1884.					
Oct. 10...	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	9603	R. Donald	Toronto
do 14...	do	do	9604	E. Lawson	do
1885.					
Feb. 14...	do	do	1006	W. G. Dunn & Co	Hamilton
do 14...	do	do	1007	do	do
do 14...	do	do	1008	do	do
do 14...	do	do	1016	John Cox	do
Mar. 20...	do	do	7	James Watson	Toronto
do 20...	do	do	8	do	do
April 2...	do	do	9	do	do
do 2...	do	do	19	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co	do
do 2...	do	do	20	do do	do
do 2...	do	do	21	do do	do
do 2...	do	do	28	Dalton Bros.	do
do 2...	do	do	29	do	do
do 2...	do	do	30	do	do
do 2...	do	do	40	Barton, Thompson & Co	do
do 2...	do	do	41	do do	do
do 2...	do	do	52	Geo. Pears	do
do 2...	do	do	53	do	do
do 2...	do	do	60	Dalton Bros.	do
do 2...	do	do	63	do	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Concluded.

Results of Analysis.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
19·01	14·30	7·40	Normal	Unadulterated; of good quality.
18·03	16·38	7·05	do	do do
18·94	16·30	6·23	do	do do
16·	12·50	6·50	.....	Pure.
14·25	9·75	7·50	.....	A mixture.

GER.

.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do
13·3	3·3	3·	Ginger	Genuine; ash low. Labelled "Pure Jamaica Ginger."
11·9	2·8	2·	Wheat starch	Ginger containing more than 25 per cent. foreign ingredients. Labelled "Jamaica Ginger Compound."
12·5	3·4	2·2	do	Ginger containing 25 per cent. of foreign ingredients. Labelled "African Ginger Compound."
7·9	3·6	4·2	Pure ginger	Genuine.
7·1	4·	3·5	Pure	do
7·3	4·4	2·8	Flour	Adulterated; not injurious to health. The flour is not required in the preparation.
6·9	4·1	2 6	Wheat flour	Adulterated. The addition is not required in the preparation.
6·3	5·2	3·4	Ground ginger.....	Genuine.
8·1	3·4	1·9	Wheat flour	Adulterated. The wheat flour is not required in the preparation.
7·6	4·8	3·3	Ground ginger, with a small quantity of wheat flour.....	Ground ginger, with a small quantity of wheat flour.
8·2	3·7	3·4	Ground ginger	Genuine.
7·9	8·7	5·5	do	do
6·7	4·2	2·9	Wheat flour	Adutterated. The flour not required in the preparation.
7·8	3·7	2·7	do	do do
7·5	3·3	2·9	do	do do
7·3	3·6	2·9	A little wheat flour	Ground ginger, mixed with a little wheat flour.
8·3	4·4	1·8	Wheat flour	Adulterated. The flour is not required in the preparation.
8·	3·7	3·1	Ground ginger.....	Genuine.
8·6	7·2	4·8	do	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

GINGER—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1884.					
Sept. 2...	J. Baker Edwards ...	Montreal	8297	Hill & Bourke.....	Montreal .....
do 2...	do ...	do ...	8298	J. Robertson.....	do .....
1885.					
Feb. 6...	do ...	do ...	606	Bourgeon & Herron	do .....
do 7...	do ...	do ...	607	do	do .....
do 7...	do ...	do ...	618	J. J. Duffy & Co.....	do .....
do 7...	do ...	do ...	619	do	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do ...	632	S. H. & A. H. Ewing.....	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do ...	633	do	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do ...	634	do	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do ...	640	Evans, Sons & Co.....	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do ...	641	do	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do ...	642	do	do .....
do 21...	do ...	do ...	647	Kerry, Watson & Co	do .....
do 21...	do ...	do ...	649	do	do .....
do 21...	do ...	do ...	648	do	do .....
do 21...	do ...	do ...	655	Lymans, Sons & Co.....	do .....
do 21...	do ...	do ...	665	A. Wills & Co.....	do .....
do 21...	do ...	do ...	666	do	do .....
1884.					
Aug. 29...	M. Fiset	Quebec.....	8363	Turcotte & Prevost.....	Quebec.....
do 29 ..	do	do	8364	Arthur Drolet.....	do .....
Sept. 3...	Maynard Bowman ...	Halifax.....	8470	Jas. McGrath	Halifax.....
do 3...	do ...	do	8471	Thomas Lynch.....	do .....
1885.					
March 9...	do ...	do	1205	Brown & Webb.....	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do	1212	John P. Mott.....	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do	1213	do	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do	1221	W. H. Schwartz & Son	do .....
do 9...	do ...	do	1222	do	do .....
do 26...	do ...	do	1233	Grange Co.....	do .....
do 26 ..	do ...	do	1236	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	do .....
do 26...	do ...	do	1237	do	do .....
do 26...	do ...	do	1241	Jas. Scott & Co	do .....
1884.					
Aug. 8...	W. F. Best	St. John.....	8579	W. A. McGee	St. John.....
do 8...	do	do	8580	Daniel Kenan	do .....
Oct. 4...	do	do	8581	John Maloney.....	do .....
do 4...	do	do	8596	S. Tufts	do .....
do 4...	do	do	8597	W. A. McGee	do .....
do 4...	do	do	8598	C. Donman	do .....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Continued.

Results of Analysis.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	.....	3·6	.....	Adulterated with wheat flour.
.....	.....	3·6	.....	do do
.....	15·	3·8	No foreign starch.....	Genuine.
.....	6·	4·	Wheat and pea flour in large proportion	Adulterated.
.....	16·	3·6	No foreign starch.....	Genuine.
.....	9·	2·6	Adulterated with pea meal and wheat flour	Adulterated.
.....	21·	3·2	No foreign starches.....	Genuine.
.....	17·	3·6	do	do
.....	20·	5·	do	do
.....	16·	3·	do	do
.....	14·	4·	do	do
.....	14·	4·6	do	do
.....	26·	3·8	No foreign starches or tissue..	do
.....	17·	2·6	do ...	do
.....	20·	4·	do ...	do
.....	14·	3·4	do ...	do
.....	12·	4·	Contains wheat starch.....	Adulterated with wheat flour, not injurious to health; resin deficient.
.....	11·	4·2	do	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with starch and tumeric.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with starch and sand.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do a small amount of starch.
9·91	4 95	3·02	Free from foreign matter.....	Unadulterated; fair quality.
9·30	6 08	5·12	do do	do good quality.
9·62	5·35	4·75	do do	do do
10·09	5·15	3·47	do do	do do
9·89	5·90	4·74	do do	do do
10·21	5·71	4·95	do foreign starches ...	do
11·32	4·72	6·95	do do ...	do contains a small amount of sand.
10·45	4·65	4·00	do do ...	do
8·83	3·75	15·19	do do ...	Adulterated; contains 10 p. c. of sulphate of lime.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Contains 20 p. c. of flour and turmeric.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Contains a small quantity of flour and turmeric—15 to 20 p. c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Contains 15 to 20 p. c. of flour and 5 p. c. of turmeric.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with 15 to 20 p. c. of flour.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do about 20 p. c. of flour.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do 30 to 35 p. c. of flour and husks.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND GINGER.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Feb. 3...	W. F. Best	St. John.....	1503	Dearborn & Co.....	St. John.....
do 3...	do	do	1504	do	do .....
do 4...	do	do	1513	A. Lordly..	do .....
1884.					
Nov. 18...	Wm. Saunders	London	3849	Geo. Rowntree.....	London .....
do 18...	do	do	3850	J. B. Murphy.....	do .....
do 18...	do	do	3851	H. Kennedy.....	do .....
1885.					
Jan. 31...	do	do	410	John Seandrett.....	do .....
do 31...	do	do	411	James Barton	do .....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

Concluded.

Results of Analysis.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
12·25	9·	3·	Structure of ginger detected with no evidence of adulteration	Pure.
13·56	6·	4·50	.....	A mixture; contains 20 p. c. of foreign vegetable matter.
14·75	7·25	4·75	.....	A mixture; contains 26 p. c. of foreign vegetable matter.
3·74	2·16	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 25 p. c. of a farinaceous adulterant.
4·92	4·16	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 30 p. c. of a mixed adulterant, partly farinaceous.
7·20	4·44	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 40 p. c. of a mixed adulterant, partly farinaceous, strengthened with Cayenne pepper.
11·48	5·14	4·02	Shows no starch granules other than those of ginger.	Pure ground ginger, not sifted to separate woody fibre of root.
11·60	4·94	2·54	do do ...	Pure ground ginger.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD MUS

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1884.					
Oct. 10...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	9607	Toronto Tea Co.....	Toronto.....
do 10...	do	do	9608	W. J. Sylvester	do .....
do 10...	do	do	9609	Swan Bros.....	do .....
do 10...	do	do	9610	S. Leonard.....	do .....
1885.					
Feb. 4...	do	do	1001	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton .....
do 11...	do	do	1002	do	do .....
Apr. 16...	do	do	13	James Watson.....	Toronto .....
do 16...	do	do	14	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co...	do .....
do 16...	do	do	15	do do ...	do .....
do 16...	do	do	35	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do .....
do 16...	do	do	36	do do	do .....
do 16...	do	do	48	do do	do .....
1884.					
Nov. 18...	Wm. Saunders.....	London.....	8852	Co-operative Store.....	London.....
do 18...	do	do	8853	H. Winders.....	do .....
1885.					
Jan. 31...	do	do	414	Wilson & Munroe.....	do .....
do 31...	do	do	416	Somerville & O'Connor.	do .....
1884.					
Aug. 30...	J. Baker Edwards....	Montreal.....	8295	Hill & Bourke	Montreal.....
do 30...	do ...	do	8296	John Robertson.....	do .....
1885.					
Jan. 20...	do ...	do	601	Bourgeau & Herron.....	do .....
do 20...	do ...	do	602	do	do .....
do 20...	do ...	do	603	do	do .....
do 21...	do ...	do	614	J. J. Duffy & Co.....	do .....
do 21...	do ...	do	626	S. H. & A. H. Ewing.....	do .....

AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*
TARD.

Results of Analysis.				Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Fixed Oil.	Wheat Flour.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		Consists of ground mustard mixed with flour and turmeric. This addition of flour and turmeric is usual, and is made to improve the appearance of the article.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
7·5	15·	.....	5·2	Mustard, wheat starch and turmeric.....	Adulterated.
9·6	7·9	.....	2·6	Abundance of wheat starch and turmeric.....	Adulterated. Contains less than 25 per cent. of genuine mustard.
5·9	15·	.....	4·7	Wheat starch.....	A mixture of about 70 per cent. mustard cake, and 30 per cent. flour.
5·1	16·5	.....	4·9	do	A mixture of about 75 per cent. mustard cake, and 25 per cent. flour.
6·	8·2	.....	3·8	do	A mixture of about 50 per cent. mustard cake, and 50 per cent. flour.
4·5	16·6	.....	5·4	do	A mixture of about 85 per cent mustard cake, and 15 per cent. flour.
4·4	20·	.....	4·9	do	A mixture of about 80 per cent. mustard cake, and 20 per cent. flour.
4·3	16·4	.....	6·	do	A mixture of mustard cake and a little flour
.....	22·40	.....	7·20	.....	Adulterated with foreign substances to the extent of about 60 per cent. Coloured with turmeric.
.....	22·70	.....	3·44	.....	Adulterated with foreign substances to the extent of about 25 per cent., and contains a small proportion of Cayenne pepper.
8·90	33·84	about 10·	4·14	Shows starch-granules of wheat flour, but not in large proportion.....	Mustard of excellent quality.
7·04	27·20	20·	3·08	Shows starch, grains of wheat flour.....	Ground mustard of good quality.
.....	.....	.....	2·4	.....	Adulterated with wheat flour.
.....	.....	.....	2·4	.....	do do
6·	25·2	.....	8·2	No starch.....	Adulteration doubtful. Fixed oil deficient. Ash in excess containing aluminous earth
6·2	20·0	.....	5·2	Contains pea flour in excess of limits.....	Adulterated by removal of oil and addition of pea flour.
5·2	24·	.....	5·	Containing wheat flour within limits.....	Adulterated with farina, and deficient in oil.
5·8	23·	.....	4·4	Containing wheat flour within limits.....	do do
4·4	30·	.....	4·6	Contains no starch.....	Genuine.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MUSTARD.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Jan. 21...	J. Baker Edwards	Montreal	627	S. H. & A. H. Ewing	Montreal
do 21...	do	do	628	do	do
Feb. 21...	do	do	660	A. Wills & Co	do
do 21...	do	do	661	do	do
do 21...	do	do	662	do	do
1884.					
Sept. 5...	M. Fiset	Quebec	8369	Jo. Thompson	Quebec
do 5...	do	do	8370	E. Bedard	do
do 3...	Maynard Bowman	Halifax	8468	Thomas Lynch	Halifax
do 3...	do	do	8469	Jas. McGrath	do
do 6...	do	do	8475	C. Grantham & Co	do
1885.					
Jan. 28...	do	do	1201	Brown & Webb	do
do 28...	do	do	1202	do	do
do 28...	do	do	1203	do	do
do 28...	do	do	1209	John P. Mott	do
Feb. 2...	do	do	1216	W. H. Schwarts & Son	do
do 2...	do	do	1217	do	do
do 2...	do	do	1218	do	do
do 13...	do	do	1228	Grange Co	do
do 13...	do	do	1229	do	do
1884.					
Oct. 4...	W. F. Best	St. John	8599	J. P. Maloney	St. John
do 4...	do	do	8600	C. Dorman	do
do 4...	do	do	9201	W. A. McGee	do
do 4...	do	do	9202	Samuel Tufts	do
1885.					
Feb. 3...	do	do	1507	Dearborn & Co	do
do 4...	do	do	1512	A. Lordly	do
do 10...	J. H. Wright	Winnipeg	2091	John Toll	Winnipeg
do 20...	do	do	2906	G. Rogers	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*
Continued.

Results of Analysis.				Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Fixed Oil.	Wheat Flour.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
5·	26·	.....	7·4	Contains corn starch, not in excess	Not adulterated; deficient in oil. Ash contains alumina.
5·5	23·	.....	5·6	Wheat starch, not in excess	Not adulterated; deficient in oil.
.....	.....	.....	6·	Contains corn starch and ground maize.....	Adulterated with maize. Not injurious to health. 25 per cent. of oil removed. Labelled, "Not sold as pure," &c.
.....	29·	.....	5·6	Contains no foreign starch.....	Genuine.
.....	19·	.....	5·4	Contains a little wheat flour.....	Adulterated. Not injurious to health. Labelled, "Not sold as pure," &c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with wheat flour.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Consists of ground mustard and wheat flour. Marked, a "mustard compound."
5·87	32·22	4·	4·41	Wheat flour and mustard.....	Unadulterated. Good quality.
7·34	31·35	5·	3·75	do	do do
8·07	24·97	20·	3·54	do	do do
9·89	12·24	50·	5·41	do	Adulterated. Contains at least 50 per cent. of starch.
8·01	22·15	25·	5·9	do	Unadulterated. Good quality.
9·52	11·13	55·	3·20	do	Adulterated. Very inferior.
6·01	27·14	15·	5·83	do	Unadulterated. Good quality.
7·61	31·	5·	3·78	A mixture of mustard and wheat flour	do do
7·23	25·45	20·	3·34	do do ...	Unadulterated. Fair quality.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with 20 per cent. of flour and 10 per cent. of turmeric.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 30 per cent. of flour.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 50 per cent. flour and turmeric. 50 per cent. ground mustard.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with 40 to 50 per cent. flour and turmeric.
4·75	24·	25to30	4·75	.....	A mixture.
4·75	27·	32·	3·50	.....	A mixture of mustard and farina.
5·80	28·50	20·	3·85	Failed to reveal any admixture other than farinaceous matter, and this only in proportions considered within the Act.....	As represented on label (Keen's Mustard Compound). A mixture of mustard and farinaceous matter.
5·02	10·10	60·	1·67	Large admixture of flour and turmeric.....	Not pure mustard. Containing more admixture than mustard in sample.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND PEPPER, WHITE

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1884.					
Oct. 10...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	9605	Humphrey & Jackson	Toronto .....
do 10...	do	do	9606	Mills Bros.....	do .....
1885.					
Feb.	do	do	1003	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton .....
do	do	do	1004	do	do .....
do	do	do	1005	do	do .....
do 14...	do	do	1015	John Cox.....	do .....
Mar. 20...	do	do	1	James Watson.....	Toronto .....
do 20...	do	do	2	do	do .....
do 20...	do	do	3	do	do .....
May 8...	do	do	16	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.....	do .....
do 8...	do	do	26	Dalton Bros.....	do .....
do 8...	do	do	27	do	do .....
do 8...	do	do	33	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do .....
do 8 ..	do	do	39	do	do .....
do 8...	do	do	59	Dalton Bros.....	do .....
do 8...	do	do	17	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.....	do .....
do 8...	do	do	18	do	do .....
do 8...	do	do	37	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do .....
do 8...	do	do	50	George Pears	do .....
do 8...	do	do	51	do	do .....
do 8...	do	do	56	do	do .....
do 8...	do	do	57	Dalton Bros.....	do .....
do 8...	do	do	58	do	do .....
1884.					
Aug. 30...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal..	8291	Hill & Bourke	Montreal.. .....
do 30...	do	do	8292	John Robertson	do .....
do 30...	do	do	8293	do	do .....
do 30...	do	do	8294	Hill & Bourke	do .....
1885.					
Jan. 23...	do	do	603	Bourgeau & Herron	do .....
do 23...	do	do	604	do	do .....
do 23...	do	do	605	do	do .....
do 26...	do	do	615	J. J. Duffy & Co.	do .....
do 26...	do	do	616	do	do .....
do 26...	do	do	617	do	do .....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*
AND BLACK.

Results of Analysis.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do
12 3	8·7	5·4	Wheat flour and husks in small quantities	Genuine. The small quantities of wheat flour perhaps introduced accidentally in grinding.
12·3	5·3	2·7	Wheat flour, husks and Cayenne	Adulterated.
11·9	3·7	3·2	Wheat starch and husks	do
8·1	8·2	8·6	do do	do
7·7	8·0	10·9	Pure	Genuine.
6·	3·8	4·8	Wheat, starch and ground cocoanut shell	Adulterated.
6·2	4·5	5·4	Wheat, starch, husks and ground cocoanut shell.....	do N.B.—The ground wheat and cocoanut shell added in these samples are not injurious to health, but are not required in the production or preparation of the pepper.
6 5	4·5	8·2	Pure.....	Genuine.
9·1	7·7	2·7	do	do
6·9	13·4	8·6	do	Genuine, but contains about 6 p. c of sand.
7·6	11·4	8·7	A little wheat flour.....	The addition is not required in the preparation.
7·4	10·	9·7	Pure	Genuine.
8 5	6·3	3·1	Contains wheat flour.....	The addition is not required in the preparation.
5·8	4·9	5·2	Ground cocoanut shell and wheat flour	Adulterated with a mixture of flour, ground cocoanut shell and Cayenne pepper.
7·2	10·	8·1	do do ...	Adulterated.
7 3	5·6	5·6	do do ...	do
6·8	4·8	3·1	do do ...	do
6·8	5·4	4·0	do do ...	do
7·5	8·2	4·7	do do ...	do
7·2	8·4	10·9	do do ...	do
7·4	7·8	11·4	do do ...	do
.....	.....	4·2	.....	Genuine.
.....	.....	4·	.....	do
.....	.....	·8	.....	Adulterated with ground rice.
.....	.....	·8	.....	do do
.....	18·	9·5	No foreign starch. Contains fragments of P. D. mustard and pepper husks.....	Adulterated. Excess of ash.
.....	12·	14·	Contains P. D. mustard and pepper husks. No foreign starch.....	Adulterated. Excess of iron sand and husks.
.....	12·	11·5	No foreign starch	Adulteration doubtful Ash in excess. Deficient in ole pepperine.
.....	16·	2·5	do	Genuine. Very high ash.
.....	13·	12·	Large admixture of cereal starch and millings	Adulterated.
.....	12·	11·	Large proportion of cereal starches and millings.....	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND PEPPER—BLACK

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Jan. 28...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	629	S. H. & A. H. Ewing	Montreal
do 29...	do	do	630	J. J Duffy & Co.	do
do 29...	do	do	631	do	do
do 30...	do	do	639	Evans, Sons & Mason	do
do 30...	do	do	651	Kerry, Watson & Co.	do
do 31...	do	do	654	Lymans, Sons & Co	do
Feb. 18...	do	do	663	A. Wills & Co	do
do 18...	do	do	664	do	de
1884.					
Aug. 29...	M. Fiset	Quebec	8361	Turcotte & Prevost	Quebec
do 29...	do	do	8362	do	do
Sept. 4...	Maynard Bowman	Halifax	8472	Thomas Lynch	Halifax
do 4...	do	do	8473	James McGrath	do
do 6...	do	do	8474	C. Graham & Co.	do
1885.					
Feb. 5...	do	do	1204	Brown & Webb	do
do 5..	do	do	1210	John P. Mott	do
do 5...	do	do	1211	do	do
do 5...	do	do	1219	W. H. Schwartz & Son	do
do 5...	do	do	1220	do	do
do 25...	do	do	1225	The Grange Co	do
do 25...	do	do	1226	do	do
do 25...	do	do	1234	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co	do
do 25...	do	do	1235	do	do
1884.					
Aug. 30...	W. F. Best	St. John	8592	John Maloney	St. John
Oct. 4...	do	do	9203	C. Dorman	do
do 4...	do	do	9204	S. Tufts	do
do 4...	do	do	9205	W. A. McGee	do
1885.					
Feb. 3...	do	do	1501	Dearborn & Co.	do
do 3...	do	do	1502	do	do
1884.					
Nov. 18...	Wm. Saunders	London	8846	John McLellan	London
do 18...	do	do	8847	E. Philip	do
do 18...	do	do	8848	C. Conover	do
1885.					
Jan. 31...	do	do	412	Wilson & Munroe	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statemsnt, &c.—*Continued.*
AND WHITE—*Continued.*

Results of Analysis.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	20·	4·5	No foreign substances.....	Genuine.
.....	15·	9·5	Cereal starch and millings in large proportion	Adulterated.
.....	12·	4·5	Pea meal and millings in large proportion.....	do
.....	20·	9·	No foreign matters.....	Genuine.
.....	22·	2·5	do	do
.....	26·	6·5	do	do
.....	14·	3·2	Contains wheat flour and Indian corn	Adulterated.
.....	24·	4·8	No foreign starch.....	Genuine.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with a large percentage of sand and clay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
9·77	10·79	8·15	Free from foreign starches.....	Unadulterated; good quality.
9·93	7·85	7·37	do	do do
9·83	9·22	1·37	do	do do
9·59	9·67	7·61	do	do do
9·83	8·17	1·33	do	do do
10·60	6·50	2·72	Contains wheat starch.....	Adulterated.
8·22	7·55	4·25	Contains wheat and other starches....	do
10·75	8·90	1·15	Free from foreign starches.....	Unadulterated; good quality.
9·88	9·73	8·87	do	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Contains quite a small percentage of flour.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with 15 p.c. of flour and husks.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do 20 do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with a very small p.c. (5 to 10) of flour and husks.
10·	1·75	6·50	Structure of pepper easily detected ...	A very pure pepper.
13·	1·10	8·	Foreign substances detected mixed with the pepper.....	A mixture of pepper and meal; adulterated; contains no injurious substances.
.....	8·34	13·28	.....	Adulterated with sand and other foreign substances, amounting in all to about 30 p.c.
.....	3·86	1·98	.....	Adulterated with about 75 p.c. of a farinaceous adulterant and strengthened with Cayenne pepper.
.....	6·40	4·20	.....	Adulterated with about 25 p.c. of a farinaceous adulterant.
10·22	6·32	11·	Shows starch granules, but no considerable proportion.....	Adulterated with about 35 p. c. of a foreign material, including some sand and dust.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

PEPPER—BLACK

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Jan. 31...	Wm. Saunders.....	London	415	Somerville & O'Connor.....	London .....
Mar. 11...	J. E. Wright.....	Winnipeg.....	2016	Hodder & Sons.....	.....
do 11...	do	do	2024	D. Jackson.....	.....

PEPPER—

1885.					
Feb. 11...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	1012	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton.....
do 26...	do	do	5	Jas. Watson	Toronto .....
April 2...	do	do	23	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.....	do .....
do 2...	do	do	32	Dalton Bros.....	do .....
do 2...	do	do	44	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do .....
do 2...	do	do	49	George Pears	do .....
Jan. 22...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	623	J. J. Duffy & Co.....	Montreal.....
do 22...	do	do	609	Bourgeau & Herron.....	do .....
do 22...	do	do	636	S. H. & A. H. Ewing.....	do .....
do 22...	do	do	644	Evans, Sons & Mason	do .....
do 22...	do	do	653	Kerry, Watson & Co.....	do .....
do 23...	do	do	657	Lyman, Sons & Co.....	do .....
March 11...	Maynard Bowman....	Halifax.....	1227	The Grange Co.....	Halifax.....
do 11...	do	do	1238	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	do .....
do 11...	do	do	1242	Jas. Scott & Co.....	do .....
Feb. 8...	W. F. Best.....	St. John.....	1508	Dearborn & Co.....	St. John.....

* N.B.—In these three cases the decision of the public Analyst was appealed from to the

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

AND WHITE—*Continued.*

Results of Analysis.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
10·54	9·50	12·	Examination of ash shows grains of sand	Ground pepper, containing accidental adulteration of a small proportion of sand.
7·92	3·44	3·75	Proved this sample to contain farinaceous matter to the extent of about 25 p.c.	Not pure, but contains no adulteration injurious to health.
6·99	6·70	3·12	Detected admixture with farinaceous matter, pepper husks and capsicum to the extent of about 33 p.c.	This sample gave an extra large quantity of extractive resinous matter; not pure pepper.

CAYENNE.

6·8				
4·	14·8	6·	Wheat starch	Adulterated.
3·3	20·	6·2	Pure	Genuine.
3·7	19·4	5·9	Genuine	do
4·1	21·6	4·9	do	do
3·5	19·	6·	do	do
4·5	20·2	6·	do	do
5·5	12·	7·5	Wheat starch in excess	do with farina and red earth.
4·5	22·	5·	No starch or metallic pigment	Genuine.
	26·	2·5	Mustard husk and starch in small proportion	Adulteration doubtful; very small ash and large amount of oil; dressed with fixed oil.
4·9	18·	7·	Mustard and black pepper husks; no starch	Adulterated.*
4·5	17·	4·	Mustard and pepper husks; no starch.	do *
5·0	16·	5·	do do	do *
7·90	17·20	5·65	Contains corn flour starch and mustard husks	Adulterated with 50 per cent. of corn and other starches.
5·				
5·20	35·60	4·85	Normal	Unadulterated.
10·78	36·90	4·97	do	do
	7·00	4·		do

*Judgment of the Chief Analyst, whose results will be found under the head of appeal cases.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD

SYRUP—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Results	
					No of Sample.	Moisture.
1885.						
Mar. 27...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec..	1923	Turcotte & Prevost.....	1822	22·84
do 27...	do	do	1924	J. B. Dubeau.....	1823	20·06
do 27...	do	do	1925	Blumhart & Co	1824	24·00

SWEETS—

						Glucose
April 18...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1934	J. Allard, St. Joseph st, St. Roch	1837	1·67
do 18...	do	do	1935	do do ...	1838	3·60
do 18...	do	do	1936	do do ...	1833	1·25
do 18...	do	do	1937	do do ...	1836	20·75
do 18...	do	do	1938	do do ...	1835	2·75
do 18...	do	do	1939	do do ...	1834	6·70

SUG

						Moisture
May 21...	M. Bowman.....	Halifax.....	1266	C. & W. Anderson, Halifax...	1249	2·37
do 21...	do	do	1267	Davis & Sheehan do ...	1252	2·28
do 21...	do	do	1268	R. Urquhart & Son do ...	1255	1·95
do 21...	do	do	1269	A. P. Doran do ...	1259	2·68
do 21...	do	do	1270	J. A. Goss do ...	1263	2·65
Feb. 23...	W. Saunders.....	London.....	422	John Southcot, London.....	422	2·54
do 23...	do	do	423	Elliott Bros. do	423	2·96
do 23...	do	do	425	A. M. Smith do	425	2·62
do 10...	J. B. Wright, jun.....	Winnipeg	2004	H. L. Reynolds, Winnipeg	2004	2·80
Mar. 11...	do	do	2022	Ede & Christie do	2022	2·42
do 11...	do	do	2023	Leon Labonde do	2023	·86

AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

GOLDEN.

Glucose.	Sucrose.	Ash.	Remarks by Analyst.
33·00	40·36	3·70	Crystals of cane sugar.
21·70	56·39	1·70	do
31·30	43·45	1·10	No crystals of cane sugar.

MIXED LOZENGES.

Sucrose.	Ash.	
25·30	·50	Contains 30 to 35 per cent. wheat flour, coloured with cochineal and turmeric.
18·35	.....	Contains 20 to 25 per cent. terra alba; amorphous crystals and cellules of starch in small quantities. Common inferior, not injurious to health. Coloured with cochineal.
95·50	·20	Bonbons. Very pure.
40·65	....	
20·00	....	Cells of ginger and starch in very small quantity.
45·60	....	Starch cells. Good.

ARS.

Glucose	Sucrose.	Insoluble organic matter	Ash.			
4·46	91·28	Trace.	1·89	Unadulterated.		
4·28	91·39	do	2·05	do		
5·12	92·42	do	·51	do		
6·00	89·52	do	1·80	do		
6·10	89·65	do	1·60	do		
10·35	87·11	do	·50	Shows clear crystals of cane sugar.	Moist sugar, good quality.	
8·75	87·99	·30	2·08	do	do	do
7·90	89·26	·22	·74	do	do	fair quality.
7·28	82·35	14·45	·39	Absence of farinaceous substance.	Unadulterated.	
5·35	88·50	8·50	·576	do	do	do
·20	93·45	5·59	·10	Granulated sugar	do	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND LIQUORS, WINES

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Samples.	Specific Gravity.
1884.						per cent
Oct. 1...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	8397	V. Julien.....	.....	.....
do 2...	do	do	8398	Turcotte & Prevost	.....	.....
do 2...	do	do	8399	T. Parent	.....	.....
1885.						
April	do	do	1926	do	1825	·9902
do	do	do	1927	do	1826	·961
do	do	do	1930	Ed. Blais	1829	·9897
do	do	do	1933	do	1832	·9845
Mar. 21...	F. X. Valade.	Ottawa	2213	J. Graves, Ottawa	2213	·969
do	do	do	2215	Kennedy Bros., Ottawa.....	2215	·917
do	do	do	2216	do do	2216	·953
do	do	do	2221	E. A. Chevrier do	2221	·960
do	do	do	2224	Wm. Wall do	2224	·947
do 20...	do	do	2225	D. J. Gunn do	2225	·956
do 24...	do	do	2231	H. McGarr do	2231	·946
do 24...	do	do	2232	do do	2232	·953
do 18...	do	do	2234	W. O McKay do	2234	·947
do 24...	do	do	2236	Frank Satchell do	2236	·945
do 24...	do	do	2238	do do	2238	·943
do 23...	do	do	2240	F. Gorman do	2240	·952
do 28...	do	do	2242	Oliver Roberts do	2242	·959
Feb. 24...	W. Saunders.....	London	428	Elliott Bros., London.....	428	·9478
do 24...	do	do	429	Wilson & Munro, London.....	429	·95330
do 20...	J. E. Wright, jun	Winnipeg	2005	A. Ripstein, Winnipeg.....	2005	·957
Mar. 19...	do	do	2032	R. H. Peel do	2032	·946

GIN.

1884.						
Oct. 1...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	8396	T. Parent, Quebec.....	.....	.....
1885.						
April 15...	do	do	1929	do do	1828	·947
do 15...	do	do	1932	do do	1831	·9865
Mar. 23...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	2214	T. Graves, Ottawa.....	2214	·957
do 23...	do	do	2220	E. A. Chevrier, Ottawa	2220	939
do 23...	do	do	2233	W. O. McKay do	2233	·917

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

&c.—WHISKEY

Results of Analysis.			Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol, per Vol.	Solids.	Ash.	
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
.....	.....	.....	Old Rye. Exceedingly diluted ; contains 70 to 75 p.c. of water.
.....	.....	.....	do Pure.
.....	.....	.....	Rye. Alcohol coloured with caramel ; very much reduced.
30·			
25·	·036	·008	Rye.
35·	·340	·012	Toddy.
33·	·028	·004	
29·76	·12	·03	do
54·41	.....	.....	Very weak ; small quantity of iron present ; is not injurious.
41·9	.....	.....	An excellent whiskey ; no metallic impurities.
36·1	.....	.....	Considerably below proper alcoholic strength ; no metallic impurities.
47·18	.....	.....	Very weak in alcohol.
39·54	.....	.....	A fair whiskey, although not up to proof.
50·87	.....	.....	Too weak ; nothing injurious.
43·63	.....	.....	Good.
47·72	.....	.....	Below proof, but nothing injurious.
44·86	.....	.....	A fair sample of whiskey.
49·86	.....	.....	Below proof, but nothing injurious.
46·64	.....	.....	Contaminated with lead and iron.
40·20	.....	.....	Very fair whiskey ; no metallic impurities.
42·95	.....	.....	Not strong enough, but contains nothing injurious.
39·47	·62	·02	No methyl derivatives ; no added amyl compounds.
37·00	·30	·01	do do
43·5	·23	·02	A genuine pure spirit, free from mineral contaminations, but very much watered.
	·32	·03	do free from contaminations, mineral or otherwise.
.....	.....	.....	Contains 75 to 80 per cent. of water ; bad.
38·00	·024	·008	
43·00	·024	·008	
38·00	.....	.....	Good ; contains no metallic impurities.
47·18	.....	.....	do do
62·36	.....	.....	do no metallic impurities.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND LIQUORS, WINES,

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's report.	Vendor.	No. of Samples.	Specific Gravity.
1884.						per cent.
Oct. 1...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec	8395	Turcotte & Provost	.....	.....
do 1...	do	do	8400	Dubeau & Co.....	.....	.....
1885.						
April 13...	do	do	1928	T. Parent, Quebec.....	1827	·935
do 13...	do	do	1931	E. Blais do	1830	·934
Mar. 21...	F. X. Valade	Ottawa	2217	Plunkett Bros., Ottawa.....	2217	·940
do 18...	do	do	2222	W. Wall do	2222	·937
do 23...	do	do	2226	D. J. Gunn do	2226	·932
do 24...	do	do	2230	J. B. Paquette do	2230	·921
do 24...	do	do	2235	W. O. McKay do	2235	·917
do 24...	do	do	2237	Frank Satchell do	2237	·923
1884.						
Dec. 29...	do	do	9727	McKay & Champagne, Ottawa	.....	.....
Aug. 16...	W. Saunders.....	London	7798	H.M. Customs, Halifax.....	.....	·9106
do 16...	do	do	7799	do do	.....	·90995
do 16...	do	do	7800	do do	.....	·9101
do 16...	do	do	8801	do do	.....	·9104
1885.						
Feb. 24...	do	do	427	John Scandrett, London	427	·93275
do 24...	do	do	430	Fitzgerald & Scandrett, London	430	·92610

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

&c.—BRANDY.

Results of Analysis.			Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol per Vol.	Solids.	Ash.	
p.cent.	p.cent.	p.cent.	
.....	.....	.....	Pure.
.....	.....	.....	Adulterated, inferior whiskey ; deluted and coloured with caramel.
51 00	·88	·036	
56·00	·80	·016	
49·34	.....	.....	Contains nothing injurious.
53·77	.....	.....	Slight traces of lead ; tannin in quantity.
51·4	.....	.....	A fair brandy.
60·56	.....	.....	No lead ; good.
60·56	.....	.....	Slight traces lead and tannic acid; not impregnated with lead or tannin to such an extent as to be considered injurious.
61·02	.....	.....	Containing too much tannin and traces of lead.
.....	.....	.....	81·24 per cent. of proof spirits ; distinct indications of tannin and of sulphuric acid ; fortified by sulphuric acid.
61·66	1·8	·03	Trace of tannin ; solid matter consists of cane sugar.
62·19	1·29	·04	do do chiefly of caramel or burnt sugar.
61·90	1.27	·02	do do do
61·72	1·22	·015	do do consists chiefly of cane sugar.
			(The above consists of spurious mixture of alcohol and water, artificially coloured and flavoured.)
51·40	1·46	·06	Pure brandy.
54·76	2·30	·03	Contains no methyl deviatives or added amyl compounds, but contains a little more than the usual proportion of spirit.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND LIQUORS, WINES,

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Specific Gravity.
1884.						p. cent.
Aug.	W. Saunders	London.	8806	H. M. Customs		·97347
Nov. 18...	do	do	8854	A. Wilson, London		
do 18...	do	do	8855	do		
do 18...	do	do	8857	Wilson & Munro		
do 18...	M. Bowman	Halifax.	9413	C. F. Vose, Hollis St.		
Oct. 27...	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	9618	J. B McLarren, 176 Queen St.		
do 27...	do	do	9621	J. Shannessy, Yonge St.		
Dec. 29...	F. X. Valade	Ottawa.	9728	McKay & Champagne		
1885.						
March 27...	do	do	2219	Plunkett Bros, Ottawa	2219	·977
do 27...	do	do	2223	Wm. Wall, Ottawa	2223	·974
do 27...	do	do	2227	D. J. Gunn, Ottawa	2227	·984
do 27...	do	do	2228	J. B. Paquette, Ottawa	2228	·993
do 27...	do	do	2241	Charles Dale, Ottawa	2241	1·040
1884.						
Oct. 27...	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	9617	P. Macdonald, Toronto		
Aug. 16...	W. Saunders	London.	8802	H. M. Customs, Halifax		·972
do 16...	do	do	8803	do		·9724
do 16...	do	do	8804	do		·97242
do 19...	do	do	8805	do		·9747

QUININE

1884.						
Oct. 11...	M. Bowman	Halifax.	9409	M. F. Eagar		
do 11...	W. F. Best	St. John	9230	Geo. Barker, King St.		
do 11...	do	do	9232	Hannington Bros., King St		
do 6...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal.	8719	H. H. Curtis		
do 6...	do	do	8720	H. R. Gray, St. Lawrence		
do 6...	do	do	8721	F. J. Demers, Notre Dame		
do 6...	do	do	8722	R. J. Devins do		
do 6...	do	do	8723	R. Birks, McGill St		
do 6...	do	do	8724	James Goulden		

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

&c., *Continued.*—WINES.

Results of Analysis.				Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol per Vol.	Glucose.	Solids.	Ash.	
p.cent.	p.cent.	p.cent.	p.c.	
22·76	.....	·20	·05	Sherry contains no tartaric acid or bitartrate potass and only traces tannin. These five samples sherry are found to be a fictitious compound of alcohol and water artifically coloured and slightly flavored.
13·91	15·22	.....	·71	Native Wine. F. Joy, Tilsonburg, made very sweet with muscovado sugar.
12·43	1·85	.....	·2	do do a weak wine of poor quality strengthened with alcohol, and containing free tartaric acid.
15·38	8·52	.....	·3	do do fair quality.
14·56	.....	.....	.....	Ginger Wine. With 25·5 p.c. proof spirit of good quality.
16·43	.....	31·00	.....	do unadulterated.
13 92	.....	29·00	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Canadian Grape Wine. 20 5 p.c. proof spirit; very large percentage of extract indicating the addition of sugar to the grape juice. Ash contains sulphates and only traces phosphates.
18·36	4·52	.....	.....	Port Wine. A fair wine.
21·29	.....	3·3	.....	Sherry Wine. Distinct traces of iron; good.
11·70	8·567	.....	.....	Port Wine. Fair.
23·19	.....	.....	.....	Sherry Wine. Traces of lead and iron; fair sherry.
11·70	8·678	.....	.....	Native Wine. Fair wine.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do Contains 34 p.c. proof spirits; unadulterated.
23·54	.....	·16	·015	Sherry. Contains no tartaric acid or bitartrate potass or tannin.
23·86	.....	·17	·01	do do do
23·83	.....	·18	·01	do do do
21·79	.....	·29	0125	do do with traces of tannin.

WINE.

	Quinine Sulphat.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Contains small percentage alcohol with quinine, &c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Contains nothing injurious; pure.
13 5	·114	.....	.....	Not official strength; prepared with Sherry Wine and ½ dose of quinine sulphate.
21·				do do do
18·	·114	.....	.....	Not official strength; prepared with aromatic tincture.
16·	·114	.....	.....	do do Sicilian Wine.
15·	·057	.....	.....	do do Sherry Wine and aromatic tincture.
15·	·076	.....	.....	do do do orange tincture; Much quinine deposited as insoluble tannate.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND LIQUE

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1884.				
Oct. 22...	M. Bowman.....	Halifax.....	9408	J. K. Bent, 132 Granville st.....
do 11...	W. F. Best.....	St. John.....	9231	R. D. McArthur, Charlotte st.....
do 22...	M. Bowman.....	Halifax.....	9410	Apothecaries Hall, George st.....
do 11...	W. F. Best.....	St. John.....	9228	C. P. Clarke, King st.....
do 11...	do	do	9229	R. D. McArthur, Charlotte st.....
do 27...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	9620	J. Good, Young st.....
do 27...	do	do	9622	McCormack Bros., Young st.....
do 27...	do	do	9620	J. H. Brigges, Queen st.....
Dec. 29...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	9726	McKay & Champagne, Ottawa.....
do 29...	do	do	9729	do do .....
do 29...	do	do	9730	J. Drolet, Ottawa.....
do 29...	do	do	9731	do .....
do 29...	do	do	9732	do .....
Oct. 23...	M. Bowman.....	Halifax.....	9411	F. Gastonguay.....
do 23...	do	do	9412	P. Oostin.....
Nov. 18...	Wm. Saunders...	London.....	8856	Wilson & Munro.....
do 18...	do ...	do	8858	do .....
do 18...	do ...	do	8859	do .....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

URS.

Results of Analysis.		Remarks by the Analyst.
Proof Spirit.	Alcohol	
per cent.	per cent.	
44·	....	Blood bitters, unadulterated.
.....	10 to 15	do nothing injurious.
26·8	....	Hop bitters.
....	20	do contains hop extract.
....	15 to 20	do with hop extract.
57·8	....	Stoughton bitters, unadulterated.
26·8	....	Cherry liqueur do
49·4	....	Cherry whiskey do
30·26	....	Quinine bitters, contains Canada balsam, etc., 6 p. c.; no metalic impurities.
....	....	Wormwood bitters, no trace of lead or copper, and no mineral acids.
....	....	Ginger ale, ash; gives a very faint trace of lead or copper, otherwise quite pure.
....	....	Nectar cream, contains no fixed acids; traces of lead.
....	....	Cider, gives distinct traces of lead.
....	....	Champagne cider, unadulterated.
....	....	do do
....	47·56	Aromatic bitters, a strongly alcoholic liquor, coloured with saffron; slightly sweetened and flavoured with vegetable bitters.
....	23·22	John Bull bitters, water, 69·28; solid extract, 7·5; consisting of sugar and vegetable bitters.
....	53·60	Extract d'absinthe, strongly alcoholic liquor, with a slight bitter taste; strongly flavoured with oil of aniseed.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	—
1885.						p. c.
June 11...	Maynard Bowman....	Halifax.	1274	J. Godfrey Smith.....	1272	.....
do 11...	do ...	do	1275	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.	1276	.....
do 11...	do ...	do	1276	Thos. Durney.....	1280	.....
do 11...	do ...	do	1289	N. F. Eagar.....	1286	.....
do 11...	do ...	do	1290	Brown & Webb.....	1287	.....
do 11...	do ...	do	1291	.....	1291	.....
						OIL OF
do 15...	do ...	do	1277	J. G. Smith	1271	.....
do 15...	do ...	do	1278	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	1275	.....
do 15...	do ...	do	1279	Thomas Durney.....	1279	.....
						BISMUTH—
do 30...	do ...	do	1298	N. F. Eagar.....	1284	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	1299	Brown & Webb.....	1289	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	1300	J. K. Bent	1300	.....
						BELLADONNA
						Alcohol, vol.
do 13...	do ...	do	1295	N. F. Eagar.....	1283	76·4
do 13...	do ...	do	1296	Brown & Webb.....	1288	79·6
do 13...	do ...	do	1297	J. K. Bent.....	1292	76·4
						CARDAMUM
do 13...	do ...	do	1282	Thomas Durney.....	1281	46·0
do 13...	do ...	do	1280	J. G. Smith	1273	55·6
do 13...	do ...	do	1281	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	1277	57·9
						CALISAYA
do 30...	do ...	do	2601	H. A. Taylor.....	1299	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2602	N. F. Eagar.....	1300	.....
do 30...	do ...	do	2603	Brown & Webb	1301	.....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

ANTIMONY.

Results of Analysis.			Remarks by the Analyst.
—	—	—	
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
.....	.....	.....	Tartarized. Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	Black. do
.....	.....	.....	do Contains 14·5 p.c. of insoluble matter. Adulterated.
.....	.....	.....	do Unadulterated.

ANISE.

.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	Only very slightly congealed at 50° Fah. Specific gravity correct. Adulterated. Probably an old oil.
.....	.....	.....	do do do do

SUBNITRATE.

.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do

LINIMENT.

Solids.	Ash.	Specific Gravity of Residue.	
2·			
3·1	0·026	·9882	Doubtful.
3·8	·062	·9936	Unadulterated.
	·044	1 004	do

TINCTURE.

0·50	·115	.....	Made with 80 p.c. of spirit, but otherwise apparently not according to the American Phar. Doubtful.
3·			
2·30	·145	.....	Made with proof spirit, according to B. P. Unadulterated.
	·112	.....	do do do

BARK POWDER.

.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	Adulterated. Red cinchona, not calisaya.
.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

TINCTURE OF

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Specific Gravity of Tincture.
1885.						p. c.
April 27...	J. Baker Edwards...	Montreal.....	677	Medical Hall, K. Campbell.....	680	·949
do 27...	do ...	do	678	John Gardner.....	682	·947
do 30...	do ...	do	679	R. Birks.....	683	·940
do 30...	do ...	do	685	H. R. Gray.....	684	·957
do 30...	do ...	do	686	J. Goulden.....	685	·936
do 30...	do ...	do	687	Watier and Co.....	693	·943
Mar. 10...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1916	O. Potvin.....	1817	.....
do 10...	do	do	1917	E. Morin, M. D	1818	.....

DRUGS

April 24...	J. Baker Edwards ...	Montreal	671	Laviolette & Nelson.....	672	.....
do 24...	do ...	do	672	R. Campbell & Co.....	677	.....
do 24...	do ...	do	673	Wm. A. Dyer	679	.....
do 24...	do ...	do	674	J. Leduc & Co.....	681	.....
do 24...	do ...	do	675	J. A. Dawson	686	.....
do 24...	do ...	do	676	H. H. Curtis.....	687	.....
March 6...	M. Fiset	Quebec.....	1914	Giroux et frère	1814	.....
do 6...	do	do	1914	O. E. Brunet	1816	.....

COPABIA

June 22...	Maynard Bowman ...	Halifax.....	1292	R. A. Nesbit	1295	.....
do 22...	do ...	do	1293	H. A. Taylor	1297	.....
do 22...	do ...	do	1294	J. R. Gordon.....	1303	.....

OIL OF

						Specific Gravity.
May 19...	J. Baker Edwards ...	Montreal	688	J. A. Harte	671	·865
do 19...	do ...	do	689	R. J. Devins.....	673	·857
do 19...	do ...	do	690	H. F. Jackson.....	674	·878
do 19...	do ...	do	691	H. H. Curtis.....	675	·950
do 19...	do ...	do	692	L. R. Baridon	676	·895
do 19...	do ...	do	693	John Lewis	678	·915

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

CINCHONA (Calisaya).

Results of Analysis.			Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol.			
Weight.	Under Proof. Sikes.	Resinous Extract.	
P. cent.		p. cent.	
26	45	3·68	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Genuine. Color, clear bistre. Not methylated
28	41	2·	Contains cinchonine, but no quinine. Tincture cinchonæ Co. B.P. of poor quality, but not adulterated. Color, high sherry, clear, with yellow tinge of saffron. Bitter taste; alcohol not methylated.
42	26·3	5·2	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Genuine. Color, dark bistre. No deposit.
32	32·5	3·8	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Alcohol not methylated, but of inferior strength. No absolute adulteration.
44	10	3·2	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Not adulterated. Alcohol not methylated.
45	1·7	3·6	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Very red bark yielding heavy deposit. Not adulterated. Alcohol not methylated.
.....	.....	.....	Doubtful quality.
.....	.....	.....	The extract appears to be from red cinchona, and not from cinchona calisaya
CALOMEL.			
.....	.....	.....	Pure by test of the B.P. and U.S.D.; stalline sublimate free from mercuric chloride; genuine.
.....	.....	.....	do do do do
.....	.....	.....	do do do do
.....	.....	.....	do do do do
.....	.....	.....	do do do do
.....	.....	.....	do do do do
.....	.....	.....	Pure.
.....	.....	.....	do
BALSAM.			
.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
CEDAR.			
Boiling Point F.			
160 to 190	.....		Yielding 20 p. c. of light hydrocarbon oils, benzol and turpentine; adulterated with light hydrocarbon oils.
170 " 190	.....		Yielding 10 p. c. of light hydrocarbon oils, benzol and turpentine; adulterated with light hydrocarbon oils.
182 " 190	.....		Distillate a mere trace.
Over 212	.....		No distillate, but contains fixed oil; adulteration doubtful; fine flavor, but discolored, and may be only altered by age.
" 200	.....		No distillate; genuine.
" 200	.....		do do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

PARE

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Specific Gravity.
1885.						p. c.
March 27...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	2201	H. Watters.....	2201	.....
do 27...	do	do	2204	E. D. Martin	2204	.....
do 27...	do	do	2207	John Roberts.....	2207	.....
do 27...	do	do	2210	D. McCarthy & Co.	2210	.....

DRUGS—SULPHATE

June 8...	Maynard Bowman....	Halifax.....	1271	J. G. Smith.....	1274	.....
do 8...	do ...	do	1272	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	1278	.....
do 8...	do ...	do	1273	Thos. Durney.....	1282	.....
do 17...	do ...	do	1283	N. F. Eagar.....	1285	.....
do 17...	do ...	do	1284	Brown & Webb.....	1290	.....
do 17...	do ...	do	1285	J. K. Bent	1294	.....
do 17...	dc ...	do	1286	R. A. Nisbet	1296	.....
do 17...	do ...	do	1287	H. A. Taylor.....	1298	.....
do 17...	do ...	do	1288	J. R. Gordon.....	1302	.....

TINC

Mar. 27...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	2202	Henry Watters	2202	·955
do 27...	do	do	2206	E. D. Martin	2206	·975
do 27...	do	do	2209	John Roberts.....	2209	·944
do 27...	do	do	2211	D. McCarthy & Co.....	2211	·927

PRESCRIP

						Acetic Acid.
do 19...	do	do	2203	H. Watters	1203	1·99
do 19...	do	do	2205	E. D. Martin	2205	2·22
do 19...	do	do	2208	John Roberts	2208	2·47
do 19...	do	do	2212	D. McCarthy & Co	2212	1·55

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

GORIC.

Results of Analysis.			Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol, vol.	Residue.	—	
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
58·85	·53	.....	Contains a little more opium than it should.
46·64	·47	.....	Contains the correct quantity of opium, but the spirit below proof.
55·7	·7	.....	
47·7	·43	.....	

OF QUININE.

.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do

TURE.

Alcohol.		
Weight.	Volume.	Residue.
37·17	44·24	·829
29·62	34·61	·764
46·05	53·77	1·3
46·05	53·77	1·4

TIONS.

Salicylic Acid.	Ammonia.	—	
1·06	·85	.....	Contains correct quantity of salicylic acid; ammonia and acetic acid deficient.
1·32	·843	.....	Contains excess of salicylic acid; acetic acid and ammonia deficient.
1·04	·77	.....	
1·22	·78	.....	

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND CREAM OF

Date.	Name of Analyst.	District.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—	Results	
						Moisture.	Bitartrate Potass.
1885.						p. cent.	p. cent.
March 26...	M. Bowman.....	Nova Scotia.....	1206	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co	Halifax....	1·84	89·
do 26...	do	do	1214	John P. Mott.....	do	1·95	89·26
do 26...	do	do	1224	W. H. Schwartz & Son.	do	1·79	90 03
do 26...	do	do	1231	Grange Co.....	do	13·88	trace.
do 26...	do	do	1232	do	do	14·36	trace.
do 26...	do	do	1239	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co	do	2·25	90 09
do 26...	do	do	1243	James Scott & Co.....	do	1·69	89·37
do 26...	do	do	1244	W. M. D. Pearman.....	do	1 82	87·81
do 26...	do	do	1245	C. & W. Anderson.....	do	1·82	88·98
Feb. 3...	W. F. Best.....	New Brunswick.	1505	Dearborn & Co.....	St. John...	.....	88·50
do 3...	do	do ...	1506	do	do ...	.....	65·
do 3...	do	do ...	1516	A. Lordly.....	do ...	.....	71·50
do 12...	J. Baker Edwards.	Montreal.....	608	Bourgeau & Herron.....	Montreal..	2 0	91·4
do 12...	do ...	do	612	do	do ...	5 6	50·0
do 12...	do ...	do	620	J. J. Duffy & Co.....	do ...	·6	87·5
do 12...	do ...	do	621	do	do ...	·8	70·
do 12...	do ...	do	622	do	do ...	2·0	0·0
do 13...	do ...	do	635	S. H. & A. H. Ewing...	do ...	1·8	92·7
do 13...	do ...	do	643	Evans Sons & Mason..	do ...	4·	91·2
do 17...	do ...	do	650	Kerry, Watson & Co....	do ...	4·	90·2
do 17...	do ...	do	656	Lyman Sons & Co.....	do ...	4·	90·4
do 17...	do ...	do	667	A. Wills & Co.....	do ...	4·	90·4
April 28...	do ...	do	688	Vanier Bros.....	do ...	.....	about 30·
do 28...	do ...	do	690	Chas. Barbeau	do ...	.....	10·
do 30...	do ...	do	689	P. Legault.....	do ...	·6	21·8
do 30...	do ...	do	691	C. L. Tison.....	do ...	·8	22·8
do 30...	do ...	do	692	G. McGarry.....	do ...	2·8	40·0
Mar. 2...	W. H. Ellis	Toronto.....	1009	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton..	1·8	86·9
do 2...	do	do	1010	do	do ...	4·5	21·8
do 11...	do	do	1011	do	do ...	2·2	10·5
do 11...	do	do	10	Jas. Watson.....	Toronto...	1·1	77·8
do 11...	do	do	11	do	do ...	.....	33·3

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

TARTAR.

Results of Analysis.			Miscroscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Tartrate Lime.	Ash.	Sulphuric Acid.		
p. cent.	p. cent	p. cent.		
9·16	.....	.....	Free from starch.....	Unadulterated.
8·79	.....	.....	do	do
8·18	.....	.....	do	do
.....	.....	.....	Starch present	Adulterated; it consists of nearly 70 p.c. of sulphate of lime, a trace of cream of tartar, and the balance starch and moisture.
.....	.....	.....	do	do do
7·66	.....	.....	Free from starch	Unadulterated.
7·	.....	.....	do	do
7·89	.....	.....	do	do
9·20	.....	.....	do	do
9·25	.....	.....	....	Pure; tartrate of lime present is rather more than usual.
6·50	.....	.....	....	Adulterated.
7·	.....	.....	....	Adulterated with gypsum.
7.	3·6	17·	....	Genuine.
.....	.....	4·	Contains potash starch, hence the increase in moisture.....	Adulterated with about 50 p.c. of starch.
7·7	4·2	.....	No starch	Genuine.
3·4	15·2	.....	Contains starch and gypsum	Adulterated about 25 to 30 p.c.
0	72·2	.....	Contains starch, gypsum and superphosphate of lime	An entire and fraudulent substitution for cream of tartar, viz, acid phosphate of lime with starch and gypsum. N.B. No alkaline ash, no empyreamatic odour, no black ash, sold as cream of tartar No. 2, but contains none.
5·8	.....	.....	No foreign substances...	Genuine.
4·8	.....	.....	No foreign matter.....	do
5·8	.....	.....	do	do
5·6	.....	.....	do	do
5·6	.....	.....	do	do
.....	50·2	.....	About 10 p. c. of starch..	Adulterated with substance not injurious to health. Feeble reaction.
25·	67·4	.....	Contains starch.....	Adulterated with substances which might prove injurious to health if employed as cream of tartar.
.....	33to40	.....	Contains 25 to 30 p. c. of starch.....	Largely adulterated, and might prove injurious to health if used instead of pure cream of tartar.
.....	41·	.....	Contains about 30 p. c. of starch	Largely adulterated, and might be injurious to health.
.....	30·	.....	Contains 20 p. c. starch	Adulterated with about 50 p. c. of gypsum and starch, and might be injurious to health.
9·7	.....	.....	No starch	Genuine.
2·1	70·5	37 5	do	Adulterated with over 50 p c. of sulphate of lime. The admixture is not to make the commodity palatable or to improve its appearance. It is likely to be injurious to health.
30·4	75·	43·6	....	Adulterated. Consisting of 10 p. c. tartaric acid and 90 p. c. of gypsum. An admixture likely to be injurious to health.
9·9	.....	3·9	....	Genuine. The calcium sulphate perhaps accidentally introduced.
3·3	63·6	30·1	....	Adulterated with 60 p. c. gypsum. The adulteration is likely to be injurious to health.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND CREAM OF TARTAR

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—	Results	
						Moisture.	Bitartrate Potass.
						p. c.	p. c.
Mar. 11...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	12	Jas. Watson.....	Toronto...	.....	26·7
May 6...	do	do	22	Todhunter, Mitchel & Co	do ...	1·2	87·4
do 9...	do	do	42	Barton, Thompson & Co	do ...	5·2	47·7
do 9...	do	do	43	do ...	do ...	1·	89·8
do 9...	do	do	47	George Pears	do ...	1·2	82·7
do 9...	do	do	31	Dalton Bros.....	do ...	·9	89·5
Feb. 24...	Wm. Saunders.....	London	419	H. A. Duggan	London....	16·02	20·
do 24...	do	do	420	J. C. Trebilcock	do ...	10·24	28·
Mar. 1...	J. E. Wright	Winnipeg	2017	M. B. Nagle.....	Winnipeg.	1·40	1·16
do 1...	do	do	2026	A. Bright.....	do ...	4·37	1·53
Feb. 10...	do	do	2003	J. F. Caldwell	do ...	1·93	73·32

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

—*Concluded.*

Results of Analysis.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Tartrate Lime.	Ash.	Sulphuric Acid.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	66·6	33·7	....	Adulterated with over 60 p. c. of gypsum. I am of the opinion the adulteration is likely to be injurious to health.
7·8	.....	.....	Pure	Genuine.
5·0	47 7	19·5	Contain 10 p. c. of corn starch	Adulterated with about 50 p. c. terra alba (gypsum), tartaric acid and corn starch. The addition is not required, and is injurious to health.
7·5	....	.....	Pure	Genuine.
8·3	.....	.....	About 5 p.c. corn starch	
7·2	.....	.....	Pure.	Genuine.
1·	54·14	.....	Prepared slide shows an abundance of crystals having the form of alum crystals with those of cream of tartar.....	Adulterated to the extent of about 60 p. c. or more with powdered alum, and 7·50 p· c. of starch. I think the use of so much alum might be prejudicial to
1·25	55·36	.....	do ...	health. Adulterated with alum to the extent of about 50 p. c., and 11·5 p. c. of starch. I think the use of so much alum might be prejudicial to health.
84·28	74·35	54·35	Failed to discover starch or other farinacious matter sometimes used as adulterants.....	Adulterated to such an extent (with sulphate of lime) as to be injurious to health. The excess of sulphuric acid is, in my opinion, due to the sample being admixed with potash alum.
65·32	75·18	55·48	Free from starch.....	Adulterated to an extent to be considered dangerous sulphate of lime (*Plaster of Paris*) occupying nearly 66 p. c of sample, and having the addition of alum to supply acid taste.
7·56	38·20	6·615	No starch.....	Not genuine ; containing more than traces of lime, and having an artificial strength made up with potash alum, as indicated by amount of sulphuric acid and excess of ash.*

* See Chief Analyst's Report, page 117.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

SODA WATER FROM THE FOUNTAIN.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1884.						
Sept. 20	M. Bowman.....	Halifax.....	8484	W. Atkinson, 113 Argyle st.....	Halifax.....	Contains slight trace of lead; adulterated.
do 20	do	do	8485	T. Mitchell, 25 George st	do	Contains a trace of copper; adulterated.
do 20	do	do	8486	W. H. Lees, 91 Barrington st.....	do	Contains a heavy trace of lead; adulterated.
do 20	do	do	8487	James McLeod, 213 Pleasant st...	do	Free from metallic impurities; unadulterated.
do 20	do	do	8488	Simon Tarsportas, 53 Barrington st	do	Contains a heavy trace of lead; adulterated.
do 20	do	do	8489	J. G. Smith, 147 Hollis st.....	do	Free from metallic impurities; unadulterated.
Aug. 26	W. F. Best.....	St. John	8584	R. D. McArthur, 59 Charlotte st..	St. John.....	No trace of lead or other injurious substance in solution.
do 26	do	do	8585	T. M. Pengilly, 49 Charlotte st...	do	Free from metallic impurities.
do 26	do	do	8586	C. P. Clark, 100 King st.....	do	Contains no trace of lead or other impurities.
Oct. 4	do	do	9222	A. C. Smith, Charlotte st.....	do	No trace of metal in solution.
do 11	do	do	9223	C. P. Clark, 100 King st.....	do	No trace of metallic contamination.
do 11	do	do	9224	R. D. McArthur, Charlotte st.....	do	do do
Aug. 28	M. Fiset.....	Quebec	8355	Ed. Giroux et frère.....	Quebec	Pure; contains no injurious substance.
do 28	do	do	8356	D. E. Brunet	do	do do
do 28	do	do	8357	E. Morin & Co.....	do	Contains no metallic impurities.
do 28	do	do	8358	F. E. Gauvrau	do	Pure; contains no metallic substance.
Sept. 19	do	do	8392	Ph. Dignard.....	do	Pure.
do 19	do	do	8393	Crawford & Son	do	do
do 23	J. B. Edwards...	Montreal.....	8705	H. H. Curtis, St. Catherine st....	Montreal.....	Free from metallic impurities, and containing carbonate of soda.
do 23	do ...	do	8706	F. J. Demers, Notre Dame st.....	do	Contaminated with metallic copper, and unfit for use as a beverage; contains no soda.
do 23	do ...	do	8707	J. R. Devins, Notre Dame st ...	do	Free from metallic impurities; contains no soda.
do 23	do ...	do	8708	Laviolette & Nelson, Notre Dame st	do	Genuine; free from metallic impurities, and containing carbonate of soda.
do 23	do ...	do	8709	Kenneth Campbell & Co	do	do do do
do 23	do ...	do	8710	S. Birks, McGill st.....	do	Contains no soda, and is slightly impregnated with iron; not unwholesome.
Oct. 25	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	9611	olemer, 111 K ng st.....	Toronto	Contains traces of lead and copper.
do 25	do	do	9612	Cox & Son, 8 Young st.....	do	Contains traces of lead, and rather less than 1 grain copper in the gallon.

do	*25*	*do*	*do*	*9613*	*G. M. Mackonkey, 153 Young st...*	*do*	*Free from metallic impurities.*
do	25	do	do	9614	T. Webb, 302 Yonge st.....	do	do do
do	25	do	do	9615	G. Robertson, 253 Yonge st.....	do	do do
do	25	do	do	9616	W. Eccleston, 121 Yonge st.....	do	Contains traces of lead, and rather more than 1 grain of copper in the gallon.
do	28	W. Saunders.....	London	8835	John Scandrett.....	London	Bottled by C. Wilson; aerated with carbonic acid, and free from lead and other metallic impurities.
do	28	do	do	8836	John Friend.....	do	From fountain, aerated with carbonic acid; entirely free from lead, copper, iron or other metallic impurities.
do	28	do	do	8837	Jas. Bilton	do	do do do
do	28	do	do	8838	John Scandrett.....	do	Bottled by Rowlings, England; free from metallic impurities.
do	28	do	do	8839	J. Tune & Son.....	do	Free from metallic impurities.

APPENDIX C—INSPECT ON OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	—	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1884.							
Sept. 13	Maynard Bowman	Halifax	8478	A. D. McKeen		Corn	In good condition; contains nothing injurious.
do 13	do	do	8479	do		Peas	Slightly burnt, but contains nothing injurious.
do 13	do	do	8480	Lordly & Stimpson		do	Free from metallic impurity.
do 15	do	do	8481	R. Urquhart		Tomatoes	Contains traces of tin and iron.
do 15	do	do	8482	C. & W. Anderson		Peaches	Free from metallic impurity.
do 15	do	do	8483	W. D. Harrington		Pears	Contains traces of tin and lead.
Aug. 30	W. F. B	St. John	8587	Geo. K. Cochrane		Blueberries	Traces of metallic impurities, unsafe as food.
do 30	do	do	8588	E. V. Hunt		Pine apple	Stale, and not fit for use; traces of lead in solution.
do 30	do	do	8589	R. Logan		do	In good condition; no traces of metal in solution.
do 30	do	do	8590	E. V. Hunt		Peaches	Fresh; not contaminated with metals.
do 30	do	do	8591	R. Logan		do	Fresh; no trace of metallic impurities.
Oct. 4	do	do	9210	J. P. Maloney		Tomatoes	Fresh, and fit for food; no trace of tin or other metals; not adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9211	Fred Godard		do	Not adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9212	Samuel Tufts		do	do
do 4	do	do	9213	do		Beans	Stale, and unfit for food; traces of tin and lead; adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9214	J. P. Maloney		do	Fresh, and fit for food; not adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9217	Fred Godard		Corn	Not adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9218	Samuel Tufts		do	do
do 4	do	do	9219	J. P. Maloney		do	do
Sept. 13	M. Fiset	Quebec	8381	Turcotte & Prévost		Strawberries	Pure.
do 13	do	do	8382	do		White plums	Doubtful.
do 13	do	do	8383	do		Pears	Excellent.
do 13	do	do	8384	do		Pine apple	do
do 18	do	do	8390	Dubeau & Co		Gooseberries	Pure; contains no metallic impurities.
do 18	do	do	8391	do		Strawberries	Pure, but not well preserved.
do 5	J. Baker Edwards	Montreal	8299	Hill & Bourke		Tomatoes	Impregnated with traces of iron; not adulterated; no copper, tin or lead.
do 5	do	do	8300	do		Peaches	Of good quality, and free from metallic impurity.

Sept.	6	J. B. Edwards ...	Montreal.....	8700	Hill & Bourke	....	Green peas.....	Unadulterated and free from metallic impurities.
do	6	do ...	do	8702	John Robertson.....	....	Pears.....	Excellent quality; no metallic impurities.
do	6	do ...	do	8703	do	....	Corn.....	Of good quality and no metallic impurities.
do	6	do ...	do	8704	do	....	Beans	do do
Jan.	9	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	9631	A. J. Burt	....	Peaches	In good condition do
do	9	do	do	9632	J. W. Wood	....	Corn	do do
do	9	do	do	9633	J. Lumsden.....	....	Peas	do do
do	9	do	do	9634	Smith & Berwick.....	....	do	Contains traces of tin.
do	9	do	do	9635	Jas. Harris.....	....	Strawberries...	do
do	9	do	do	9636	W. Loudon.....	....	Corn	In good condition do
Dec.	29	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa.....	9733	P. Baskerville & Bros.....	....	Tomatoes	Perfectly pure; no traces of lead or copper.
do	29	do ...	do	9734	Wm. Wall.....	....	Peas	Contains a mere trace of lead, otherwise pure.
do	29	do ...	do	9735	do	....	Sugar corn.....	Perfectly pure.
do	29	do ...	do	9736	Charlebois Bros.....	....	Pine apple.....	do
do	29	do ...	do	9738	do	....	Tomatoes	Well preserved.
do	29	do ...	do	9739	P. Baskerville & Bros.....	....	Peaches	A very fine sample of peaches; well preserved.
Oct.	25	Wm. Saunders...	London.....	8829	Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co		Raspberries.....	The fruit in a poor state of preservation, with but little flavor; the upper third of the can filled with a watery fluid; contains strong traces of tin; no other metallic impurities.
do	25	do ...	do	8830	T. E. O'Callaghan	....	Tomatoes.....	The fruit in a good state of preservation; can only four-fifths full; contains traces of tin, iron and lead; label on can states this can contains no lead poison, as it is soldered on the outside.
do	25	do ...	do	8831	Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co		Strawberries...	The fruit in a good state of preservation; contains strong traces of tin, very strong traces of iron and faint traces of lead. By Erie Preserve Co.
do	25	do ...	do	8832	J. B. Smyth.....	....	Peaches	The fruit in an excellent state of preservation, but contains strong traces of tin and iron, and faint traces of lead.
do	25	do ...	do	8833	A. M. Smith	....	Sweet corn.....	The corn in a good state of preservation, but contains faint traces of tin and lead.
do	25	do ...	do	8834	Elliott Bros.....	....	Lima beans.....	The beans in a good state of preservation, but contains a very strong trace of lead, sufficient in my opinion to render them unfit for food.
1885.								
May	11	do ...	do	463	Dodd Bros.....	442	Apples.....	Contains strong traces of iron and tin, traces of lead; genuine canned apples; the metallic impurities have, no doubt, been derived from the can and solder.
do	11	do ...	do	464	W. E. Ross	505	Apple jam.....	Contains faint traces of iron and strong traces of tin; genuine, good and sound fruit.
do	12	do ...	do	465	James Corcoran.....	2609	Apple jelly.....	Contains faint traces of iron and decided traces of tin; genuine, good and sound fruit.
do	12	do ...	do	466	A. M. Smith	439	Raspberry jam	Genuine raspberry jam of excellent quality, of ripe and sound fruit.
do	12	do ...	do	467	A. Billings.....	507	do ...	Contains traces of tin; shows a few seeds of raspberry, with a large proportion of currant seeds and currant skins; adulterated, but the adulteration is not injurious to health.
do	28	do ...	do	468	A. Beattie	2610	do ...	Contains faint traces of tin; genuine and of good quality.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—*Continued.*

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	—	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1885.							
May 28	Wm. Saunders...	London.....	469	Robt. Turner.....	2710	Raspberry jam	Contains traces of tin; genuine raspberry jam of fair quality.
do 29	do ...	do	470	H. A. Duggan	440	Marmalade	Genuine marmalade of excellent quality.
do 29	do ...	do	471	W. E. Ross.....	506	do ...	Genuine marmalade of good quality.
do 29	do ...	do	472	A. Beattie.....	2611	do ...	do do
do 29	do ...	do	473	Robt. Turner	2711	do ...	Contains faint traces of tin.
Feb. 20	John E. Wright.	Winnipeg....	2010	Donaldson & Miller.....	.....	Strawberries...	Genuine and free from adulteration or metallic impurities.
Mar. 19	do ...	do	2035	H. P. Hammerton.....	.....	Canned corn...	This sample was found to be free from mineral contamination; fresh, sweet and healthy looking; genuine.
do 19	do ...	do	2037	W. P. Nolan	.....	Peaches	Contains traces of iron and copper; fruit ripe and in good condition; genuine; the traces of iron are due to the acid properties of the fruit—the amount was very small, and I do not think if consumed by one person would have had an injurious effect.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1884.						
Sept. 24	M. Bowman	Halifax	8490	W. J. Masservey	Lobster	In excellent condition, and free from metallic impurity.
do 25	do	do	8491	J. E. Parker	Sardines	Free from metallic impurity.
do 25	do	do	8492	Jas. Scott & Co	Tongue	Of good quality; unadulterated.
do 25	do	do	8493	J. E. Parker	Salmon	do do
do 29	do	do	8496	Wier & Drake	Beef	Of good quality; no metallic impurity.
do 29	do	do	8497	C. Graham & Co.	Roast mutton	In good order; no metallic impurity.
do 29	do	do	8498	Dillon Bros.	Beef	Of good quality; no metallic impurity.
do 29	do	do	8499	F. Gastonguay	Lobster	In good condition; no metallic impurity.
Aug. 18	W. F. Best	St. John	8574	Scott Bros	Canned salm'n	In good condition; no metallic impurities; no adulteration.
do 18	do	do	8575	Jas. Keltie	do	In good condition; fit for food, there being no trace of metallic impurities.
do 18	do	do	8576	Vanwhart & Wheaton	do	In good condition; one ounce of loose solder in the can, but no trace of any metallic substance in solution.
do 18	do	do	8577	Scott Bros	Beef	Good quality; fit for use.
do 26	do	do	8582	Taylor & Dockrill	do	In good condition; the can lined with lead, but no trace of this metal detected in contents of can.
do 26	do	do	8583	R. D. Logan	do	Fit for food; the can lined with lead, but not acted upon by contents of can.
Oct. 4	do	do	9215	George D. Forest	Mutton	Stale. Traces of metal in solution; dangerous.
do 4	do	do	9216	Samuel Tutts	do	Traces of tin and lead, dangerous. Has evidently been canned a long time.
do 4	do	do	9220	Fred Godard	Roast beef	Fresh, and fit for food.
do 4	do	do	9221	Geo. D. Forest	do	do do
Aug. 29	M. Fiset	Quebec.	8359	Turcott & Prévost	Fish	Good.
do 29	do	do	8360	do	do	A good preparation.
Sept. 6	do	do	8373	F. N. Coture	do	Pure.
do 6	do	do	8374	A. Carrier & Son	Tongue	do
do 12	do	do	8379	Turcotte & Prévost	Lard	do
do 12	do	do	8380	do	Meat	do
do 18	do	do	8389	Dubeau & Co.	Mackerel	Well preserved; free from any metallic impurities.
do 20	do	do	8394	do	Sardines	Pure.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

POTTED MEATS AND FISH—*Continued.*

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by Analyst.
1884						
Sept. 26	J. B. Edwards...	Montreal.....	8711	Decarie & Corcoran.....	Lobster.....	Of good quality and free from metallic impurity.
do 26	do ...	do	8712	do	Sardines.....	Good fish and free from metallic impurity.
do 26	do ...	do	8713	Dufresne & Mongenais....	Bloater paste...	In good condition and fair quality; tin package much rusted; free from metallic impurity.
do 26	do ...	do	8714	J. Callaghan & Co.....	Sardines.....	Poor fish; deficient oil; having metallic flavour; containing traces of tin and iron; unwholesome food.
do 26	do ...	do	8715	D. Hatton & Co.....	Chicken	Wholesome food and in good condition.
do 26	do ...	do	8716	Decarie & Corcoran.....	Pigs' feet.....	In good order and wholesome food; no metallic impurities.
do 26	do ...	do	8717	Dufresne & Mongenais....	Cambridge sausages	In good condition and wholesome, and free from metallic impurities.
do 26	do ...	do	8718	J. Callaghan & Co	Meat..	Good quality and wholesome food; free from metallic impurity.
1885.						
Jan. 9	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	9623	W. J. Way.....	Beef.....	In good condition; no metallic impurities.
do 9	do	do	9624	S. Equi.....	do	do do
do 9	do	do	9625	J. Butcher.....	Chicken	do do
do 9	do	do	9626	Mrs. Bilton.....	Boneless duck.	do do
do 9	do	do	9627	J. Good & Co.....	Pigs' feet.....	do do
do 9	do	do	9628	W. Brownlow	Sardines.....	Contains traces of tin.
do 9	do	do	9629	J. Shields.....	Salmon.	do
do 9	do	do	9630	M. McMillian.	Lobster.....	do
1884.						
Sept. 27	Wm. Saunders...	London	8821	Armour Canning Co.....	Corned beef....	The meat in a good state of preservation and free from all metallic impurities.
do 27	do ...	do	8822	White, Frame & Co.	Mackerel.....	The fish do do
do 27	do ...	do	8823	Armour Canning Co.....	Ox tongue.....	The meat do do
do 27	do ...	do	8824	Ewen & Co.....	Salmon..	The fish do do
do 27	do ...	do	8825	Armour Canning Co.....	Ham.	The meat do do
do 29	do ...	do	8826	Bosquet & Pallier.....	Sardines.....	The fish do do

Oct.	*25*	*do* ...	*do*	*8827*	*George Haddow*.....	*Lobster*.....	*The meat in a good state of preservation; contains traces of tin; no other metallic impurities.*
do	*25*	*do* ...	*do*	*8828*	*Potter & Wrightington*..	*Herring*.....	*The fish in a good state of preservation and free from all metallic impurities.*
1885.							
Feb.	10	J. E. Wright.....	Winnipeg....	2009	Donaldson & Miller.....	Mackerel..	Found in a good state of preservation; no traces of metallic impurities; genuine and fit for food.
Mar.	19	do	do	2034	R. H. Peel.....	Salmon.....	This sample was found free from mineral contamination. On examination when opened appeared of higher colour than usual, this was, most probably, due to the freshness of sample; was pleasant to taste and sweet; genuine canned salmon and fit for food.
do	19	do	do	2036	Noble & Johnstone	Corned beef....	Genuine corned beef and fit for food.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

SUNDRIES—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Mar. 10...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1918	Giroux et Frère	Quebec.....
do 10...	do	do	1919	O. E. Brunet.....	do .....
May 11...	Wm. Saunders.....	London	474	Fitzgerald & Scandrett.....	London .....
do 11...	do	do	475	Arkell & Hutchinson.....	do .....
do 11...	do	do	476	George J. Waugh.....	Stratford .....
do 11...	do	do	477	Robert Turner	Brantford.....

VINE

1885.					
Mar. 11 ..	J. E. Wright, jun.....	Winnipeg	2015	Hodder & Sons.....	Winnipeg .....
do 19...	do	do	2033	Sproule Bros.....	do .....

ARROW

1885.					
Feb. 20...	J. E. Wright.....	Winnipeg	2011	W. Hunter & Co.....	Winnipeg .....
Mar. 17...	do	do	2031	N. H. Jackson.....	do .....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

LIME JUICE.

No. of Sample.	Results of Analysis.				Remarks by the Analyst.
	Specific Gravity.	Citric Acid.	Solids.	Ash.	
	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
1813	1039	54·80	8·3	·45	A good preparation.
1815	1038	56·60	8·62	·40	do
436	1037	7·14	8·2	.....	Pure lime juice of good quality.
503	1034	7·	8·76	.....	Pure lime juice of good quality. The small quantity of alcohol present having either been formed naturally in the juice, from slight fermentation, or added to aid in its preservation.
2612	1034	7·15	8·72	.....	do do do
2708	1032	7·04	8·	.....	Pure lime juice of good quality.

GAR.

		Acetic Acid.			
2015	1006	3·9	.....	·038	A poor sample of vinegar, containing only a very small per cent. of acetic acid over the smallest quantity allowed by regulations. Contained some alcohol, amount not estimated.
2033	1006	3·6	·24	·222	Contains traces of sulphuric acid and some alcohol—not estimated. This sample I do not consider a good article, and though free from mineral adulteration is not a genuine vinegar.

ROOT.

	Moisture.	Ash.	
2011	12·29	·15	Genuine.
2031	12·83	·25	Genuine.

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APPENDIX D—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

APPEAL CASES—CAYENNE PEPPER.

Date.	No. of Sample.	Vendor	Results of Analysis.				Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
			Moisture.	Oleoresin.	Ash.	Foreign Vegetable Matter.		
1885.			p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p cent		
Jan. 27	657	Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal...	4·185	22·086	5·361	.....	Gave no indication of the presence of any foreign vegetable tissues. All that were present were consistent with those natural to berry seed or stem of the capsicum, and neither of these several tissues appeared in excess of their normal proportions.	I am, therefore, of opinion this is a pure and unadulterated Cayenne pepper.
do 28	653	Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal	5·098	21·494	3,812	.....	Failed to reveal any foreign vegetable tissue, and those found all corresponded with the normal tissues of berry seed and stem of the capsicum, and in such proportions as to be expected from a good average sample.	I conclude that this is a pure and unadulterated pepper.
do 28	644	Evans, Sons & Mason (limited), Montreal.	4 599	17·109	9·3	.....	No foreign tissues were discovered; there was an undue proportion of woody fibre pertaining to the stem of the berries, and this fact, taken with the large proportion of ash and diminished proportion of oleoresin, indicate the sample to have been ground from a somewhat inferior grade of Chillies; stalky and dirty with earthy matter.	I find the sample unadulterated.

PURE CASSIA.

Mar. 18	669	A. Wills & Co., Montreal.....	7·459	12 270	2·959	10·00	In addition to the normal structures of cassia bark foreign starch grains of pea meal are revealed to the extent of not less than 10 per cent.	From these considerations I sustain the Public Analyst's opinion, that it is adulterated.

PURE CLOVES.

Mar. 21	670	A. Wills & Co, Montreal.....	18·90	28·12	6·353	15·00	In addition to the normal structure of clove, numerous starch grains of the potato and pea, the latter somewhat ruptured and torrified, are discovered to the extent of from 10 to 15 per cent.	I therefore sustain the finding of the Public Analyst. The sample is adulterated.

PURE GINGER.

Mar. 21	665	A. Wills & Co, Montreal	8·53	6 50	3·19	.....	Reveals somewhat abnormal proportion of starch grains of the ginger type, with a relatively small proportion of oleoresin, cellulose and fibre of ginger, but no starch grains of foreign origin could be discovered.	From these considerations I am unable to sustain the finding of the Public Analyst, altho' the sample would appear to be ginger of pure quality.

PAREGORIC.

			Specific Gravity.	Alcohol, p. vol.	Solids.			
May 20	2210	H. F. MacCarthy, Ottawa	938·79	47½	·356	.....	The volatile ingredients of this tincture distilling with the alcohol interfere with the spirit indication to some extent, and it is fair to conclude (from the above) that the spirit used in this preparation was practically proof, and the amount of solid residue which responds to the usual tests for morphia and meconic acid is consistent with the correct proportion and quality of opium having been used.	

APPENDIX D—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

APPEAL CASES—SALICYLIC ACID PRESCRIPTION.

Date.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis.				Remarks by the Analyst.
			Salicylic Acid	Ammonia.	Ammonia Acetate.	Carbon dioxide.	
1885.			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
May 20	2212	F. H. MacCarthy, Ottawa.....	1·162	·816	3·696	·430	Acetic acid was not determined, but calculated from the ammonia as acetate. After some days a confervoid growth appeared in the mixture, from which, and the presence of carbon dioxide, I should infer the solution of ammonium acetate had been kept some time before dispensing it. The prescription has been accurably dispensed, as it called for salicylic acid, 1·142; ammonium acetate, 3·630.
		TINCTURE OF QUININE.					
			Specific Gravity	Alcohol, vol.	Solids.	Quinia.	
May 20	2211	F. H. MacCarthy, Ottawa	9 389	51½	5·78	1·12185	Corresponding to 1·638 crystalised disulphate quinine. I am of opininon the tincture has been prepared in strict accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.
		PAREGORIC.					
May 20	2207	John Roberts, Ottawa	·91645	53·5	·385	.....	Taking into consideration the slight interference in the spirit indication, caused by the volatile ingredients, this is practically proof. The physical characters and response to usual tests for morphia and meconic acid by, and proportion of the solid extractive residue, are consistent with a due proportion of opium, and of normal strength having been used.

					Salicylic Acid	Ammonia	Ammonium Acetate.	
May	20	2208	John Roberts, Ottawa.....	.....	1·15	·765	3 506	Acetic acid was not determined, but calculated as acetate. The prescription if correctly dispensed, calls for salicylic acid 1·142, and ammonium acetate 3·63. The proportions found so closely correspond to the theoretical figures required that it is fair to conclude the prescription was correctly dispensed.

TINCTURE OF QUININE.

				Specific Gravity	Alcohol, vol.	Solids.	Quinia.	
May	20	2209	John Roberts, Ottawa.....	·9437	53½	4·286	1·168	Corresponding to crystalised sulphate of quinine 1·5718 From a consideration of these results, and bearing in mind the slightly depressing influences of natural moisture in the orangepeel upon the spirit indication and the slight inevitable loss in the elimination of the quinia. I am of opinion the tincture has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

N.B.—Although the reports upon the other samples of these drugs purchased from Messrs Watters & Martin, of Ottawa, were not appealed to the Chief Analyst's decision, yet seeing the difference of opinion above expressed between the chief and public analyst, in justice to the vendors these samples were examined with the conclusion that they had been dispensed accurately, and prepared in accordance with the Pharmacopœia.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

				Moisture.	Mineral Ash.	Tartrate Lime.	Bitartrate Potash	
Aug.	11	2003	John F. Caldwell & Co., Winnipeg.	1·585	·218	9 01	89·187	From these conclusions I am of opinion the sample is a genuine and pure commercial cream of tartar. The proportion of tartrate of lime though large, is not in excess of an average. I cannot sustain the local analyst's report on this sample

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